A NEW

DESCRIPTION

OF

PARIS.

CONTAINING

A Particular Account of all the *Churches*, *Palaces*, *Monasteries*, *Colledges*, *Hospitals*, *Libraries*, *Cabinets* of *Rarities*, *Academies* of the *Virtuosi*, *Paintings*, *Medals*, *Statues* and other *Sculptures*, *Monuments*, and *Publick Inscriptions*.

With all other Remarkable Matters in that Great and Famous CITY.

Translated out of French.

The Second Edition: To which is Added a MAP of *PARIS*.

LONDON,

Printed for *Henry Bonwicke*, at the *Red Lyon* in St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*, 1688.

TO THE READER.

SOme other Reaſons may be given for the publiſhing this Book in *Engliſh* beſides the Common Reaſon of all *Booksellers*, which is the Improvement of their Trade (there being hitherto nothing of this Subject in our Language) and they are theſe; ſuch who have not been at *Paris* may here read of thoſe beauties which have render'd that City (of late years eſpecially) ſo famous: Others who have had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing what is here mentioned, will not find it unpleaſant to refreſh their memory with the deſcriptions given in this Book. The lovers of thoſe two moſt beautiful Siſter-Arts, *Painting* and *Sculpture*, will be pleaſed to read of the Excellent Performances in both kinds at *Paris*. It is really the Incouragement which is given to

these Arts, and their near Kinswoman *Architecture*, that makes a City Polite and Beautiful, advances an In-Land Trade, and makes Artists so strive and vye with each other, till by degrees they arrive at the Perfection of the Antients. The Curious will be no less pleased to read of the choice Collections of Medals and all sorts of Rarities. Nor will others want a serious Entertainment in this Book, to meet here several Passages of the *French* History, and to consider the Oeconomy and Government; not forgetting also the Piety of *Paris*. To one purpose more this Translation may be useful; and that is, to such Young Gentlemen who go over; (as some do almost daily) in regard this Book in their Pocket with them, will be, as their Informer, so their Guide, and lead them directly to such Sights as they most fansie.

THE

The AUTHOR's Advertiſment.

NO *Man doubts that* Paris *is at preſent one of the greateſt and faireſt Cities of the World; the magnificence of her Buildings, her extent, and the almoſt infinite number of her Inhabitants; among whom there are thoſe who for Eſtates may compare with ſome Sovereigns; and in fine, the perpetual Concourſe of all Nations of* Europe, *who come hither with an extream Affection to ſtudy the* French *Behaviour, and obſerve the Rarities of the Place: All theſe things concur to make it to be conſider'd as a City that has no equal. Yet it happens very often, that all its true Beauties are not taken notice of by many perſons, and principally the Strangers, who complain that they can never find them out without making it their particular ſtudy, and giving themſelves a vaſt trouble in the ſearch, no Deſcription having been hitherto Compoſed to inſtruct them in their Enquiries.*

ries. It is for their aſſiſtance, and to ſatisfie the Curioſity of Strangers that I have undertaken to deſcribe, by way of Abridgment, the moſt noted Beauties of that famous City. This Deſcription will be the more uſeful unto them, in regard they may inform themſelves of the ſeveral Places here noted, and may view ſeveral Things which they would have paſt by and neglected, if they had not been admoniſh'd of them before hand. To make this work the more eaſie and methodical, I have taken the ſeveral Quarters and Streets in order, as far as poſſible, that ſo the ſeveral Remarks may be ſeen as they lye.

I undertake not to make an exact deſcription, that were almoſt impoſſible to be effected, what endeavours ſoever we make. I have therefore only collected thoſe things which are moſt obſervable, and that which deſerves to be ſeen with ſomewhat more than ordinary remark: Nor have I deſigned to ſearch into Antiquities; for Giles Corozet, *Father* Breüil, *and ſome others have done that already, better than any can hope to do it after them; and to them I refer ſuch as deſire to know the Originals and Foundations of places. Thoſe Authors will acquaint you with the Epitaphs and Hiſtories of Private Perſons, which would have*

ſwelled

ſwelled this Volume conſiderably, if I ſhould have tranſcribed them here. Beſides, it ſeems unneceſſary for a Strangers knowledge to conſider theſe things which ſerve only as private Monuments, and are of no uſe to the publick Hiſtory, for which they Travel. They take more delight, without doubt, in the deſcription of a Cabinet, a Library, or an Apartment built after the modern way, than in reading the Epitaphs at Saint Innocents, *or to pick out the meaning of them.*

Without queſtion ſome will be ſurprized to ſee me undertake a Work ſo difficult as this, in ſight of ſo many learned Perſons abounding in Paris. *But after all, if I prove not ſucceſsful herein, yet however I ſhall eſteem it ſufficient glory, if I may inſpire into any able Author the deſign of a Work which may in ſome ſort anſwer to the Reputation of this great City.*

In the mean time, as I may hereafter inform my ſelf more particularly of ſome things which I have not hitherto been able to diſcover; at the ſame time I ſhall be much obliged to thoſe, who have any particular Memorials, if they will be ſo generous to communicate, and thereof advertize the Bookſeller who Prints this, that ſo they may be conſulted if they pleaſe.

ERRATA.

ERRATA.

In the First Part.

PAge 7. Line 20. read *Clagny.* p. 50. l. 31. r. *Seneterre.* p. 70. l. 22. r. *cepit.* p. 100. l. 16. r. *fluted.* p. 109. l. 2. r. *of merit.* p. 110. l. 2. r. *be beheld.* p. 120. l. 13. r. *admired.* p. 121. l. 2. r. *Mandé.* p. 126. l. 2. for *Lady* r. *Royal Consort.* p. 131. l. 10. r. *Mandé.* p. 132. l. 17. r. *Garden side.* l. 31 for *the* r. *three.* p. 136. l. 32. r. *Marks.* p. 146. l. 18. r. *Verdure.* p. 148. l. 33. r. *Portal.* p. 158. l. 5. dele (.) p. 166. l. 5. r. *is.*

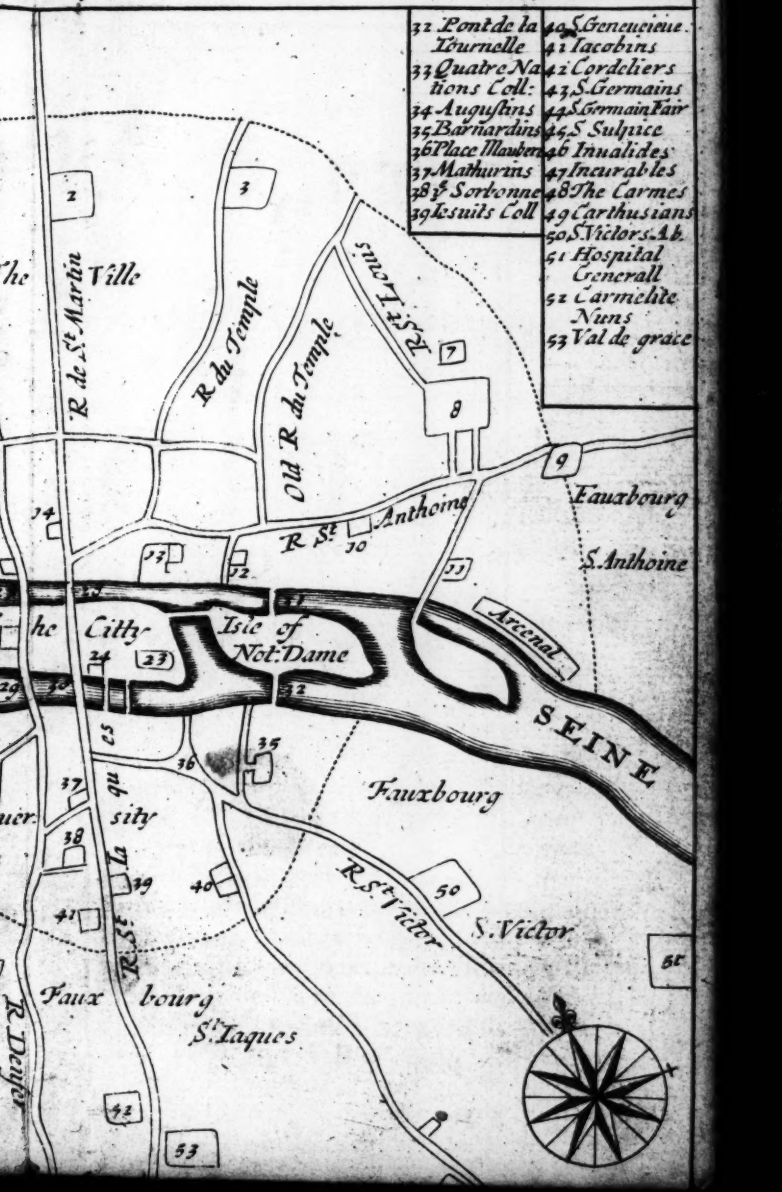
In the Second Part.

Pag. 4. l. 23. for *there* r. *then.* p. 8. l. 7. r. *St. Victor.* p. 54. l. 20. for *more* r. *some.* p. 136. l. 10. r. *of Clay.* p. 160. l. 1. r. *Canons.*

A Map or ICHNOGRAPHY of ye Princ

1 S. Lazare
2 S. Martins Ab.
3 Temple
4 S. Eustache
5 The Halle
6 S. Innocents
7 Minims
8 Place Royal
9 Bastille
10 The Great Iesuits
11 Celestines
12 S. Geruais
13 Greue
14 S. Iacques
15 The Great Chestelet
16 S. Germain :
17 l'Auxerrois
18 S. Honoré
19 Quinze Vingt
20 Capuchin Nuns
21 Capuchins
22 Place Dauphine
23 ye Palais
24 Nôtre Dame
25 Hostel Dieu
26 Pont Rouge
27 Pont Neuf
28 Pont duxchange
29 Pont N. Dame
30 Pont S. Michael
31 Petit Pont
32 Pont-Marie

Principal Streets and Places in PARIS.



A New DESCRIPTION OF The most Remarkable things IN THE CITY OF PARIS.

BEfore I enter upon the matter, it may not be amiss to say something of the Original of *Paris*. If this great City be not one of the Ancientest in *Europe*, yet at least she may boast, that *Cæsar* speaks advantagiously of her in the sixth Book of his Commentaries; where he says, that having subdued divers Nations amongst the *Gauls*, he was forced to lay Siege to *Paris*, which at that time was wholly enclosed between the two

Arms of the *Seine*, into which place all the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Country were retired. Here they defended themſelves with ſo much reſolution, and made ſo ſtout a Reſiſtance that he was conſtrained to draw together all the Force he could to attack and fight them. It is true he ſubdued them, but it was not without much Labour, and after ſeveral bloody Fights; and in fine, to reduce them entirely to his Obedience and to keep 'em ſo, he built the *Great Châtelet*, and placed in it a ſtrong Garriſon. Notwithſtanding we read in other Hiſtorians, that *Julian* the *Apoſtate* being retired among the *Gauls* (where he remain'd a long time in that part of *Paris* which is now call'd the *Hôtel de Cluny*) he built this Fortreſs, as a Check upon the People of thoſe Parts who were very uneaſie and apt to riſe: after all we muſt confeſs there is no great certainty of theſe things, by reaſon of the Ignorance of thoſe Ages that went before us, which have loſt or deſtroy'd thoſe Memorials which ſhould have informed us of the truth, had they been now in being.

As to the name of this Town; ſome ſay it was called *Lutetia* from King *Lucus*, who was of great eſteem among the ancient *Gauls*; others, from the Latin word *Lutum* which ſignifies Dirt and Mud; poſſibly becauſe its Situation, being between the two Arms of a River, there was continually plenty of Water and Dirt. And without doubt it is for this reaſon that the little ſpace of Ground which lies at the further end of the *Petit Pont*, between the new ſtreet of *Noſtre-Dame*, and the Street *de la Calande*, is at this day ſtill called *le Marché palud.* Other Authors ſay, that the name *Paris* might well have been derived from the Greek word Παρὰ which ſignifies Near,

and

and from the Goddeſs *Iſis* who had formerly a Temple in that place where ſtands at preſent the Church of St. *Germain des prez*; from which place *Paris* was not far diſtant. And the Village of *Iſſy* near to *Vaugerard* might perhaps have alſo taken name from her, that Goddeſs having had a Temple there, ſerv'd by certain Prieſts, for whoſe maintenance the Lands that lay about that place were appropriated; which Lands belong at preſent to the Abbey of St. *Geneviéve du Mont*. In the mean time *Iſis* was not the only Deity that was Worſhipp'd about *Paris*, *Cybele* had alſo her Temples there. To maintain which conjecture we may here take notice of the Diſcovery which was made ſome years paſt in the Garden of *Monſieur Berrier*, in the Street called *Coquilliere* not far from the Church of St. *Euſtache*. As they were digging there deeper than ordinary to make the foundation of a Wall, they diſcovered the ruins of an old Tower, with a Buſt of Braſs, repreſenting a Womans head ſomething bigger than the Life, and Crowned with a Caſtle compoſed of four Towers, with the ancient ſort of Pinacles in ſuch manner as we ſee 'em in the old Baſs reliefs of *Rome*, or upon Medals repreſenting the Goddeſs *Cybele* who was invoked for the fruitfulneſs of the Earth, and whom the Poets called *Turrita Mater*. All Antiquaries who ſaw this Piece did not in the leaſt queſtion its Antiquity. Among others the Reverend Father *du Moulinet* one of the Learnedſt Men of the Kingdom in theſe things, has printed a ſmall Tract to prove that this head might have ſerv'd in ſome Temple built in this place where this Goddeſs was adored. And even in the Library of S. *Geneviéve* they preſerve a Model of this Head taken off in Plaiſter with all the ex-

actneſs that could be from the Original, which is at preſent in the Cabinet of *Monſieur* the Procureur-General *de Harlay*, which illuſtrious Magiſtrate is perfectly acquainted with the true value of ſuch curious things. There are other Etymologies beſide theſe, as that of *Paris* King of the *Gauls*, whoſe dominion extended round about theſe parts, from whence it comes as ſome ſay, that the Inhabitants of the Neigbouring Villages were called *Pariſii* or *Pariſiaci*.

It would be tedious to ſpeak of the ſeveral enlargements of this Town. It is eaſily concluded that it was not always of the ſame dimenſions as it is at preſent. Under the Reign of *Clouis* it was as yet ſhut up within the two Arms of the *Seine*, that is, that it took up no more ground than the *Iſle du Palais*, which is that part which at preſent we call the City, with ſome few houſes on the Bank of the River next St. *Germain l' Auxerois*; where was at that time a Wood called *la Foreſt des Charbonniers*. But however tho it was then but very little, it was conſidered as a Place of very great importance, ſince in that partition which the Sons of *Clouis* made of the Kingdom, they agreed among themſelves that *Paris* ſhould remain neuter and belong to neither of the four; further, that if any of them ſhould enter there without permiſſion of the other three, he ſhould loſe all the part which he might otherwiſe pretend to.

Under the ſecond Race, the Town became a little more conſiderable: they began then to build on both ſides of the *Seine*: all about the Church of St. *Geniviéve*, which *Clouis* had raiſed: at the upper end of the *Place-Maubert*; where afterwards *Charlemagne* did diſpoſe the Learned Men which

which he invited hither out of *Greece* and *Italy*; near St. *Martins des Champs*; and in divers other places in the Fields about the Town.

But under the third Race it was much more increased. *Philip Augustus* caused it to be paved throughout, and a certain Financier (or Exchequer-Officer) called *Girard de Poussy* gave to this use out of his own proper Revenue 11000 Marks of Silver, and this he did freely without any constraint from the King, in whose Service he had doubtless attained this great Sum. This was an Example of Generosity altogether extraordinary; and was done in the year 1185. as *Monsieur de Mezeray* tells us in his History of *France*. This King also caused the several Quarters to be enclosed with Walls. Those of the University extended from the edge of the *Seine* beginning at the Gate of St. *Bernard*, or the Gate of the *Tournelle*, and so up behind St. *Geniviéve* to the Gate of St. *James*, and then down again towards the River to the place where stands at present the Colledge of the four Nations, and where heretofore was the Gate of *Nesle* taken down not long since to enlarge the Place. On the *North* side of the River it was also enclosed with Walls which had almost the same extent. There was in former times a Gate near the place where now stands the *Quinze-Vingts*, which answered to another called the *Porte-neuve*, (or *New-gate*) on the Bank of the River pulled down some years ago, near which was a very high Tower: another Gate in the Street *Coquilliere*, at the end of the Street *Grenelle*: another in the Street of St. Denis, near the Fountain *de la Reine*, which was called the Painters Gate; another in the Street of S. *Martin*, at the end of the Street *aux Ours*: and an-

other near S. *Johns* Church-yard which was called the *Porte Bodais*, becauſe it led to the *Château* or Caſtle of that name, which ſtood in that place where now is the Village of St. *Maur des Foſſez* beyond *Charenton*. Since thoſe times this great City is much augmented, and continually extended into the Fields, till not long ſince for ſeveral weighty Conſiderations, there have been certain Bounds preſcribed, beyond which it is not lawful to raiſe any buildings. It is to be obſerved that *Paris* being thus bounded, its extent is the more conſiderable, in regard there is not to be found in it any place that is not extreme full of People, and as thick of Houſes as can be contrived, in ſome of which there are continually ſeveral diſtinct Families in one houſe, which is rarely to be ſeen in other Towns, where every one deſires to dwell apart, and where there are few houſes to be found of ſeven Stories high, as they are all about the *Palais*; near the great *Chatelet*; and round the place called *la Halle*; in which Houſes the leaſt Rooms are full of Inhabitants and let out at dear Rates.

This is all that we ſhall ſay of *Paris* in General: Let us now come to particulars.

The LOUVRE.

Hiſtorians ſay that this Palace was firſt founded by *Philip Auguſtus* in the year 1214. Who made the great Tower, in which *Ferrand* Earl of *Flanders* was kept Priſoner after that King had won the famous Battel of *Bouvines*; in which the Earl who had Revolted from King *Philip* was made a Captive. This Tower was ſtanding in the

the laſt Age, and had ſerved not only to keep the Kings Treaſure, but alſo had been built to receive therein the Homage and Oath of Fidelity of thoſe who held Lands of the Crown; or rather, as one may preſume, it was the *Seige Seigneurial* (or Head of a Tenure) upon which ſeveral *Fiefs* did depend. For it is well known that our Anceſtors had a cuſtom always to build in their *Châteaux* (or Chief Seats) a great Tower, and to raiſe upon that another leſſer, which they called the *Donjon*, this they eſteemed the Mark of a Seigneurie; and without doubt this Tower at the *Louvre* was of the ſame nature. It was taken down when *Francis* the Firſt began that building which at preſent is called the old *Louvre*. But Death hindred that Prince from performing much of what he intended. *Henry* the Second his Son, carried on the building after the deſigns of his Father, and for the performance he made uſe of the Abbot of *Clugny*, and *John Gougeon*, both *Pariſians* and the ableſt Architects of their Time, ſince thoſe few things which we ſee of theirs paſs for the moſt regular and fineſt Architecture of the World. They were preferred to the illuſtrious *Sebaſtian Sorlio*, who was expreſly ſent for from *Italy*, but had the diſpleaſure to ſee his deſigns not followed. In the Hall of the hundred *Swiſſes* we ſee a kind of Tribune of the Workmanſhip of this *John Gougeon*, it is ſupported by four *Cariatides*, of a Deſign ſo regular and ſo well contrived that *M. Perrault* of the Royal Academy of Sciences hath cauſed it to be engraved and inſerted in the Tranſlation of the Works of *Vitruvius*, where he hath propoſed it as a compleat Model. The following Inſcription *Henry* II. ſet over one of the Gates.

HENRICUS II. CHRISTIANISS. VETUSTATE COLLAPSUM REFICI COEP. A. PAT. FRANCISCO I. R. CHRISTIANIS. MORTUI SANCTISS. PARENT. MEMOR. PIENTISS. FILIUS ABSOLVIT AN. A SAL. CHRISTI. MDXXXXVIII.

This being ruined by Age, and begun to be repaired by Francis I. *the moſt Chriſtian King:* Henry II. *The moſt Chriſtian King, as a pious Son who was mindful of the deſign of his dead Father, cauſed to be finiſhed, in the year from the Redemption of the World,* MDXXXXVIII.

Lewis the 13th. whoſe Deſigns were always Great and Magnificent, cauſed to be built the Great *Pavilion* which is over the Entrance. The *Sieur Mercier* had the charge of that work, in which he followed the firſt deſign and form. But being forced to raiſe his Work higher than the Body of the Building, upon the *Corinthian* and Compoſite orders, he added a *Cariatide* Order in imitation of that in the Hall of the 100. *Swiſſes* aforementioned, upon which he placed a double Fronton. The old Gate of the Louvre is under this Pavillion, the Roof of which is ſupported by two Ranks of *Ionick* Pillars of one piece, placed two and two, and are extreme remarkable for their bigneſs. The Court in the middle of this building is great and exactly ſquare. The King hath raiſed three Wings which are not yet finiſhed. The Work conſiſts of three Ranks of Pillars, Corinthian and Compoſite; the top is in the manner of a Terraſſe, which appears of a Beauty moſt magnificently ſurpriſing. The great

Gate

Gate is on that ſide next to St. *Germain l' Auxerrois* placed in the middle of a long Façade (or Front of Building) adorn'd with Corinthian Pillars two and two of a moſt beautiful greatneſs, which ſtanding off from the reſt of the Work make a great Portico on each ſide of the Gate, on which ſtands the Fronton compoſed only of two Stones, of one piece, each of which is fifty foot in length; a great Terraſſe runs on the top of this Façade, from which one may diſcover all *Paris*. In the old *Louvre*, many things are to be ſeen.

The Cabinet of Pictures.

The place where the Kings Pictures are kept, is in an Apartment near the end of the great Gallery. It is difficult to find more in number or more rare pieces in any part of *Europe* than are in this place. Here are ſome of all the moſt famous Maſters of *Italy* and *Flanders* and other parts; all which the King hath cauſed to be graved, of which there are two great Volumes extant; but of late years they have removed a great part of theſe Paintings to *Verſailles* to adorn that magnifick Palace. Yet there ſtill remain ſeveral of diverſe Maſters, among others the laſt Supper of *Paul Veronneſe*, a Picture of an extraordinary greatneſs, ſo are the Battels of Monſieur *l' Brun*, from which they have made ſeveral Pieces of curious Tapeſtry. The Paintings of *Pouſin* are here preſerved with care, as are alſo thoſe of ſeveral other French Maſters, of which he is the Chief without diſpute.

They are continually working in Sculpture in two ſeveral places of the Louvre. *M. Girardon* hath his Work-houſe under the Cabinet of Pictures where you may ſee ſome Statues which he hath finiſhed for *Verſailles*, thoſe that are in the *Grotto* there, were made in this place; here you may ſee the Model of Cardinal *Richelieu's* Tomb, which is to be erected in the Church of the *Sorbonne*.

At the end of the Court that lies before the Gate under the Pavillion on that ſide next the *Ruë Saint Honorè*, you ought to view the Statues which are to be placed on the Tomb of Monſieur *de Turenne* which the King hath cauſed to be erected for him at St. *Denys*. You may alſo there obſerve ſeveral other curious pieces, which are all of the deſign and invention of Monſieur *de Mercy* one of the beſt Statuaries of the Kingdom. He is at preſent about certain figures intended for the Tomb of Monſieur the Duke of *Noailles* at St. *Pauls*. The Sieur *Renaudin* hath alſo his Work-houſe near that of M. *Girardon*, which ought to be ſeen by the Curious.

But above all we ought not to neglect before we leave the Louvre to viſit the Hall, wherein the Gentlemen of the *French* Academy aſſemble, whom the King honours with ſo particular a Protection, that he is willing to have them in his own Palace. This Illuſtrious Academy is compoſed of learned Perſons who take continual pains in perfecting the *French* Tongue, and meet three times a Week. The names of the preſent Members of this Society, are

M. de

M. de Beſons, Counſellor of State.
M. Corneille.
M. Doujat.
M. Charpentier.
M. The Abbot *Tallement*, chief Almoner to Madame
M. The Duke of *Coiſlin.*
M. The Abbot *Peliſſon* Maſter of the Requeſts.
M. The Biſhop of *Acs.*
M. The Cardinal *d' Eſtrées.*
M. *de Renoüard de Villayer*, Counſellor of State.
M. The Abbot *de Furetieres.*
M. *de Segrais.*
M. *le Clerc.*
M. The Duke of St. *Aignan.*
M. *le Comte de Buſſy.*
M. The Abbot *Teſtu.*
M. The Abbot *Tallement*, Prior of St. *Albin.*
M. *Boyer.*
M. The Marqueſs *d' Angeau*, Governor of *Touraine.*
M. The Abbot *Regnier des Marais.*
M. The Abbot *de la Chambre.*
M. *Quinaut* Auditor of the Accounts.
M The Arch-Biſhop of *Paris.*
M. the Biſhop of *Meaux*, formerly Preceptor to Monſeigneur the Dauphin, and chief Almoner to Madame the Dauphineſs.
M. *Perault*, Comptroller of the Buildings.
M. The Abbot *Fléchier*, Almoner to Madame the Dauphineſs.
M. *Racine*, Treaſurer of *France.*

M. The

M. The Abbot *Gallois*.
M. *de Benſerade*.
M. The Abbot *Huet*, formerly Under-preceptor to Monſeigneur the Dauphin.
M. *Roze*, Secretary of the Kings Cabinet.
M. *Cordemoy*, Reader to Monſeigneur the Dauphin.
M. The Preſident *de Meſme*.
M. The Abbot *Colbert*, Coadjutor of *Roüen*.
M. The Abbot *de Lavau*, Library-keeper of the Kings Cabinet.
M. *Verjus*, Plenipotentiary at the Dyet of *Ratisbone*.
M. *de Novion*, firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*.
M. The Abbot *Danjau*.
M. *Barbier de Haucour*.
M. .....

Every other year on the Feaſt-day of S. *Lewis*, they give here two Medals of Gold, for Prizes, the one in Eloquence, the other in Poetry, on which account a great number of Perſons at ſuch times bring in their Compoſitious in both kinds, in order to obtain the Reward. The ſame day all the Members of the Academy procure a Maſs to be ſung in Muſick, after which a Panegyrick of St. *Lewis* is pronounced by ſome able Preacher. Monſieur the Abbot *Peliſſon* has compoſed the Hiſtory of the French Academy, and writ it after ſuch a polite and delightſom manner, that his Book paſſes for one of the fineſt and beſt things in the *French* Language. They have ſome Pictures in their Hall; one of the Holy Virgin; another of the King in his Coronation habit; the Picture of Cardinal *Richelieu* Founder of the French

French Academy, that of the Chancellor *Seguier* who after the death of the Cardinal became its Protector, and in fine, another of Queen *Chriſtina* of *Swedeland*, who came to theſe Aſſemblies, where ſhe ſhewed her extraordinary Genius for all curious things.

We croſs over here and paſs into a Hall where we may ſee two Models made for the great Staircaſe of the Louvre, the faireſt of which was made by the famous *Manſard*, the other by M. *du Veau*, he who made the deſigns for the New Buildings at *Vincennes*, but the firſt of theſe excells the other infinitely for the Grandeur of the guſt and hardineſs of deſign.

In the old Tenis-Court, in the middle of the Court they are at work about the Model of a Statue of the King on Horſeback, raiſed on the top of a Rock with his Enemies ſubdued at his feet, and four Rivers with their Urns who ſeem amazed to ſee this great Monarch arrived to the higheſt ſtep of Glory. Nothing can be greater than this Work; and if it be performed according to the deſign, all *Europe* cannot ſhew a more magnifick Monument. It is of M. *Girardons* deſigning.

The *Gard-Meuble* or Repoſitory of the Kings Moveables.

On the Bank of the River at the Corner of the Street *des Poulies* is the *Garde-Meuble* in an Old houſe which was formerly called the *Hôtel du petit Bourbon*, in regard the Princes of that Family dwelt there. The outſide has no fine ſhew, but it

it is within this place that they preserve the precious moveables of the Crown; here one may see a Surprising quantity of Tapestry both ancient and Modern, here are some pieces which *Francis* I. caused to be made after the Designs of *Julio Romano*, and which were wrought at *Anvers* by a famous Master of that time who had an extraordinary Reputation. These pieces represent the Acts of the Apostles, and the History of *Scipio* the Great. This King hath caused abundance to be made at the *Gobelins*, enriched with Gold and Silver, after the designs of *M. le Brun*, of which he hath no less than 24000 Ells; not reckoning a great Footcloath in the manner of Turky-work, which is working in a place built on purpose at the end of the *Cours de la Reine*, commonly called the *Savonnerie*, which is to be the full length of the great Gallery of the Louvre, but is not yet finisht. Together with these you may see abundance of Vessels of Precious Stones, as Agat, Onix, Jacinth, Cornelian, Christal of the Rock, admirable as well for their Size as Workmanship, several Branches of Coral, but one among the rest very great, and black as Ebony, which is extremely rare: Small Cabinets of Chrystal of the Rock, and of Amber garnished with Gold and Jewels. But that which is most observable is a great Ship of Gold inriched with Diamonds, of most curious Workmanship, made by the *Sieur Balin*, and valued at one hundred thousand Crowns. After this you may see the Vessels of massie Silver consisting of divers Basons, upon which the History of this King is cut in Chisil-work, they are of such weight, that it requires the strength of two men to bear 'em upon a kind of Handbarrows made of the same metal

metal and workmanſhip. Here are alſo Tables, Stands, Looking-glaſs Frames, Branches for Candles, extraordinary great, Orangers, two great Tubs of Silver which ſerved at the Baptiſm of Monſeigneur the Dauphin, Branches to ſet upon Stands, Chenets, Caſſolets or perfuming-pots, and generally all Sorts of Goldſmiths work for their weight as well as workmanſhip to be admired; moſt of which things were wrought by the famous Monſieur *Balin*, of whom I have already made ſome mention. He was the chief Artiſt of this Age for Silver Work, and died about five or ſix years ſince. They ſhew here alſo Embroidered Beds, extreme Rich, with Hangings for Alcoues of the ſame faſhion. You may ſee in the ſame place the Cup-board of *Francis* I. of certain pieces of Silver gilt, very well wrought. In another Room, apart, they preſerve a great quantity of curious Arms of all ſorts, among others the Armour of *Francis* I. which he wore at the Battel of *Pavie*, where one may diſcern on the cuiraſſe the Blows which he received before he would yield himſelf a Priſoner to the *Spaniards*, to whom he dearly ſold his Liberty. There is alſo a Fuſil or ſmall Gun which the City of *Paris* preſented to Monſeigneur the Dauphin, and which is here preſerved becauſe it was the firſt Fire-Arms he ever ſhot in. In fine, the Curious, and all others, may here find rarities enough to ſatisfie their eye, for beſide the ſingular Beauty of the Work, one may here ſee a mighty quantity of Gold and Silver, which is a very great entertainment to ſuch who are apt to be dazled with the Splendor of the metal and conſider that, more than the excellency of the Work. Of late the King hath cauſed the fineſt things in the *Garde-Meuble*

Meuble to be removed to *Verſailles*, yet ſtill there remains a great number that are well worth ſeeing.

The Palace of the Tuilleries.

Having ſeen theſe things you ought to go next to the Palace of the *Tuilleries*, which extends it ſelf along the Garden in one continued Line; it is compoſed at the ends of two great ſquare Pavilions adorned with Pilaſters of the Compoſite Order, and of one great Pavilion, like a Dome, in the middle, under which is the great Hall and Stair-caſe that leads to the Apartments. It is to be obſerved that the middle of this Building, namely the great Pavilion, the two Terraſſes, and the two leſſer Pavilions at the Ends, were built at the charges of *Katharine de Medicis*, who was very skilful in Architecture, as we perceive by theſe Buildings, which are all of a moſt curious proportion after the Ionick and Corinthian Orders, there are three Ranks of Pillars, with an Attick over head. For this work ſhe employed *Philibert de Lorme* and *John Bulan*, the prime Maſters of their Age. The reſt of the Buildings were performed by *Henry* IV. and *Lewis* XIV. who in our days hath repaired this Palace as we now ſee it. There ſtood once under the Pavilion in the middle, a great Stair-caſe, which was one of the fineſt things of its kind in the whole World, for its diſpoſition, and for the ſtrange boldneſs of the Work. Which Stair-caſe was built after the deſigns of the foremen-tioned *Pilibert de Lorme*, but of late, to the great regret of the Curious, it has been taken down

down for the meliorating the Prospect of the *Tuilleries* to the Court, and for employing the Great Hall to the enlargement of the Kings Apartment. Which Apartment, as also that of the Queen, and that of Monseigneur the Dauphin are enrich'd with excellent Paintings of the ablest Masters of *France*. In a Gallery which reaches the whole length of the Kings Apartment on the Court-side, you may see several Cabinets enrich'd with Mignatures and Chissel-work extremely fine, with several Tables of inlaid Stone-work very beautiful, among others one very large, upon which is the representation of a Salamander, which was the device of *Francis* I. and therefore this is supposed to have been his Table. Here are also some of *Sicilian* Marble of one Piece, of a wonderful variety of Colours. This Gallery hath often served for the Reception and Audience of Ambassadors, and at such times it hath been adorn'd with Rich Tapistry and other precious moveables.

In the Rooms below are preserved abundance of antient Statues, and the Bust of this King made by the Cavalier *Bernin* when he came from *Rome* to draw the Designs of the Louvre. One may see there also the Plans raised of all the strongest places of *Europe*, which have been drawn out with all care and exactness that is possible.

The other moity of the Building on that side next the *Rüe St. Honorè* contains the Chappel, which is not yet finished; and the Theater, otherwise called *la Salle des Machines*: in which the Court was formerly entertain'd with Comedies, of which *Psyche* was the last, which after it had been Acted for many years, did still draw a world of admirers. But since the invention of Opera's came to us from *Italy*, serious Playes though

mingled

mingled with muſick and Entries of Ballets have given place to Song and continued Muſick on whatſoever Subject it be. This Theatre, without contradiction, is the moſt magnifick of *Europe*, not excepting that of the Duke of *Parma* ſo much boaſted of. One cannot deſire any thing to be better contrived. Every Perſon may ſee and hear extreme conveniently. The Room behind the Stage for the Machines is very large. As for the Decorations no Coſts have been wanting, all the Houſe is painted in Marble Colours. The Galleries are ſupported with Pillars whoſe Capitals and Pediſtals are gilded, as is alſo the Ceiling which is curiouſly Carved.

The Proſpect of all this Palace is into the Garden of the *Tuilleries*, to which Garden this Palace alſo ſerves as a moſt Magnifick Perſpective, every one of its Allies being anſwered with a face of the Building of moſt beautiful Architecture. This Garden is at preſent one of the moſt regular of *Europe*, though it be not as yet adorned with Statues, as in time it will be. There is in it an open Theatre; with all the neceſſary parts thereunto belonging, as the Ancients contrived them, and which we ſee in thoſe of *Rome*. Trees are planted here which ſerve in the like manner with the Ordinary Decorations in other Theatres. It is extreme great and may contain a great number of People. On the other ſide of the great Ally ſtands the Statue of Truth, raiſed upon a great Pedeſtal. It is the Work of a famous Sculptor called *Ville Franche*, who came from *Cambray*. Monſieur *le Noſtre* continued the Works in the *Tuilleries*, and it is he alſo who manages thoſe admirable Garden-Works at *Verſailles*. You muſt by no means neglect

neglect to ſee his Cabinet which is very well furniſhed with Pictures, and Buſts of Marble, moſt of which came out of *Italy*; among others one may eaſily obſerve a Picture of indifferent ſize, done by *Dominicain*, repreſenting *Adam* and *Eve* in the Terreſtrial Paradiſe, this is eſteemed one of the fineſt Pieces in all *Paris*.

We ought to obſerve that the old Louvre is joyned to the Palace of the *Tuilleries* by the great Gallery which extends it ſelf all along the River; at the end which was begun firſt there are ſeveral Paintings and other Ornaments of the deſign of Monſieur *Pouſſin*, but they being found too ſmall for the Place where they ſtand, the Work never proceeded further but remained imperfect as it is, the beginning of this Gallery is the work of *Philibert de Lorme*, and the reſt of *Metezeau*, he who undertook that great ſervice at the Ditch of *Rochelle*, which was the chief occaſion of the taking that Rebel Town. Upon this ſubject the following Epigram was made in his honour,

Hæretico palmam retulit Methezæus ab hoſte,
Cum rupellanas aggere cinxit aquas.
Dicitur Archimedes *terram potuiſſe movere,*
Æquora qui potuit ſiſtere, non minor eſt.

O're *Rochell Metezeau* Triumphant ſtood.
Curbing with a a bold Dike the Rebel Flood.
In Fame ſcarce *Archimedes* equal is,
As he could move the Earth, this fix'd the Seas.

The *Salle des Antiques*, or repoſitory of Antiquities, is under the end of this Gallery, it is incruſted with Marble, and full of Ancient Statues; the

the beſt and ſcarceſt that can be ſeen. The King has cauſed 'em all to be engraved by *Melan*. And there are two great Volumes of them extant in Folio, beſides thoſe other Pictures of which we have already ſpoken.

The Apartments under this Gallery are all inhabited by divers famous Artiſts who are imploy'd in the Kings Service, and to whom he has aſſign'd theſe Lodgings.

The Royal Printing-houſe is alſo here, of which the Sieur *Mabre-Cramoiſy*, is the Governor or Director: where you may ſee a ſmall Room filled only with ſuch Books as have been printed here.

Monſieur *Silveſtre* a famous Graver, Monſieur *Melan* of whoſe hand the publick has ſeveral extraordinary fine Gravings, M. *Coepel* a Painter, M. *Herard*, M. *Valdor*, are lodged here. M. *Caſſiny* hath alſo his Chamber here tho his ordinary dwelling is at the Obſervatory, ſo hath Monſieur the Abbot *Siry* ſo well known for thoſe curious *Italian* Memoires which he hath publiſhed upon Hiſtory, Madamoſelle *Stella* in whoſe apartment are ſeveral curious Pictures of *Pouſſin*; Monſieur *Bain*, a famous Enamellor, who has found out the ſecret to make Enamel as bright and beautiful as precious ſtones, and who hath now under his hands, for the King, a great Baſon of Gold adorned with Mouldings on the Edges, this will be without all diſpute a moſt exquiſite piece when it is finiſhed, as well for the Workmanſhip as for the materials, for it amounts to an hundred thouſand Franks, he makes commonly Enamell'd Watch-Caſes, and divers things of that ſort. Near him is M. *Boul* who makes a ſort of *Moſaick* works extreamly neat, and which the Curious preſerve very

ry choicely; *Meſſieurs Sanſon*, Sons of the famous Geographer have alſo Lodgings in this place; they are continually imployed, and from time to time publiſh ſome new thing in Geography.

The Kings Balaneier (or Mony-Stamp) is alſo kept in theſe parts. Here it is where they make thoſe Curious Medals both Stamped and Caſt, in Gold, Silver, and Copper. M. the Abbot *Bizot*, one of the moſt intelligent and able perſons of all the Curious in *Paris*, had the direction formerly of theſe matters, after the famous *Varin*. One cannot deſire to ſee any thing more choice than his Cabinet, which is compleatly furniſhed with Pictures, Medals, ancient and modern, Agats, Figures in Braſs, *Porcelains*, and a thouſand other rarities of ſuch ſort.

The *Petite Ecurie*, or leſſer Stable, takes up the reſt of the Buildings, which is very long, and full of excellent Horſes.

St. *Germain l'Auxerrois.*

Something may be ſaid here of St. *Germain l'Auxerrois*, the Pariſh Church of the Louvre. It is one of the ancienteſt of *Paris*, for *Childebert* was the Founder as well of this as that of St. *Germain des Prez*, both which he dedicated to St. *Vincent*, he having depoſited in theſe Churches ſome Reliques of that Saint Which he brought out of *Spain*. They have here on great Feaſts, very magnificent Ornaments given by the Queen Mother; which are of Cloath of Gold and Silver very rich: Theſe the Republick of *Genoa* preſented to that illuſtrious Queen and were

by

by her immediately bestowed upon this Church. The other things most remarkable in this Church are, the Tribune (or Gallery) of *Germain Pilon's* designing, who was esteemed in his Age the ablest Workman in all *France* for Sculpture and Architecture, and the Chappel of Monsieur the Marquels *de Resteing*, in which are some Busts in Marble of several illustrious Persons of that Family. In the Room where the Churchwardens Assemble hangs a very good copy of a Last Supper, by *Leonard de Vinci*, which Picture was formerly placed in the Church and its Beauty never observed, till it was known that the Cavalier *Bernin* had admired it. Upon which it was quickly removed and placed in this Room, for the more choice keeping. The most considerable Persons who have been interred in this Church are Monsieur *Seguin*, who was Dean here, very judicious in the value of Medals: *Joachim du Bellay*, one of the famousest Poets of his Age: Monsieur *Varin*, one of the ablest Gravers of Medals that *France* ever had; Monsieur *Balin*, a famous Goldsmith, of whom we have already spoken, this was he who invented those Curious Ornaments where the History of the Old and New Testament are represented in Cartouches of admirable Workmanship. Here is also the Tomb of Madamoiselle *Silvestre* represented in Painting on a Black Marble fixed to a Pillar behind the Quire, after Monsieur *le Bruns* way. In the lesser Chappels are to be seen several well esteemed Pictures of *le Sueur's* Work.

There is a Landskip in Perspective done by *Franciſque*, worth seeing, in one of the Houses in the Cloister.

In that great space of Ground which is between the

the old Louvre and the Palace of the *Tuilleries*, are many fair Houſes, among others

The *Hôtel de Crequi*, in which lives the Illuſtrious Maréchal of that name. Its outſide makes no great ſhew, but within it is very well furniſhed: above all the Stair-caſe extremely well deſign'd. In the Street of St. *Thomas du Louvre* is

The *Hôtel de Longueville* formerly called the *Hôtel de Epernon*, which wants a whole wing of Building. So much as is finiſhed is of a very beautiful deſign, chiefly the Portal, of the *Ionick* Order, as is all the reſt of the Houſe, which wants a Square or place before it, to give the more advantagious view. The Apartments are convenient, and the Garden pleaſant tho it be incloſed on every ſide. You muſt not forget to ſee a Ceiling in one of the Chambers, painted by M. *Mignard*, highly eſteemed.

In the *Turn-again* Lane near this place ſtands the Houſe of M. *de Guitry*, which is very handſom.

In the ſame Street of St. *Thomas* is alſo the *Hôtel de Montauſier*, formerly called the *Hôtel de Ramboüillet*, heretofore the moſt delightſom Seat of the Muſes, and which ſtill ſerves at this day as a Retreat and Sanctuary to all ingenious Perſons by the favourable protection they find from the Duke of *Montauſier* formerly Governor to Monſiegneur the Dauphin.

Having thus ſatisfied ones curioſity on the Subject of the *Louvre*, in which many particulars may be obſerved which are not here mentioned to avoid prolixity, let us begin our next Journey at the neareſt place which is

The

The Quarter of St. *Honorè.*

This Quarter begins at the *Rüe de St. Denis*, where we may ſee, in the firſt place, a handſom row of Houſes, built uniform with the ſame Symetry, at the Charges of the Canons of St. *Germain l' Auxerrois*, who raiſe out of 'em a conſiderable Revenue. This place hath been enlarged upon the Church-yard of the holy Innocents, which lies behind. The Charnel-houſes which are built round that Church-yard, were built, as reported, out of the Confiſcate Goods of the Jews when they were expelled *Paris* under the Reign of *Philip Auguſtus*. In probability there is not any one place in the whole World in which more dead bodies are interred; which cauſed the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador who reſided in *Paris* during the League, to adviſe the Citizens at ſuch time when the Famine preſſed them cruelly, to grind the Bones of the dead in this Church-yard to make Bread; but this Counſel was not followed coming from a drolling *Spaniard*: M. *de Mezeray*, ſo well known of the Learned for his delicate Hiſtory of *France*, is here Interred. You may ſee in this Place a Pyramid adorn'd with Baſs-releifs, much eſteemed, on the top of which is erected a Croſs, this was ſet up in the laſt Age during the horrible Confuſions of the League. There is in the ſame place a Skeleton of the Workmanſhip of *Permain Philon*. Further on, is

The Croſs *du Tiroüer* where, as it is ſaid, Queen *Grunehault* was, by the Command of *Clotaire*, drawn at the Tail of a Wild horſe.

But

But this is not well proved: and it is much disputed among the Historians, whether this Queen was the most illustrious, or the most wicked of her Age. For there are as many that speak well of her, as ill. St. *Gregory* the Great, Pope; *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Fortunatus* Bishop of *Poictiers*, *Paulus Æmilius*, *du Tillet*, the Bishop of *Meaux*, and *Pasquier* in his Enquiries of *France*, are all full of her Encomiums. Those who condemn her are *Aimoin*, *Gaguin*, Minister-general of the *Mathurins*, *Belle-Forest*, *du Haillant*, and *Vigner*, whose Authorities are of great force in History. So that it will be difficult to affirm any thing positively of this great Princess, who has been more spoken of than ever any Queen of *France* hath been. Something lower are

The *Fathers of the Oratory*, whose house stands in the same place where formerly was the *Hôtel de Bouchages*. Tho their Church is not yet quite finished, it is however already extreme handsom, and of a design very Regular. They have here on their great Altar a Tabernacle of a magnifick sort of Architecture, the Pillars are of an admirable *Sicilian* Marble. It is a Dome raised very high with four Porticoes, supported with six Pillars of the composite order which stand out from the Work; the Ornaments of which are perfectly well wrought, and the Proportions exact. A great Fabrick after this Model might well please the most difficult Persons in matters of Architecture. The Cardinal *de Berulle* is Interred in one of the Chapels, where his Tomb may be seen, and on it his representation in white Marble. He was their Founder, as all men know. These Fathers have a very handsom Library. The

place in Truth is a little too dark; but that does not impair its value, in regard it contains a great number of excellent Volumes both Printed and Manuſcript, among which are a good number of Greeks and Arabians, given them by Monſieur *de Sancy*, Ambaſſador of *France* to the Porte. Who during the time of his Embaſſie made an exact ſearch and collection of ſuch Greek Rarities which had ſcaped the Barbarity of the Turks. Such a Library as this could never be better diſpoſed of than into the cuſtody of theſe Fathers, there being among them ſome Perſons of moſt profound Learning, as appears by their Works, ſo much ſought after and bought up by all Scholars. One might mention here Father *Cointe*, and Father *Senault*, both which have left the World ſuch excellent Writings, the one in Hiſtory, the other in Moral Philoſophy; Father *Malbranche* who compoſed *the Enquiry of Truth*; Father *Thomaſſin* who wrote *the Diſcipline of the Church* in three Volumes in Folio; Father *Dubois*, who by order of Monſeigneur the Arch-Biſhop, is now about the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Paris*. This Congregation hath alſo furniſhed us with the ableſt Preachers, as Monſieur the Biſhop of *Agen*, ſo famous by the name of Father *Maſcaron*, the Courſe of whoſe Sermons were moſt emphatical; Father *le Bouſt*, and Father *Hubert* who Preach'd a Lent at *Noſtre-Dame* to a marvellous concourſe of People, and the laſt year at Court; not to mention Father *Morin*, and divers other famous Preachers who lived not long ſince.

As you leave the Fathers of the Oratory, and paſs on along the *Rüe St. Honorè*, you ought to viſit

The

The *Palais Cardinal*, which the People now call the *Palais-Royal*, becauſe the King was here Educated when young. The *Hôtel de Sillery* ſtood formerly in the little Court which is before the Gate, which Cardinal *Richlieu* cauſed to be pulled down to give the better ſight to the Palace, he had then cauſed to be built here after the deſſigns of the Sieur *Mercier*, who had been eſteemed a very able Architect, had he raiſed his Buildings ſomething higher; and that is the only fault of this Palace, extremely convenient in all things elſe. It is compoſed of two ſquare Courts, of which the firſt and leaſt is compaſſed about with Battlements, and the ſecond is divided from the Garden by a row of Arches which ſupport an open Gallery which reaches from one Wing to the other, through theſe Arches, which are incloſed with Iron Grates you have a Proſpect into the Garden, which was form'd as it is by Monſieur *le Noſtre* after the ſame Model with the *Tuilleries*. As for the Apartments they are all moſt beautiful and convenient, and all the Court reſided here a long time during the Regency. Above all, we ought to ſee the Gallery where Cardinal *Richlieu* cauſed to be painted all the famous men of *France*, From the time of *Suger* Abbot of St. *Dennis*, down to the time of his Miniſtry: That is in effect the whole French Hiſtory from *Lewis* the young, to the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans* dwells here at preſent, thô the Houſe belongs to the King, to whom Cardinal *Richlieu* bequeathed it in his Will, together with five hundred thouſand Crowns and that Curious Suit of Tapiſtry which is expoſed on the great Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti*.

You muſt not forget to ſee the Cabinet of Monſieur the Chevalier *de Loraine*, where are curious Pictures of the beſt Maſters, it is near the Garden which adds not a little to its beauty.

In a Hall belonging to this Palace is the Theatre where they repreſent the *Opera* of famous M. *de Lully*, which draws to it continually a mighty concourſe of People lovers of Muſick. No part of *Europe* yields more pleaſing Objects, be it for the Dances, or for the Symphonie, or in fine, for the ſingularity of the Habits; but that which is moſt conſiderable, is the wonderful agreement of the *French* Muſick with the *Italian*, which was once thought a thing impoſſible, and yet even in this M. *de Lully* hath been mighty ſucceſsful. Nor has the Age been ungrateful to his extraordinary Parts, for he draws a very great Revenue from the Repreſentations of theſe Pieces. The Verſe is ordinarily compoſed by Monſieur *Quinault* of the *French* Academy: Monſieur *Corneille* the younger hath alſo made ſome things, and *Bellrophon* is of his writing. From hence you go to

The Hoſpital of the *Quinze-Vingts*, which St. *Lewis* cauſed to be built in his time for 300 blind Gentlemen whom he brought with him out of the Holy Land where they had loſt their Eyes in fighting againſt the *Sarazens*. Over the Gate of this Hoſpital there ſtands a Statue of that Holy King, which (thô of ill Workmanſhip) reſembles him very much, as the Antiquaries pretend.

Further in the ſame Street is St. *Roch* the Pariſh Church for all this Quarter, in which there is a very exquiſite Crucifix wrought by Monſieur *Anguerre*.

A little higher ſtands the Convent of the *Jacobins*, wherein is nothing very remarkable, unleſs it be the Library, which is one of the fineſt in *Paris*.

After this you may take notice of the Portal before the Houſe of Monſieur *Puſſort* Counſellor of State, it is lately built, of the *Ionick* Order, with an *Attick* over head, in which are the Arms of the Owner. This is a ſmall piece of Architecture, very well eſteemed. The inſide of the Fabrick is handſom, eſpecially on that ſide next the Garden, which is very curious and pleaſant. Near this on the ſame ſide is

The Convent of *Feüillans*, *Henry* III. firſt brought them out of *Languedoc*, in number ſixty, with the bleſſed *John de la Barriere*, Author of the Reform of St. *Bernards* Order. At firſt they were lodged at the *Bois de Vincennes*, till this houſe which was building for 'em ſhould be finiſhed. The great Gate which fronts upon the *Rüe Saint Honorè*, is but newly built; it is compoſed of four *Corinthian* Pillars, that ſupport a Fronton on which are the Arms of *France*. The firſt Court which ſerves as a *Paruis* (or open Place) before the Church, is very well; and the Building over the Gate where you enter is not ill contrived. The Portal of the Church is one of the moſt Regular of all *Paris*, and it was the firſt Eſſay of Monſieur *de Manſard*. Here are two Orders of Pillars, *Ionick* and *Corinthian*, fluted and ſet off with Ornaments. Within the Church are ſome Chappels handſom enough, among others that of Monſieur the Marqueſs of *Roſtaing*, adorn'd almoſt like that at St. *Germain l' Auxerrois*, with Pillars and Buſts of Marble. On one ſide of the great Altar you may

ſee a Tomb after the ancient manner. It is of white Marble, with a great Urn of the ſame, curiouſly wrought; tho it has no Epitaph, yet we may conclude from the Arms in the fore part of it, that it belongs to the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Rohan*. The Quire behind the great Altar, where the Religious Sing, is adorned with Pictures repreſenting the Principal Actions of our Saviours Life.

Theſe Fathers have very Magnifick Ornaments which with all their Plate alſo were given by ſeveral Perſons of Quality. They have a Library, not very numerous, but however there are in it very curious Pieces. In their Cloiſter you will find divers Paintings repreſenting the Life of St. *Bernard* their Founder. Among theſe Religious there are ſome famous Preachers. As the Reverend Father *Dom. Coſme*, at preſent Biſhop of *Lombez*, the Reverend Father *Hieroſme*, and ſome others. As you go from hence you paſs before the Capuchins, where there is nothing remarkable, and ſo on to

The Nuns *of the Aſſumption*. Theſe Nuns had their abode formerly in the Street called *Ruë de la mortellerie*, where they were Hoſpital-Siſters under the name of *Haudriettes*, their Houſe in that place having been founded by one *Stephen Haudry* Eſquire to the King St. *Lewis*, to Harbor, and they to ſerve the poor and ſick, as Hiſtorians tell us. But being too much ſtraitned for Room in that ſtreet they removed to this place, where they changed their name as well as Situation. Of late years they have raiſed here ſeveral Noble buildings, eſpecially their Church, which is a *Dome* or *Cupulo* after the Roman manner, very high; the inſide of which is adorned with

Corinthian

Corinthian Palaſters ſupporting a Corniſh, over which is a Row of Windows, between which hang certain pictures repreſenting the Life of the Holy Virgin, well painted. But the *Plafon* (or Painting within the Ceiling) of the Dome is that which is moſt remarkable, it was done by M. *de la Foſſe*, and repreſents the Aſſumption, with the Angels carrying and following the Bleſſed Virgin into Heaven, all which is both for the boldneſs of the painting, and the deſign, the fineſt that can be, and one of the moſt finiſh'd things of *Paris*. The Nuns Quire is very handſom, but is difficult to ſee, by reaſon of the great Grate that divides it from the Church, which Grate is no ill imitation of that at *Val-de-Grace*. As you go out you ought to take notice of the Portico ſupported by eight *Corinthian* Pillars, with a Fronton and a Corniſh, the Carving Work of which is not yet finiſhed.

All this Building was deſigned by M. *Herard*, director of the Academy of Painters which the King maintains at *Rome*.

Having ſeen theſe things you need to proceed no further this way, there being nothing conſiderable in the *Fauxburgh* of St. *Honoré*, unleſs it be the Workhouſe of Monſieur *Anguerre*, where you may ſee ſome works in Sculpture; and a young Garden or Nurſery which in Spring time has very curious Flowers. This laſt belongs to the King, who cauſed it to be made here, from hence to furniſh the *Tuilleries* with ſuch Flowers as are needful to ſet of the *Parterres*, there is alſo in this place a great number of *Orange-Trees*, well kept and preſerved.

Over againſt the Nunnery of the Aſſumption is the *Hôtel de Luxembourg*, belonging to Monſieur

ſieur the Marechal of *Luxemburg*, who inhabits here. The Garden is extreme pleaſant.

Next to this are the Capuchin Nuns, founded by *Henry* IV. in purſuance of the pious intention of *Loüiſe de Loraine*, Widow of *Henry* III. They live very auſterely. On one ſide of their Gate, a Fountain has been erected on which are theſe two Verſes of Monſieur *de Santeüil*.

Tot Loca Sacra inter pura eſt quæ labitur Unda,
Hanc non impuro, quiſquis es, ore bibas.

Through Sacred Cells has this pure Water paſs'd,
With lips as pure do thou this Water taſt.

The *Hôtel* of *Vendôme* is near this, and takes up a long Space in the Street. It was built by the Duke of *Vendôme* natural Son of *Henry* IV. who always lived here. The inſide is very beautiful. The Front of the great Stair-caſe which is of the deſſigne of M. *Manſard*, is adorn'd with many Pillars which as you come in make a delicate ſhew. The Garden is great but neglected as is all the reſt of the Houſe. The Duke of *Vendôme* Governor of *Provence*, and Grandſon of him above-mentioned, lives at preſent in the Temple, with Monſieur the Grand Prior of *France*, his Brother.

Having thus run through the Street of St. *Honorè*, let us now enter upon the next Quarter which is called *la Butte* St. *Roch*.

The

The Quarter *de la Butte* St. *Roch.*

To view this Quarter in Order, you ſhould begin at the *Ruë de Richelieu*, where as ſoon as you enter, you have on the right hand

The *Palais Brion.*

People give it that name becauſe the Duke of *Amville* Earl of *Brion*, for ſome time made his abode here. This Building is part of the Palais Royal, and was begun by the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, who deſigned it for his Library. But ſome years ſince the King hath given it to two Academies, that of Painting, and that of Architecture. The firſt of theſe was eſtabliſhed by M. *des Noyers*, under the direction of M. *de Chambray* Brother of M. *de Chant-Loup*, from whoſe pen we have ſeveral excellent pieces in print, among others, *The Parallel of the Ancient and Modern Architecture, Palladio tranſlated into French, &c.* This Academy was re-eſtabliſhed by Monſieur the *Chancelier Seguier*, after whoſe death that beautiful *Catafalque* at the Fathers of the Oratory, was erected to his Memory as to their Protector. Monſieur *Colbert* ſucceeded him in this Charge and in the affection he bore them. Every day here is expoſed a naked man, which is the Model by which the young Scholars deſign, in order to attain from Nature her ſelf the great

Art of Painting, an Art that requires a moſt aſſiduous Study. The great Hall where they meet is full of abundance of Pictures done by the moſt able Maſters in the Academy, and of all thoſe pieces that have been won for Prizes, which are here diſtributed to raiſe emulation among the young Artiſts, , and of the Maſter-pieces of thoſe who have deſired to be admitted into the Academy. The Repreſentations and Buſts of ſeveral perſons who have contributed to the eſtabliſhment of this Academy are here alſo preſerved. And in regard Painting is not the only thing here exerciſed but Sculpture alſo, they have got hither from *Rome* the models in Plaiſter of the moſt famous Statues of Antiquity, as that of *Flora*, of *Hercules* in the Palace of *Farneze*, of *Venus*, of the two *Wreſtlers*, and of ſeveral others. Here are alſo ſeveral *Baſs-reliefs*, and Sculptures better than ordinary. The names of thoſe who are the preſent Members of this Academy are

Monſieur *le Brun*, Eſcuyer, principal Painter to the King, Chancellor and chief Rector of the Academy.

Rectors.

M. *Anguier*, Painter.
M. *Girardon*, Sculptor.

Adjuncts to the Rectors.

M. *de Séve*, the Elder, P.
M. *des Jardins*, S.

Counſel-

Counſellors, Profeſſors.

M. *Beaubrun*, P. Profeſſor and Treaſurer.
M. *Buiſſer*, S.
M. *Mauperché*, P.
M. *Buiret*, S.
M. *Coyel*, P.

Profeſſors.

M. *Regnaudin*, S.
M. *Paillet*, P.
M. *de Séve*, P.
M. *Blanchard*, P.
M. *de la Foſſe*, P.
M. *le Hongre*, S.
M. *Coyzevaux*, S.
M. *Houaſſe*, P.
M. *Tuby*, S.
M. *Audran*, P.
M. *Jouvenet*, P.
M. *Montaigne*, P.

Adjuncts to the Profeſſors.

M. *Corneille* the Elder, P.
M. *Rabon*. S.
M. *Monier*, P.
M. *Maſſou*, S.
M. *Verdier*, P.
M. *Licherye*, P.
M. *de Mameur*, P.

Profeſ-

Profeſſors in Geometry, Perſpective, and Anatomy.

M. *Leclerc*, Engraver, Profeſſor in Geometry, and Perſpective.
M. *Friquet*, P. Profeſſor in Anatomy.

Counſellors.

M. *Rouſſelet*, Graver.
M. *Yvart*, P.
M. *Tortebat*. P.
M. *Rabon*, P.
M. *Silveſtre*, G.
M. *Edelinck*, G.
M. *Baptiſte Monoyé*, P.
M. *Herault*, P.
M. *Vandermeulin*, P.
M. *Audran*, G.
M. *Guerin*. Secretary.
M. *de S. Georges*, Hiſtoriographer.
M. *Joblo*, Aſſiſtant to the Profeſſor in Geometry.
M. *le Maire*, P.
M. *Vleugels*, P.
M. *Valet*, G.
M. *Pioard*, G.
M. *Huilliot*, P.
M. *Genoelle*, P.
M. *Legros*, S.
M. *Mainer*, S.
M. *Vignon*, P.
M. *Mazeline*, S.
M. *Hallier*, P.
M. *Garnier*, P.
M. *Bourguignon*, P.
M. *Mignard*, P.

M. *Lalemant*,

M. *Lalemant*, P.
M. *Cotelle*, P.
M. *Armand*, P.
M. *Baudet*, G.
M. *Nūcret*, P.
M. *de Trois*, P.
M. *Corneille*, P.
M. *Bonnemer*, P.
M. *Facus*, P.
M. *Tiger*, P.
M. *Lambert*, P.
M. *le Comte*, S.
M. *de Fredemontagne*, P.
M. *Leſpingola*, S.
M. *Natiè*, P.
M. *Cheron*, P.
M. *Paroſſel*, S.
M. *de la Mare Richard*, P.
M. *Boulogne*, P.
M. *Allegrein*, P.
M. *Loir*, G.
M. *Maſſon*, G.
M. *Manier*, S.
M. *Flamand*, S.
M. *Vancleve*, S.
M. *Vanbecq*. P.
M. *Rabon*, P.
M. *Beville*, P.
M. *Cornu*, S.
M. *Boulongne*, the younger, P.
M. *le Blon*, P.
M. *Toutin*, P.
M. *Coypel*, P.
M. *Benoiſt*, P.
M. *Arnoul*, P.
M. *Giffard*, G.

M. *Perſon*

M. *Perſon*, P.
M. *Alexandre*, P.
M. *Prou*, S.
M. *Carrè*, P.
M. *Hallè*, P.
M. *Lemoine*, P. Decorator.

In a lower Gallery they keep a many Buſts and ancient Statues which the King hath ſent for out of *Italy*. There is a very conſiderable number of them which are placed in Ranks one degree higher than another as in an Amphitheater; in which place there ſtands alſo a Model in Plaiſter of that beautiful Pillar which the Roman Senate Conſecrated to the Memory of the Emperor *Trajan*, which is the beſt Monument that remains of the ancient Grandeur of *Rome*: by this we may ſee the Perfection to which the Ancients had brought the Art of deſigning. The King cauſed this Model to be made at a very great expence: It hath coſt near two hundred thouſand Franks. *Francis* I. had made the ſame thing with a deſign to have raiſed ſuch another Pillar at *Fontainebleau*; but Death preventing, the Stones lay by neglected, and were after made uſe of to build a ſtable. M. *Felibien* hath the care and overſight of theſe things, to place them in their proper ſtations. No man underſtands theſe matters better than himſelf, as appears ſufficiently by his Works. We ſhall ſay in its proper place how much the Learned are obliged to him for thoſe Books with which he has enrich'd the Publick, as his Dictionary of the Arts; his lives of the Painter, which he has publiſhed in four Volumes, perfectly well writ, beſides which we have hardly any thing on that Subject in our Language: with ſeveral other pieces on divers ſubjects of Archi- tecture and Painting.

The

The other Academy eſtabliſhed in this *Palais Brion* is that of Architecture, which takes up all the Apartments at the further end of the Court. This Academy the King erected in the year 1672. and placed it under the Authority of the Superintendant of the Buildings, of which the illuſtrious Monſieur *Blondel* is the Director. Who had the honour to teach the Mathematicks to the Dauphin, of whom we ſhall ſpeak more at large when we come to treat of his Cabinet. It is he alſo who makes the publick Lectures of Architecture in this place. The Hall where the Members of this Academy aſſemble is adorned with curious deſigns, and one may eaſily diſtinguiſh from the reſt, the Model which the Chevalier *Bernin* made of the *Louvre* when the King ſent for him from *Rome* on this account.

In the middle of the Court is placed a Horſe of Braſs a little bigger than the life. This the King cauſed to be brought from *Nancy*. It ſtands upon a Pedeſtal, and remains here till it be removed to ſome place where it may be more expoſed to publick View.

When you go from hence you ought to viſit the Houſe of Monſieur *de la Foſſe*, who dwells croſs the way: here you may ſee ſeveral Pieces of Painting in his way, much eſteemed.

Obſerve as you go that the *Rüe de Richelieu* for the length, and for the beauty of the Houſes, which are all built in a ſtrait Line, is one of the moſt beautiful and regular Streets of *Paris*. It takes its name from the great Cardinal *de Richelieu*, who during his Miniſtry, cauſed it to be conſiderably enlarged, and the Gate to be made at the end which leads out of Town on the ſide next *Montmartre*. In the ſame Street theſe Verſes

Verſes of M. *de Santeüil*, are engraved on a Fountain.

Qui quondam tenuit Magnum Moderamen aquarum,
Richelius, *Fonti plauderet ipſe novo*, 1674.

The Sea did once ſubmit to *Richlieu*'s will,
This Fountain's part o'th' mighty Empire ſtill. 1674.

As you go forward you come to the houſe of M. *Mignard*, who has by him many Curioſities. From thence you go to

The *Hôtel de Jarz*, ſo called from a Commander of *Malta*, who bought the Ground of the Abbot of St. *Victor*, and built it. It is one of the beſt Works of Monſieur *Manſard* for deſign.

The Gate is a curious piece, and the Stair-caſe is very light, and conſequently pleaſant: The Apartments are large and high. But to ſay the Truth, they are not ſo convenient as beautiful. On the Garden ſide are contrived two ſmall Cabinets (or Cloſets) ſupported with Pillars with much Art and Induſtry, but they are two ſmall for the bigneſs of the Pillars which ſupport them.

Adjoyning to this is the *Hôtel de Louvois*: there are many things to be taken notice of in this houſe, but more eſpecially the Stair-caſe, and the Room of Audience. As for the Apartments they are contrived to the beſt advantage, and no man can deſire better Furniture than is ſeen here.

Rich

Rich Tapiſtry, Branches for Candles, Tables, Looking-glaſſes of Silver, Embroidered Beds, and in fine, all that can contribute to magnificence and neatneſs, may be here ſeen, every thing in its proper place. The face of the Building on the Garden ſide, and that next the Court correſpond and are both of a curious Symetry. You muſt not neglect to obſerve as you paſs, the Locks on the doors, which are very finely wrought, and kept with ſuch care that they ſhew like Silver.

Over againſt this *Hôtel* is a long Gallery, in which was formerly kept the Library of Cardinal *Mazarine*, at preſent in the College of the four Nations. The Stable was underneath. The Duke of *Nevers* uſes the Chambers that are at the end, where you may ſee ſome Ceiling pieces well Painted. Of late this Gallery hath been broken through, to make room for a new ſtreet that runs croſs from the *Rüe Vivien* to the *Rüe de Richelieu*, to which they have given the name of Monſieur *Colbert*.

At the further end of the *Rüe de Richelieu* you come into the Street of S. *Auguſtin*, ſo called from the Religious men of that Saints Order, otherwiſe called *les petits Peres* (the little Fathers) whoſe houſe ſtands at the end and takes up part of this Street.

In this Street are many very fair houſes. About three or four years ſince the Sieur *Douilly* Receiver of the Generalty of *Poitiers*, built one over againſt the Nuns of S. *Thomas*, on which he hath laid out one hundred thouſand Crowns: there is nothing wanting but a little more Room, but it was impoſſible to have allotted more to the Work, it being ſhut up between the *Petits-peres*, and the *Rüe Vivien*. Otherwiſe all is handſom. The Stair-

caſe

caſe is very light and large, and the Gate contrived after the manner of a Vault is very well proportioned; I ſay nothing of the Moveables, for one may well conclude that a houſe which appears ſo well without, wants for no Furniture, and that the beauty within is equal to that on the outſide.

In the ſame Street ſtands the *Hôtel de Gramont*. This Houſe hath for a long time been juſtly eſteemed one of the faireſt of *Paris*. It did once belong to the Sieur *Monerot*, who ſpared no Coſt to make it Glorious. And it ſtill preſerves its Beauty, for its Furniture is moſt magnificent, ſince it came to the Duke of *Gramont*. It looks towards *Montmartre* which renders its ſituation extreme pleaſant.

Near this is the *Hôtel de Grancé*, not all out ſo magnificent, but very commodious and pleaſant, becauſe of its Garden which is one of the neateſt of *Paris*, the abode of the Mareſchal of that name. This *Hôtel* did once belong to the Sieur *Thevenin*, who was a very curious perſon.

Not far from hence is the *Houſe of St. Cotte-Blanche*. Here was formerly a very good Library: and it was once adorned with very good Furniture and curious Pictures, but its Maſter having changed his Fortune, all theſe things are now diſperſed.

The *Houſe of M. Fremont*, and ſeveral others that look upon the Fields, are not unpleaſant.

The Houſe of M. *de Bois-Franc*, Intendant of the Duke of *Orleans*, which is on the other ſide of the Street, is one of the moſt finiſhed things that can be ſeen. The face of the Building next the Court is extreme regular, ſet off with a kind

of

of Portico whoſe Pillars are of the *Ionick* Order, with Vaſes on the top done about with Feſtons and other Ornaments, all which give you a pleaſing object as you enter. Round about the Court are Buſts of Emperors placed between the Arches that ſupport the Building. The Stair-caſe is very ſpacious, with a Baluſtrade of Wood painted like white Marble, and wrought with a great deal of deſign. The *Baſ-reliefs* on the Doors of the ſeveral Apartments, tho they be but of Plaiſter, are notwithſtanding very Ornamental. There is alſo in this Houſe a Cabinet (or Cloſet) of very choice Books. As you go out you ought to obſerve the great Gate which is extremely well contrived on a very odd ſort of a Foundation.

The *Rue Vivien.*

In this Street are ſeveral great Houſes. That where dwells Monſieur *Deſmarais*, Intendant of the Finances, and Nephew of Monſieur *Colbert*, deſerves to be viewed: but above all

The Kings Cabinet.

The Houſe wherein this is kept hath but a very ordinary appearance; and one would hardly believe by the outſide, that it contains within ſo many curious things.

Firſt, here is kept the Kings Library, which was heretofore at *Fontainbleau*, which *Charles* V. began, and which has been ſince much augmented by *Francis* I. and *Catherine de Medicis.*

But

But of late years it hath been made much more numerous, in regard that at preſent here are more than fifty thouſand Volumes, among which are twelve, or fifteen thouſand Manuſcripts in Hebrew, Greek, Arabick, Syriack, Latin, French, and almoſt all Languages. As for printed Books, there is no rare piece that can be heard of, but you may find here a Copy. Here are ſeveral very ancient Manuſcripts of St. *Cyprian*, which *Catherine de Medicis* brought with her, as alſo divers other very ſcarce Books, out of the famous Library of *Laurence de Medicis*. There are alſo ſome pieces of the Hiſtory of *France*, which have been Collected very particularly and are kept here with great care. The Duke of *Bethune*, hath compoſed a conſiderable number touching the moſt important Negotiations which have been from the time of *Francis* I. to the Miniſtry of Cardinal *de Richelieu*. All theſe Volumes are curiouſly bound in Turkie-Leather of a Flame-colour, gilt, and the Kings Arms on the Covers. Books of Prints have here alſo their proper places, of which there are here ſeveral great Volumes Collected by Monſieur the Abbot *Marolles*, the moſt curious perſon of his time, in theſe matters. The ſeveral Maſters are placed in ſeveral Shelves, the *Italians*, *Flemings*, the *Dutch*, and the *French*, ſo that without much trouble one may obſerve their peculiar ways and fancies, and how theſe great Maſters arrived to perfection in the Art of Painting, by different Roads. Here are alſo ſeveral Ancient Volumes of Limnings or Miniatures, well and carefully preſerved, in which one may remarque the ſingularity of the Habits of our Anceſtors, and their odd fancies in deſigning; but the moſt beautiful

beautiful things of this kind are certain Collections of Animals and Plants, deſign'd upon Vellum, after the life, by Monſieur *Robert*, who hath laboured a long time to render this Work compleat as we now ſee it. Here you may ſee a very great Volume in Folio, containing all ſorts of Sea-Fiſh, this the States of *Holland* preſented to Cardinal *Mazarine*, after a good Office received from that Miniſter, in a long Negotiation; and after his death it was placed in this Cabinet. In fine you may view in this Library whatſoever Book you can deſire upon any Subject. Monſieur the Prior of *Nogent*, Son to Monſieur *Colbert*, is the Library keeper, M. *Carcavi* is Keeper under him, and M. *Clement* hath under him the care of placing the Books, and keeping the Catalogue.

Books are not the only Curioſity to be ſeen in this place. The Medals here are one of the moſt conſiderable Treaſures. Here are of all ſorts, Ancient and Modern, no leſs than twenty thouſand. Certainly there is not in all *Italy* a more conſiderable Collection, They are placed according to the order of time in little Cabinets of Cedar, whoſe Drawers are gilt and Titled neatly; The ſequel of the latter Greek Empire is ſo compleat, that the Learned M. *du Cange* hath compoſed from hence the laſt Volume of his *Bizantine* Hiſtory. As for the Moderns here are all that can be met with not only of Popes, Kings, Princes of *Grmany* and *Italy*, but of every other Nation, even the very Jettons (or Counters) which remarque any particular event of Hiſtory are here preſerved. Here are alſo a great number of ancient Agates, among others one repreſenting *Conſtantine* the Great Crowned with Lawrel,

extremely

extremely rare for its variety of Colours, and for its bigneſs, beſides that it was wrought in the time of that Emperour as all Antiquaries agree. Alſo ſeveral others repreſenting divers matters.

But one of the greateſt and moſt ſingular Rarities of this Cabinet, in the Judgment of all men, is the Tomb of *Childeric* the fourth King of *France*, who lived in the year 458. and was the immediate Predeceſſor of *Clouis*. This Monument was diſcovered at *Tournay* in the year 1653. As certain Workmen were digging near the Cathedral Church in an old Burial-place in order to lay a Foundation for a Sacriſty; they firſt diſcovered the skeliton of a Horſes Head, and after that near the ſame place a long Stone in nature of a Tomb, which Stone the Workmen were fain to break before they could remove it; But they were ſurpriſed to find under it the Bones of a Man all lying in their natural and proper ſituation. Curioſity urging them to examine this diſcovery ſtill further, they found among the Bones a good quantity of Greek Medals of Gold, of the latter Empire, with a great number of Flies of the ſame metal, with their wings half open, and enamelled with Cornelian. The noiſe of this ſpread over the Town immediately, and the Canons of the Cathedral Church came to the place to conſider what theſe things might diſcover. In fine, they ſtill found further a kind of Claſp, a great Buckle, and an Oxes head of Gold alſo, which laſt was apparently the repreſentation of that Divinity which they at that time Worſhiped. There was alſo a Sword garniſhed with the ſame metal. But that which effectually diſcovered this to be the Tomb of King *Childeric*, was a Seal-Ring of Gold, on which was cut a head,

head, with theſe words about it, *Sigillum Childeriei Regis.* We need not ſay that there was alſo certain Table-books, with their needle or pen, of gold, the Iron head of a Battle-axe almoſt conſumed with ruſt, with a Ball of Chriſtal ſolid and round like an egg which ſerved in his Sickneſs to cool his mouth, or for ſome other uſe according to the Cuſtom of that age, now unknown. All theſe things were collected together with a great deal of care. And the Arch-Duke who was then Governor of the Low-Countries, deſiring to have this precious Monument for his own Cabinet, the Canons of *Turney* could not refuſe him; but that Prince dying, it came to the Emperours poſſeſſion. After this the Elector of *Cologne*, who had uſed his utmoſt endeavours to obtain it from the Arch-Duke in his life-time, made now the ſame requeſts to the Emperour, who ſent him the Monument as ſoon as he deſired. This the Elector preſented to the King, who cauſed it to be placed in his own Cabinet, where it is now preſerved as an evidence of the high Antiquity of the French Monarchy, and the original of the *Flowers-de-Lis*, contrary to what *Chiflet* hath writ in his Book called *Anaſtaſis Childerici*, to which Book Monſieur *de St. Amant* hath extremely well anſwered and made it apparent that thoſe things which they found in the Tomb like Flies, were indeed *Flowers-de-Lis*, and not Bees, as that Author imagines.

Under M. *Carcavi*, abovementioned, M. *Vaillant* is employed in keeping the Medals, who hath been ſeveral times in the *Levant*, to make Collections of ſuch things. He publiſhed in Latin not many years ſince a Hiſtory of the Kingdom of the *Seleucides*, collected from the Medals in

in this Cabinet, in which he has diſcovered his profound knowledge in this Science, and hath at the ſame time been mighty ſerviceable to the Learned in explaining many things, which they would hardly have underſtood perfectly without his help.

Here you may ſee alſo over the Chimny ſeveral other Antiquities, as *Lacrimatories*, ſuch as the Ancients uſed to gather the tears in of thoſe that wept at Funerals and then place 'em in the Tombs; Lamps; little Idols, and abundance of ſuch like things.

The *Academy of Sciences*, meet in this houſe; for whoſe uſe the King cauſed the Obſervatory to be built. The Learned Men who compoſe this Academy, labour continually for new Diſcoveries in Natural Philoſopby and the Mathematicks, who being perſons of extraordinary Science, the Reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee their names, and they are

M. *Duclos*, Phyſician.
M. *Carcavi*, Mathematitian.
M. *Huguens*, M.
M. *Blondel*, M.
M. *Perault*, P.
M. *du Hamel*, Secretary to the Academy.
M. The Abbot *Gallois*, M.
M. *Mariotte*, M.
M. *Caſſini*, M.
M. *du Vernay*, P.
M. *Bourdelin*, Chymiſt.
M. *Dodart*, P.
M. *Borelli*, M.
M. *de la Hire*, M.
M. *Pothenot*, M,

M. *Sedileau*,

M. *Sedileau*, M.
M. The Abbot *de Lanion*, M.
M. *Couplet*, M.

The Names of thoſe Members who are deceaſed ſince 1666. About which time this Academy was firſt eſtabliſhed by Monſieur *Colbert*, at the Solicitation of M. *Duclos*, and M. the Abbot of *Bourzay*, are

M. *de la Chambre*, P.
M. *Frenicle*, M.
M. *Pequet*, P.
M. *Roberval*, P.
M. The Abbot *Picard*, M.
M. *Gaïer*, P.
M. *Marchand*, P.

In their Hall is a great Burning-glaſs, which does wonderful effects when expoſed to the Sun; in a Cabinet near this they have a Mommie brought from *Egypt*, but of late they have not ſhewn it, it being broke. All their Rooms are filled with Books, every Author being obliged to give a Copy here, to obtain his Priviledge, which makes the Number augment daily.

The *Rue des Petits Champs*.

From the *Rüe Vivien* of which we have been treating, let us now turn to the *Rüe des petits Champs* which lies at the end of the other. The firſt thing which we find remarkable in this Street as you enter from the *Rüe* St. *Honoré*, is

The *Hôtel de la Vrilliere*, the abode of Monſieur *de la Vrilliere de Château-Neuf*, one of the four Secretaries of State. This *Hôtel* is one of the faireſt of *Paris*, and beſt expoſed to view, by reaſon it fronts full upon the *Rüe des Foſſez*. The Portal is ſupported with Pillars of the Dorick Order, with two great Statues upon Pedeſtals above. The forepart of the houſe is in manner of a Terraſe, and joyns the two Wings. The Court is exactly ſquare; and the outſide of the Buildings hath all the Beauty that can be deſired, the Ornaments being diſtributed with exceeding juſt and regular proportion. For the Apartments beſide their Gilding and Sculpture, they are adorned with moſt magnifick Furniture, among other things one may there ſee a Suit of Tapiſtry repreſenting the twelve Months of the year, of a moſt ſingular deſign. The Gallery is full of excellent pictures, of the ableſt Maſters. There is one piece of *Baſſan* highly eſteemed, and admired by all the Curious. This Beautiful Houſe is the Deſign of *Francis Manſard*. Almoſt croſs the way is

The *Hôtel de Emery*, in which Monſieur *Fouquet* dwelt for ſome time, and after him Monſieur the Mareſchal *de Turenne*: It is one of the moſt capacious houſes that you can meet with. M. *Perrault* Controller of the Buildings uſes one part of it, which he has fitted up extreme neatly. After this you come to

The *Hôtel de Ceneterre*, which hath this peculiar, that it is encompaſſed on all ſides with Streets. It is vaſt and Commodious, and the Garden extream pretty. The Sieur *le Févre* of *Orleans* was the Architect that built it. The Furniture is Magnifick. Going ſtill forward in the ſame ſtreet you come to The

The *Hôtel Colbert*, where dwelt the deceaſed Monſieur *Colbert*, Miniſter and Secretary of State, and Controller general of the Finances (or Revenue.) There appears in this Fabrick much regularity with an excellent Guſt and very peculiar. The Court is ſquare, and the Buildings about it of ſuch a neat contrivance that you can hardly meet with the like elſewhere. The Apartments are diſpoſed with wonderful Judgment. But that which is moſt obſervable is the Portal on the Court-ſide, which is formed Vault-faſhion extreme skilfully, with the Kings Buſt in the farther part of it, of Chevalier *Bernini*'s hand. This piece of Work is in its kind one of the beſt performed and handſomeſt things that can be ſeen. The Library is none of the leaſt conſiderable Ornaments of this *Hôtel*, it is one of the faireſt that we have at preſent, for the number of Books, but chiefly for the very conſiderable Manuſcripts which are not to be met with elſe where. Among others there is a very Ancient Bible, of the time of the Emperor *Charles* the Bald, with a great many Volumes of Negotiations in the time of Monſieur the Cardinal *Mazarine*, which take up all that end of the Gallery next the Houſe, Monſieur the Abbot *Baluze* is the Library-keeper, which Learned Perſon is ſo well known through all *Europe* that it is needleſs to ſay any thing here in his commendation. He hath publiſhed ſeveral Works which ſufficiently diſcover his profound knowledge, among others *Capitularia Regum Francorum* in three Volumes in Folio; certain Learned Diſſertations on ſeveral conteſted Subjects, and in fine, ſome Pieces which time had concealed, and which with great Study and paine he daily brings to light under the Title of *Miſ-*

cellanea, to which he prefixes proper Prefaces, by which we are acquainted with the Lives and Merits of the Authors. Most part of these excellent things he draws from the Manuscripts of this Library. On one side of this House lies

The *Hôtel de Bouillon ou Marq.* Of late this is joyned to the *Hôtel Colbert*, and as it is now re-built it is much more commodious and neat than formerly.

The House of M. *de Menars* Master of Requests in the Generality of *Paris* is in the same Row next the *Rue du Mail*. You may here see the famous Library of the *Messieurs de Thou*. The Name of those Illustrious Persons to whom it hath belonged, cannot but raise our esteem and curiosity for such a Collection, and by the printed Catalogue we may easily perceive the number and rarity of the Books. M. *Quesnel* who hath the care of them, hath placed them in the exactest order that can be desired, and this Library hath lost nothing of the Beauty and Reputation which it formerly had when it belonged to *Messieurs de Thou*, which makes us hope that it may also ere long be publick as it was formerly. Returning again from the *Rue de petits-Champs*, you go to

The *Palais Mazarin*. There is no place in *Paris* where you will meet with more Curiosities, or see richer Furniture than in this Palace. The front of the Building on that side next the Court is of Brick and Free-Stone, with two Statues of white Marble, which shew curiously as you enter. The Stair-case on the right hand leads to the Apartments, composed of many Chambers whose Cielings are adorned with Gilding and Pictures of the best Masters of the Age. As for the Furniture,

niture, it is in all the Rooms Magnific, and it is continually changed with the Season of the year; In one of the Chambers, all the Goldsmiths Work, as a great Branch for lights, the Chenets, and several other things, were all design'd by the famous Cavalier *Bernini*, which is infinitely more esteemed by the curious than the Metal of which they are wrought. After you have gone through several Chambers on the same floor, hung with rich Tapistry heightned with Gold and Silver, you are brought into a Gallery filled on each side with Cabinets adorned with precious Stones, and Chizil-work in Gold and Silver, placed upon Tables of Marble or inlaid Stone. You see there also Vases of *Jasper* and *Alabaster* of several sizes, with little Statues in Brass of delicate Workmanship. The floor of this Gallery is covered with a Turky-work Carpet all of one piece, and of an extraordinary length. The Apartments belowStairs are no less magnific than those above. All the Rooms are full of *Germain* Cabinets, and *China*, with Trunks of *Japan*, wonderfully light and sweet: besides this here are abundance of Marble Statues brought out of *Italy* with extraordinary Cost. In one of these Rooms you may see on a Table, a small Figure of the same Piece; it is about half a foot high and represents a *Cibelle* holding a Book in her hand, this is mightily esteemed. In another Room near this are several great Tables of Porphyry and Marble; the Lower-Gallery and the Hall through which you pass to it, are also full of Busts and ancient Statues. This Galery is of the same length with that of which I have already spoke. In fine, no one place can shew us together so great variety of curious things; Clocks,

Pendulums of an extraordinary nature, Statues of Silver, and Silver gilt, with Vases of the same, and all these things very numerous. On *Corpus Christi* Day some of the Rich Tapistry belonging to this *Hôtel* is exposed to publick View, of which there is enough to hang a whole street.

Before the Gate they place the rich *Housses*, (or Trappings) embroidered with Gold and Silver, which Cardinal *Mazarine* caused to be made against the Cerimonies of the Kings Marriage; they are surprisingly magnificent. Those belonging to the Mules and Led-Horses are embroidered upon red Velvet, with the Arms of the Cardinal in the middle, and several devices in the corners, with other Ornaments To conclude, one cannot express all the rich and brave things that are in this Magnifick Palace.

Further on, is, *The House of Monsieur de Saint Pouange*, which belongs at present to Monsieur *de Rechanel* Marquess of *Nointel*. This House is very well Built; the inside is extraordinary neat, and so is the Garden and Stair-case, which last are reckoned among the best of *Paris*. But that which is chiefly to be observed, is the excellent piece of Perspective Painted by the Sieur *Rousseau* on one of the Court-Walls; it is in its kind the best of the Kingdom, and one cannot meet with any thing more pleasing to the Eye than that magnifick Architecture which is there represented. You come next to

The *Hôtel de Lionne*, which the late Monsieur *de Lionne*, Marquess of *Berni*, and Secretary of State, built from the Ground, for which he employed the Sieur *de Veau* the Kings Architect. Monsieur the Mareschal *de Villeroy*, and the Duke, his Son, dwell here at present. The outside

ſide of this *Hôtel* is of a very handſom contrivance, ſet off with the Ornaments of Architecture. The inward parts are extreme commodious, and the Garden which lies behind is very advantagious to its graceful View. There was a deſign of building a Library here, but the Maſters death arriving too ſoon, put a ſtop to the performance.

Near this is a great Houſe newly built at the very corner of the *Rüe St. Anne*, belonging to Monſieur *de Grand-Maiſon*, heretofore Treaſurer of the Extraordinaries of War, who hath ſpared no coſt to make it ſo beautiful as it is.

Almoſt exactly croſs the Way is the Houſe of the Sieur *Baptiſt de Lully* of whom we ſpoke when we treated of the *Opera*, this Houſe is adorned on the outſide with great *Corinthian* Pilaſters.

In the *Rue Sainte Anne*

Is the Houſe called *les novelles Converties*, (or New Converts) built about ten or twelve years ago, with the Alms of ſeveral Perſons of Quality, among others, the famous Monſieur *de Turenne*, for the Habitation of thoſe Families who ſhould embrace our Religion. Their Church is but ſmall, and there is nothing curious in it to obſerve.

The Convent *des Petits-Peres* ſtands in this quarter, at the further end of the *Rüe Sainte Auguſtin*. King *Lewis* XIII. was the Founder, and left 'em wherewithal to begin the Fabrick of their Church which is not yet finiſhed. There is nothing obſervable in their houſe. On the

Fountain which ſtands at their Gate you read this Inſcription.

Quæ dat aquas, Saxo latet Hoſpita Nympha ſub imo.
Sic tu cum dederis Dona, latere velis. 1684.

The Nymph lies hid which do's this Water yield,
So be thou, when thou'rt doing good, conceal'd. 1684.

In the *Rüe des Foſſez*, which is near this, is The *Hôtel de Pompone*, where dwells Monſieur *de Pompone*, formerly Secretary of State. This Houſe was heretofore called the *Hôtel de l'Hôpital*, and belonged to Monſieur the Mareſchal of that name. Not far from theſe places of which we have ſpoke you go to

The *Hôtel de Soiſons* belonging to Madam the Princeſs of *Carignan*, and Madam the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, Heireſſes of the late Monſieur the *Comte de Soiſſons*, *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of the Blood. It was firſt built by *Catherine* of *Medicis* for her retreat after the death of *Hen.* II. her Husband, and here ſhe remained a long time during her Widow-hood. The outſide of this Houſe is but mean, but the Apartments are handſom and extremely well furniſhed. The Garden is one of the greateſt of *Paris*, and furniſhed with very handſom Orangers. Here is a great Pillar raiſed in one of the Corners of the Court, with a ſmall Stair-caſe contrived within it, in imi-

tation

tation of that of *Trajan* at *Rome*, Report says that this was built by *Catherine* of *Medicis*, who had great skill in Astrology, and that she used frequently to go up to the top of this Pillar to make her Observations. Joyning to the Walls of this Hotel stands the Chappel which serves only for the use of those of the Family. It is called the Queens Chappel, because it was built at the same time with the rest of the House and *Catherine de Medicis* came often hither to hear Mass in publick. Near this is the Street called *Rue de Grenelle* in which stands

The *Hôtel Seguier*. This was formerly called the *Hôtel de Bellegarde*, it being built by the Duke of that name while he was great Master of the Horse of *France* under the Reign of *Hen.* IV. who imployed him in great Negotiations and sent him to *Florence* in order to his Marriage with *Mary* of *Medicis*. Monsieur the Chancellor *Seguier*, when he came to dwell here enlarged it very considerably, and built that beautiful Gallery which takes up one side of the Garden. The inside is extreme handsom, and the Wainscot Work is of the best kind that one can desire to see, all is gilt and adorn'd with Pictures done by the Sieur *Voeve*, who had the Reputation in his time, of a good Painter. There are also some Landskips done by other good Masters, which are admirable. That which was very remarkable in this Gallery during the life of Monsieur the Chancellor, was a great number of *Porcelain* Vessels that were placed all round the Gallery upon the Cornish, and which made the finest shew that could be. It was difficult to find in any one place a greater quantity, and better collected. There were also Cabinets placed between the Windows

on both ſides. At the end of this Gallery you enter on the left hand into a Chamber which was richly adorned with Tapiſtry, where were ſeveral rich pieces of Goldſmiths work, among others, a great Frame curiouſly wrought in which ſtood the Picture of the late Monſieur the Chancellor done by M. *le Brun*.

You might alſo have ſeen here a Cabinet of Ebony enriched with ancient Agates repreſenting the Emperors heads, and in a little Cabinet near this, a great number of Animals very conſiderable, ſome in Vaſes, and ſome in Pictures, wrought by the beſt Maſters of *Italy*, and by thoſe who dwelt at *Limoges* in the laſt Age. Madame the Chanceliere, who deceaſed not long ſince, had here a Cabinet of Cryſtal moſt delicately cut, with abundance of Watches and Clocks, enriched with precious ſtones: few Houſes in *Europe* had a greater quantity of Silver Veſſels. You might have ſeen here a whole Service of Silver gilt moſt magnificently, each piece being extraordinary both for the bigneſs and workmanſhip. But that which was the greateſt Ornament of this Noble Houſe was the numerous Libary, valued at near two hundred thouſand Crowns. Which Library was firſt begun by Monſieur the Preſident *Seguier*, and by him given in his Will to his Nephew, Monſieur the Chancellor. It was ſituate over the Gallery of which we have already ſpoken. We need not ſay that it was full of very curious Books, that may eaſily be ſuppoſed ſince it was collected by the ableſt man of his Age, and to ſay all, by him whom the French Academy made choice of for their Protector after the deceaſe of the great Cardinal *de Richlieu*, in whoſe Houſe they always aſſembled till ſuch time as the King ſetled them

them in the *Louvre*, where at preſent they remain. There were in this Library a great number of very rare Manuſcripts, whoſe names we find cited by Authors who have here made uſe of them. We may expect one day to ſee a Catalogue of them, which was never yet made publick. But this will not be till the Inventory be finiſhed, and then all theſe choice Books which have been ſo long collecting together with ſo much pains by the greateſt men of their time, ſhall be expoſed to publick Sale, and diſperſed among thoſe who will give the prizes demanded. Such was the ſtate of this *Hôtel* during the life of Monſieur the Chancellor *Seguier*, who held that great Office for many years with univerſal applauſe, and that during very unſetled times.

At the end of the *Rüe de grenelle*, you come into the *Rüe Platriere*, in which Street ſtand two fair Houſes.

That of Monſieur *de Bouillon*, and that of the late Monſieur *de Herval*, Controller-General of the Finances. The laſt of theſe was built with much care. You may ſee there ſeveral good paintings of Monſieur *Mignard*, and a Bed with its Furniture extreme Rich. This Houſe ſtands in the place where were formerly the Stables belonging to the *Hôtel de Epernon*.

In the *Rüe Coquéron* at the end of the *Rüe du Boulay*, is

The *Hôtel de Geſures*, whoſe outſide is neat and Furniture within very handſom. It did once belong to Monſieur *de Fontenay-Mareüil*, ſo well known for his famous Embaſſies, and above all for that to *Rome*.

Fur-

Further on is the House of the Sieur *Monginot*, built but four or five years since. On which he hath made a considerable expence. It looks very great on the Court-side, and the Apartments which are disposed in *enfilades* (or through Prospects) are magnificently furnished with Tapistry, Chenets of Silver, and all the Furniture for the Chimny of the same; In fine, all is extreme neat, and nothing seems wanting, unless it were a little more light to the Stair-case, but as it is placed it is impossible to make it lighter.

The Church of *St. Eustache.*

This Church was formerly but a small Chappel dedicated to St. *Agnes*, and depended upon the Chapter of St. *Germain le Auxerrois*. The present Fabrick was begun to be built in the year 1521. and the first Stone was laid by the Provost of *Paris*, by name *John de la Barre*. It is at present the greatest and most spacious of the Kingdom. The Grandeur of the Building, the number of the Pillars which in truth are a little too thick crowded together, and the heighth of the Roof, with the Chappels that are round it, considered altogether, render this Edifice Majestick. Among other things the two Chappels which are on each side of the great Gate ought to be observed. One of which is appropriated to Baptism, and Painted by Monsieur *Mignard*, the other for Marriage, and Painted By Monsieur *de la Fosse*: Monsieur *Colbert* did contribute to their decoration. In the Chappel of Marriage stands the Model of the great Portal which is to be raised before this Church, which Work will be very

very expensive. The Pulpit is well wrought in imitation of that at St. *Estienne du Mont*, but it falls short of that. Overhead is a great Picture representing the Apparition of our Lord, painted after the manner of Monsieur *le Brun*; this Picture was given by Monsieur *Colbert*, as seems by his Arms at the bottom. Adjoyning to one of the Pillars in the *Nave* on the left hand as you enter, you see a great *Basso-relievo* of white Marble on a Foundation of black, which is the Epitaph of the famous Monsieur *de la Chambre*, so renowned for his Writings, this is contrived in a *Medaillon* held up by Immortality, and to make her more obvious and better understood, over head is a *Cartel* or Scroul with these words out of the Scripture graven therein

Spes illorum Immortalitate plena est.

Their Hope is full of Immortality.

This curious piece is the Workmanship of the Sieur Baptist *Turcy*, who wrought after the design of Monsieur *le Brun*. The other things in this Church are of no great consideration. Monsieur the Chancellor *Seguier*, and Monsieur *de Bullion* Sur-Intendant of the Finances under the Ministration of Cardinal *de Richelieu*, were Benefactors to this Work. Monsieur *de la Mothe le Vayer*, formerly Tutor to Monsieur, and so well known for his rare Writings, and Monsieur the Abbot of *Bourfay* of the French Academy, are entered here.

IN the *Rue Coquilliere* which is near St. *Eustache*, stands the Houle of Monsieur *Berrier* Secretary of the Council: in whose Garden was found

found the Buſt of *Cybele*, formerly mentioned. The Portal, tho it makes no great ſhew outwardly, yet within it is of ſingular beauty, adorned with Corinthian Pilaſters of an admirable Guſt. The *Garde des Sceaux* (or Lord-Keeper of the Seals) *de Chateau-neuf* dwelt here.

Theſe are the principal things that are to be ſeen in this Quarter.

Behind St. *Euſtache* lies the *Rue Montmartre*, near the further end of which Street ſtands the little Church of St. *Joſeph*, in whoſe Churchyard is interred the famous *Moliere*, ſo well known for his Comedies.

Near St. *Euſtache* is the great Market called *la Halle* which place ought to be avoided as much as may be, becauſe of the continual Crowd of People that frequent it. Formerly they executed the Criminals here as they do now at the *Greve*. And we read in the Hiſtory of *Charles* VI. that the Provoſt of *Paris*, named *Montaigu*, who was alſo great Treaſurer, had in this place by means of the Duke of *Bourgoyn* his head chopt off; to the great regret of the *Pariſians*, he being a very good man. But the King abhorring this cruel Act of Injuſtice, which had been done in his Name during the time of his diſtraction, reſtored his Memory and Family again to their former honour; and the *Celeſtins* of *Paris*, to whom he had given his Houſe of *Marcouſſy*, went and took down his Body from the Gibbet at *Monfaucon*, four Months after his Death, and having performed his Funeral Offices in the moſt Magnificent manner they could, they interred his Body at *Marcouſſy*, where they raiſed him a Monument, which remains at this day. This was a rare example of gratitude and generoſity in Monks,

Monks, as it well observed by *Juvenal des Ursins* Arch-Bishop of *Reins*, a faithful Historian of that Kings Reign.

Near the *Rüe Montorgueil* is the *Hôtel de Bourgogne*; which House the ancient Dukes of that name formerly gave to the Brotherhood of the Passion established in the Church of *Trinity*-Hospital in the *Rüe S. Denis*, on condition that they should represent here interludes of Devotion; but since those times Peoples Relish being changed, they have since represented here other Plays of Profane Subjects. And at present the *Italian* Comedians are possessed of this House, since the union of the two Companies of French Players, which the King caused three or four years ago. This Theatre is perhaps one of the Ancientest of *Europe*, for it is thought that there have been publick Shows in this place six hundred years ago. In former times Comedies were only represented by wandring Companies of Pilgrims of the holy Sepulchre of *Jerusalem*, who were since called *Jongleurs*. These having no certain Residence used at the corners of Streets, to relate the Adventures which they had met with in their Travels, and People being concerned at their stories, and commiserating the several dangers they had passed through, would give them very liberally considerable Alms. The ancient Dukes of *Burgundy*, seeing People take some pleasure in hearing them, he gave them a Room in his *Hôtel*, where all people might come and hear them with better conveniency than in the Street. But in time these Matters of devout Subjects degenerated into profane Tales, and in effect so very profane that they became meer Farces and very irregular representations. In such sort that Christianity could

not

not honestly permit them. This it lasted during the ignorance of those Ages. And it was this that still gives occasion to those who do not consider the difference between this ancient sort of Comedies and those now acted, to confound all together. Whereas in truth the nature of Comedy is so far changed, by the care of the great Cardinal *de Richelieu*, that there remains nothing of that which made it Condemned.

A Djoyning to the *Rüe Montorgüeil*, is the *Rüe Mont-martre*, and divers little streets run from one to the other, the Principal of which is the *Rüe de Clery* in which stands the House of *M. Berrelot*, Intendant of the Houshold to Madam the Dauphiness. It is composed of two joyning Courts, of a very particular design. The Furniture is very handsom.

Near this is another House belonging to the *Sieur Rolland*, built after the designs of Monsieur *des Argues* a famous Architect: by the outward appearance you may easily conclude that it belongs to one of an excellent Judgment. But the inside and the Front next the Court surpass all the rest. Nothing can be more regular nor better proportioned than the Staircase, which is raised upon a very odd sort of Plan, and where the Architect had need of all his Art and Study to have made it as it is.

This is all of note in this Quarter. Some other things there may be of which I have not spoke, but they appear of so little Consideration that they are not thought worth mentioning. In the next place we pass to

The

The *Rue* St. *Denis*.

This Street begins at the great *Châtelet*, which ſtands at the end of *Pont au Change*, as we have already ſaid. In this place the Civil and Criminal Courts are held for the City and *Prevôté* (or Proveſtſhip) of *Paris*; which Juriſdiction is at preſent divided into two parts, according to the courſe of the River, into the old and new *Châtelet*; and the Officers know their ſeveral Diviſions.

The great Butchery, which is near the great *Châtelet*, is the oldeſt of all *Paris*, nay heretofore it was the only one. It did heretofore belong to a Community of Townſmen, who made among themſelves a kind of little Republick, which bore ſuch Credit and Authority among the Inhabitants, that often times there happened great Diſorders through the diſcontent of theſe People, who under the Reign of *Charles* VI. took part with the Factious. At preſent this Butchery is reunited to the reſt of *Paris*. Further on is

The Hoſpital of the Nuns of St. *Catherine*, Theſe are bound to entertain for one night ſuch poor Maids as are in want. They are alſo obliged to bury the Bodies of thoſe that are found dead in ſeveral places, and who are to be expoſed ſome days at the *Châtelet* to ſee if they can be known.

Near this is the Church of St. *Opportune*. This was formerly a Priory of Nuns depending on the Abby of *Almanesche* in *Normandy*, within the Dioceſs of *Seeze*, but at preſent it is a Collegiate Church of eight or ten Chanons, who here perform the Eccleſiaſtical Offices. Going ſtill forward, you come to

The

The *Fountain of the Holy Innocents.*

This Fountain ſtands at the corner of the *Rüe aux-Fers*, a Street full of Mercers and Silk-men. It is the admiration of all that are skilled in Architecture and Sculpture, and without doubt it is one of the handſomeſt objects in its kind that can be ſeen, by reaſon of the *Baſſes-tailles* extremely fine, both for the deſign and performance; moſt of the Figures repreſent Nymphs in divers Poſtures pouring Streams of Water out of their Urns. The Chevalier *Bernin*, who was of a Guſt difficult enough, admired this Work, and profeſſed that he had not ſeen any thing ſo fine in all *France*. It was made by the famous *John Goujeon*, who finiſhed it in the year 1550. In the upper part you may read this Inſcription

Fontium Nymphis.

To the Nymphs of the Fountains.

A little beyond ſtands the Church of the holy Sepulchre, which was firſt built for the Pilgrims of the Holy Sepulchre of *Jeruſalem*, who were here entertained for ſome days. At preſent it is a Collegiate-Church the Collation of whoſe Chanons belongs to the Chapter of *Nôtre-Dame*. The Altar is very handſomly wrought, and the Picture over it was Monſieur *Colberts* gift, and Painted by Monſieur *le Brun*.

The Church of St. *Leu*, and St. *Giles* is a little further. In one of the Chappels here is interred the Mother of Monſieur the firſt Preſident *de Lamoignon*,

maignon, whoſe Tomb of Marble is a well wrought thing and deſigned by Monſieur *Girardon*, on it is a Baſ-relief much eſteemed. The Picture over the great Altar is alſo highly valued, it being the work of one *Porbus* a famous Painter.

A little higher is the Hoſpital of St. *Jacques*, on the other ſide of the way. It was founded by the Alms of certain Citizens who obtained a Licence of *Lewis Hutin* in the year 1315. It was formerly appointed for the entertainment and lodging of thoſe who paſſed this way in their Journey to St. *James* in *Galicia*. At preſent the Revenue is annexed to the *Invalides*.

We ſay nothing of the Hoſpital of the Trinity nor of the Church of St. *Saviour*, there being nothing curious in them, no more than there is in the Houſes of the *Penitent Nuns*, and of thoſe called *Filles-Dieu* which were built and endowed by St. *Lewis*; yet at the Church of theſe laſt you may obſerve the great Altar, which they have built of late after the ſame manner with that of St. *Martin des Champs*.

The Kings Statue.

In the *Hôtel de St. Chaumont*, where dwells Monſieur the Mareſchal *de la Feüillade*, we ought to ſee the Kings Statue, which that illuſtrious Mareſchal hath cauſed to be made at a great expence repreſenting the King in a Roman Habit Crowned with Lawrel. It is about eleven or twelve foot high and but of one block of Marble, the greateſt that was ever yet ſeen at *Paris*. The Pedeſtal on which it muſt be placed will be

very high, and on the four sides will be several Basi-reliefs in Brass, representing the History of divers great Actions in this Kings Reign, as, the taking of *Bethancon*, the famous Passage of the *Rhine*, the general Peace of *Nimeguen*, and the satisfaction which *Spain* made to the King in the year 1661. in relation to what passed at *London* about Monsieur the Mareschal *de Estrade* at that time Ambassador from *France* into *England*. Four Captives loaden with Chains lie at the bottom on a heap of ancient Arms. But of late the design of the Statue it self hath been changed; it will be of Brass, and in that habit which he wore at his Coronation, and which is always preserved in the Treasury of St. *Denis*, with Immortality behind him Crowning him with Laurel. This Monument is of a design most magnifick, and the Sieur *des Jardins* hath continually been employed about it for above three years past. It is not yet known in what place this curious Statue will be fixed, where it may best be exposed to the publick view, and such a place is now under consideration. It is said however, that Monsieur the Mareschal *de la Feüillade*, who hath been at all this expence to demonstrate to Posterity the Gratitude he hath for the Kings Favours, hath very lately, for the sum of fourscore thousand Crowns, purchased the *Hôtel de la Ferte-Seneterre*, to make a Square, in the midst of which he intends to place this Statue. Monsieur *de Santeüil* Chanon of St. *Victor*, one of the ablest Wits of this Age for Inscriptions in Verse, is now composing an Inscription for this piece which will acquaint Posterity with the Wonders of the present Reign.

A little higher you will see a Fountain, lately built with these verses engraven upon it,

Qui fontes aperit, Qui flumina dividit, Urbi,
Ille est quem domitis Rhenus adorat aquis.

At whose command Rivers to Fountains turn,
To him doth *Rhine* submit his Captive Urn.

The Gate of St. Denis.

Of all the new Gates which the *Eschevins* have built since they first undertook by the Kings Order to beautifie the City of *Paris*, this is the most magnificent. It is built upon the same Foundation where the old Gate stood, which was very inconvenient. This new building is threescore and eleven foot high and of the same wideness. The overture of the Gate it self is four and twenty on each side. This overture is accompanied on each side with Pyramids charged with Trophies of War, under their Pedestals on each hand they have contrived a lesser Gate, as an addition to the great one in the middle; over whose Arch is a Bass relief, representing on the town side, the passage over the *Rhine*, and on that side next the *Fauxbourg*, the taking of *Maestriche*: and lastly, to render the whole more intelligible, under each Pyramid these inscriptions are engraven upon Tables of white Marble on the side next the City,

EMENDATA MALE MEMORI BATAVORUM GENTE.
PRÆF. ET ÆDIL. PONI CC.
ANN. R. S. H. M. DCLXXII.

The Dutch *being Corrected. The Præfect and Ædiles cauſed this to be ſet up, in the year from the Redemption of the World,* 1672.

Quod Diebus vix
Sexaginta
Rhenum, Vahalim, Moſam,
Iſolam Superavit.
Subegit Provincias tres,
Cepit Urbes munitas
Quadraginta.

That in ſcarce ſixty days, he paſs'd the *Rhine*, the *Wael*, the *Maes*, and the *Iſſel*.
That he conquered three Provinces and took forty Walled Towns.

On the ſide next the *Faux-bourg*, as follows

QUOD TRAJECTUM AD MOSAM XIII. DIEBUS CEPIT.
PRÆF. ET ÆDIL. PONI CC.
ANNO R. S. H. M. DCLXXIII.

In Memory of the taking of Maeſtricht *in thirteen days. The Præfect and Ædiles cauſed this to be ſet up, in the year from the Redemption of the World,* 1673.

The

The *Freese* on each side hath this Inscription in Letters of Gold.

LUDOVICO MAGNO.

To Lewis the Great.

This Gate is of a most magnificent appearance, and is in its kind one of the fairest Works of the World. The Top is uncovered after the manner of the old Triumphal Arches which are seen at *Rome*. Monsieur Blondel designed all the new Gates, and also all the other Imbellishments that are raised in *Paris* of late years; the Inscriptions also are his, which make that Learned Persons ability appear extraordinary in all things.

In the *Faux-burg* we ought to see *The House of the Fathers of the Mission of St. Lazarus*. Of late years these Fathers have raised much building for the entertainment of their numerous Society. Formerly this was a *Maladrery*, that is, an Hospital for Leprous People. But that Disease being ceased in this last Age, these Lazer houses have been converted to other uses, and this here being fallen into the hands of Father *Vincent de Paul*, Institutor of the Mission, it is become the head or principal Seat of all his Congregation. Whose Institution is to go abroad into remote Villages and there to instruct the poor Peasants, and also to teach the young Clerks the Ceremonies of the Church; hence it is that at the four times appointed yearly for Ordination, all those who are to be presented to the Arch-Bishop for Orders, ought first to pass here eleven days in exhortations and instructions, during which time these Fathers are obliged to entertain them

them freely, for on this condition they enjoy the Revenue of divers Lands that lye about their Houſe.

The Rue St. Martin.

This Street is one of the longeſt and ſtraiteſt of *Paris*. In the beginning of it, you find the Church of St. *Jacques de la Boucherie*, remarkable for its high Tower, built out of the Confiſcate Money of the Jews when they were expelled *Paris*. It is ſaid that *Hamel* a famous Chymiſt was here interred, who found out the ſecret of the Philoſophers Stone in the Reign of *Philip Auguſtus*. But it is more credible to believe thoſe who think that the Jews being driven from *Paris*, he made uſe of that Money which they had entruſted in his hands and with it built the great Tower of this Church, and the Charnel-houſes of St. *Innocents*, as we have already obſerved in its place. *John Ferne*, Phyſitian to *Henry* II. is alſo here interred. He was without diſpute one of the learnedſt Men in that Science that ever was in *France*, as one may eaſily conclude from thoſe wonderful Cures which he performed in the Royal Family, chiefly on *Catherine de Medicis*. By which one may ſee the power of Art over Nature it ſelf, when a Perſon hath once attained the true Maſtery in that Profeſſion. His Epitaph is is behind the Quire in theſe words.

Deo

Deo Immortali Opt. Max. & Chriſto Jeſu Hominum Salvatori Sacrum.

Johanni Fernelio *Ambianenſi* Henrici II. *Galliarum Regis Conſiliario & primo Medico nobiliſſimo atque optimo reconditarum & penitus abditarum rerum Scrutatori & Explicatori ſubtiliſſimo, multorum ſalutarium Medicamentorum inventori, veræ germanæq; Medicinæ reſtitutori, ſummo ingenio exquiſitaque Doctrina Mathematico, in omni genere Philoſophiæ claro, omnibus ingenuis artibus inſtructo, temperatiſſimis ſanctiſſimiſq; moribus prædito, Socero ſuo pientiſſimo Philibertus Bariotius, ſupplicum Libellorum in Regia Magiſter, magnique Regis Concilii Præſes, affinitate gener, pietate filius, mœrens poſuit. Anno à Salute mortalibus reſtituta,* 1558.

Obiit XXVI. Aprilis
An. M. D. LVIII.
Vixit Annos LIII.

Sacred to the Immortal God, and to Jeſus Chriſt the Saviour of Mankind.

To the memory of *Joh. Fernel* of *Amiens*, Counſellor and chief Phyſician (I may add the nobleſt and the beſt) to *Henry* II. King of *France*, the ſearcher out of the moſt hidden and abſtruſe matters, and the moſt ingenious explainer of them, the inventer of many excellent Medicines, the reſtorer of the true and genuine art of Phyſick, an incom-

parable Mathematician, an univerſal Philoſopher, and an abſolute Scholar, and beſides all this of a holy and unblameable life: to the memory of his moſt pious Father-in-Law, *Philibert Bariot* Maſter of the Requeſts, and Preſident of his Majeſties great Council, in Affinity his Son-in-Law, but in Duty his Son, with much ſorrow erected this in the year from the Redemption of the World, 1558.

He died April 26. *in the year* 1558. *Aged* 53.

The Crucifix which ſtands over the Door as you enter into the Quire, is the Work of *Sarazin*, and much eſteemed.

The Church of St Mederic was formerly called S. *Peters*, but St. *Mederic*, a Monk of S. *Bennet's* Order, Native of *Autun* in *Burgundy*, dying here in the reputation of Sanctity, this Church took his name, after the ſame manner as other Churches had done on like occaſions. At preſent it is Collegiate, compoſed of twelve Chanons who are obliged to go to the grand Proceſſions at *Nôtre-dame*, by reaſon this Church depends on that Cathedral.

St. *Julien des Meneſtriers*. Where at preſent a Community of Prieſts inhabit. Formerly this was an Hoſpital erected by two famous Muſicians or Minſtrels in the year 1330. for the Relief of poor ſick Women.

Croſs the way ſtands the Hall or Office of the Company of Eaſt-India Merchants, remarkable for certain Figures over their Gate. After that you come to The

The *Hôtel de Vic*, which has been repaired very lately, and does now belong to divers particular persons. Next you have

St. Nicolas des Champs, founded by King *Robert* whose Palace stood near this place, on the very same Ground where now is S. *Martins*. This is the Parish-Church of a very large Parish, and full of People. M. *Gassendi*, one of the most famous Philosophers of this last Age, is here interred in a Chappel belonging to Monsieur *de Monmort*. Monsieur *Bernier* so well known for his profound Learning, and for those famous Travels which he made into the *Indies*, where he abode some time, hath translated his Works into *French* for the ease and satisfaction of those who do not understand the *Latin* Tongue. Near this is

St. Martin des Champs. This Monastery is compassed about with high Walls and Battlements after the ancient fashion, with Towers from space to space as they built in old time; the Church and rest of the Covent, have all the marks of great Antiquity. But the great Altar is according to the Modern, and designed by *Mansard*. It is composed of four Corinthian Pillars of Marble, of a disposition and proportion worthy so great a Master. The Order of St. *Bennet* have been a long time possessed of this house. And Monsieur the Abbot *de Lionne*, Son of the Secretary of State, is Prior hereof, which is a very considerable Revenue. Some think this house was founded by *Philip* the first or by his Father, King *Robert*, both which kept their Court in this place. But we read in some Authors that there were here even at that time very ancient Buildings, and that those Kings did only repair them for their own habitation.

The *Gate of St. Martin*, as well as the *Faux-bourg* on this side of the Town, take their names from the Priory of which we have been speaking. This Gate was built in the year 1674. almoſt at the ſame time with that of St. *Denis*. It is a kind of Triumphal Arch, conſiſting of three paſſages, of which that in the middle is higher than the other two. The work hath about fifty foot of Front, and as much in heighth, the Architecture is of that ſort which is called *Boſſage ruſtique*, carved with Baſ-reliefs over the Arches, above which is a great Corniſh of the Dorick Order, and over that an Attick on which are theſe Inſcriptions:

LUDOVICO MAGNO.

VESONTIONE SEQUANISQUE
BIS CAPTIS,
ET FRACTIS GERMANORUM,
HISPANORUM, BATAVORUM
EXERCITIBUS.
PRÆF. ET ÆDIL. PONI
CC.
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXIV.

To LEWIS *the Great.*

Beſanzon *and the* Franch Comté *being twice taken, and the Armies of the* Germans, Spaniards *and* Dutch *being routed. The Præfect and Ædiles cauſed this to be ſet up in the Year from the Redemption of the World,* 1674.

On

On the side next the *Faux-bourg*, you may read this.

LUDOVICO MAGNO.

QUOD LIMBURGO CAPTO,
IMPOTENTES HOSTIUM MINAS
UBIQUE REPRESSIT.
PRÆP. ET ÆDIL. PONI
C C.
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXV.

To LEWIS *the Great.*

Who having taken Limburg, *silenced every where the vain threats of his Enemies. The Præfect and Ædiles caused this to be set up in the year from the Redemption of the World,* 1675.

The Rampart that leads from this Gate to that of St. *Denis*, is planted with a large walk of Trees, which in some years time will make a most pleasing place where to take the Air. The design is to continue it round about the Town, behind the Temple and so to the *Port St. Anthoine*. The Work is already so far advanced that Coaches may conveniently pass from the *Porte St. Denis* to the *Bastille*. The Publick is obliged for these advantagious Works to M. *Blondel* who designed it thus.

In the *Faux-bourg* you may see *the Church of St. Laurence*, formerly an Abby of the *Benedictin* Order, but at present a Parochial Church, whose

Pariſh extends a good way into the Town. The Portal of this Church is very handſom, and the Altar is of a very particular deſign, contrived by the Learned M. *le Pautre* ſo well known for his excellent Works in Architecture. The Ornaments and Statues belonging to this Church deſerve to be well obſerved.

The Fair of St. Laurence begins on the Feaſt day of this Saint (*Aug.* 10.) and uſually laſts a whole Month. Not long ſince it was uſed to be held in the *Faux-bourg*, but the Fathers of Saint *Lazare* having built up in a piece of Ground belonging to them, certain Houſes and Shops proper for this purpoſe, the Tradeſmen found it convenient to remove thither, which yields thoſe Fathers a conſiderable Revenue. Over againſt this is

The Convent of the Recollets, a neat Place. Here you ought to ſee ſome Paintings of *Father Luc*, a great imitator of *Raphael*, among others the Picture belonging to the great Altar. Their Library is alſo very handſom, and the Books neatly bound.

Behind this Monaſtery ſtands the great Hoſpital of St. *Lewis*. It was founded by *Henry* IV. in the year 1607. For thoſe who were viſited with the Plague. At preſent the Convaleſcents (or thoſe ſick who are recovering) of the *Hôtel-Dieu*, are removed hither for ſome Weeks, to take the Air.

Mont-Faucon is in the adjoyning Fields. This was formerly the place where they Executed Malefactors, but ſerves at preſent for their Burying-place.

After we have gone thus far, we ought to return again, and enter the Town at the neareſt Quarter.

The

The Rue St. Avoye.

Saint *Lewis* whoſe Piety was reſplendent in all things, built in this Street an Hoſpital for old decrepid Women, who were attended by *Beguines* or Maids who obſerved the Rule of St. *Begue* a Native of *Flanders*, whoſe Church being dedicated to St. *Avoye*, this Street took the ſame name, and hath kept it notwithſtanding the alteration of the Hoſpital which hath been ſince converted to a Monaſtery of Nuns of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*.

Before you enter into this Street you ought to viſit *the fair Houſe of the Sieur Jaba* in the *Rüe de St. Mederic*. It is very regularly built, the front on that ſide next the Court is adorned with Pilaſters, and the Gate is in Boſſage with Sculptures, which make a very handſom ſhew. The inſide is after the ſame manner; and this houſe being taken all together, may paſs for one of the handſomeſt that we can ſee. Here are ſome very good Pictures. And the Maſter knows ſuch as well as any in *Paris*.

From hence we paſs into the *Rüe St. Avoye*, where in the firſt place you come to the Houſe of the Sieur *Titon*, neatly built.

A little higher and near the Fountain, in a Houſe at preſent belonging to M. *de Marillac*, which promiſes no great matters by the outſide, you ought to ſee the Stair-caſe, the only thing in all the houſe that deſerves your particular obſervation. If you examine it as you ought, you will find that there can be nothing imagined finer, and that the diſpoſition is extreme ſingular. All

the Curious do agree that there are but few things in *Paris* that come near it, and tho it be but of Plaster, it notwithstanding excells those which have been built with much care, and richer Materials.

Further on the same side of the Way is the *Hôtel de Montmorency*, which still keeps the name of those illustrious Masters to whom it formerly belonged. Here lives at present Monsieur the President *de Mesmes*. Tho the outside be *Gothick*, yet the apartments both above stairs and below, are of a very handsom disposition, the Rooms are *en enfilade*, and look upon the Garden; here is also one of the best furnished Libraries. And really this house hath some delights which you will hardly meet with elsewhere.

Cross the way is the *Hôtel de Avaux*, built by the deceased Monsieur the *Comte de Avaux*, so well known for those famous Embassies in which he was formerly employed. The Building is great and raised with magnificence. The Court is exactly square, enclosed with four Wings of Building adorned with great Corinthian Pilasters, reaching from the ground to the top of the Edifice, which makes the faireſt and the greateſt object one can desire; as you come in you see into the Garden through the doors, quite cross the house.

Passing still further, in the *Rüe Michel le Compte*, which lies on the left hand, dwells a Sculptor named *Bertrand*, in whose house you will find some pieces very well designed; he is best in Bas-reliefs of Plaster for Chimney-pieces, and he hath made some that are well esteemed. Returning again into the *Rüe de St. Avoye*, at the end of that Street you come to

The

The Temple.

This old Building ſtill keeps the name of the Knights Templers of *Jeruſalem* to whom it formerly belonged. It is well known what a cruel diſgrace befel them under the reign of *Philip* the fair. The *Croiſades* (or Pilgrimages to the Holy Land) being ceaſed, by reaſon of the Turks general Invaſion in all parts of *Paleſtine*, theſe Knights whoſe Inſtitution was to conduct the Pilgrims to the Holy Places, thought themſelves excuſed from that Office any longer, in which there was ſuch apparent Danger: Hereupon they amaſſed up vaſt Riches, and withal became ſo proud and diſſolute, that as Hiſtorians ſay, Pope *Clement* V. and *Philip* the fair agreed together to ruin and utterly aboliſh the whole Order, as a puniſhment for their Crimes and ſcandalous Debauchery. They began with the great Maſter, who with two of his Companions the moſt illuſtrious of the Order, the Pope under a ſpecious pretext ſent for out of the Iſle of *Cyprus*. As ſoon as they were come to *Paris* they were committed to Priſon, and being cruelly tortured till they confeſſed thoſe infamous Crimes which were pretended to be proved againſt them, they were at laſt condemned to be burnt alive at the place now called the *Greve*.

It is reported, but with no great aſſurance, that at the inſtant of their Execution, *Molay*, who was the great Maſter, cited the Pope and the King to appear before God in a years time. Whether this Circumſtance be true or not, certain it is that the Pope died in leſs then forty days and the King hardly lived to the years end.

From that time the Temple came to the Kings poſſeſſion by Confiſcation, who for ſome time kept here their Court, but afterwards gave it to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, who at laſt made this their Provincial Houſe, for the French Province. Monſieur the *Commandeur de Vendome*, is at preſent Grand Prior, which brings him yearly a Revenue of above 20000 Crowns. This place is very ſpacious, incloſed about by ancient Walls; ſupported with Towers; the Houſe which the Grand Prior inhabits, was built of late time by Monſieur *de Souvray* Grand Prior alſo; he was Son of the Mareſchal *de Souvray*, Governor to *Lewis* XIII. But death prevented him from compleating the Edifice; ſo much as is done is of the deſign of the Sieur *de Liſle*, an able Architect, who had built quite round the Court, and made a Gallery ſupported by Pillars, of which we ſee the beginning, had the Maſter lived; the Lodgings are at the further end of this Court, with two Stair-caſes in the two Pavilions of the two Wings. All theſe things are of a very handſom Symmetry.

Within the incloſure of the Temple you ought to ſee the houſe of Monſieur *Fremont de Ablancour*, a Jeweller. Formerly there were many Jewellers who inhabited in this place, and made counterfeit Jewels very neatly, but of late years they have not been admitted to be here any longer. Yet it is ſtill to be obſerved that all the Artiſts who work here are exempt from the Juriſdiction of the City-Companies. And this is the reaſon that abundance of People who are no Free men and have not ſerved their time, take refuge within the Privilege of this Place. Over the way is the Monaſtery of

The

The *Nuns of St. Elizabeth.* Whose Portal hath two rows of Pilasters, with Statues and other Ornaments well contrived. The inside of the Church is very well.

The Gate that leads into the Fields on this side the Town is taken down, and there is no doubt but another will be raised in the place, as handsom as the rest which have been new built elsewhere.

The *Rue du Grand Chantier.*

To see this Street in Order you ought to begin at the little *Rue des Deux Portes*, in which you will see a new-built house, belonging to the *Sieur Provost* one of the Kings Secretaries, who has bestowed a great deal of Care and Charges to make it so handsom as it is, in one of the vilest places in all *Paris*. On the Court-side it is adorned with Ionick Pilasters, and Sculpture well performed. The Stair-case (which stands in the middle of the Building, is) as light as it can be according to its Situation. But that which is most singular, and the handsomest thing in the house, is a great Closet, the Wainscot of which is set off with Pilasters gilt, the Pannels between which, are of inlaid Work, representing Vases full of Flowers, and which is still more observable the Cieling piece and the Parquet are of the same workmanship. All these pieces appear so much the finer as they are the scarcer to be met with, they being almost the only things of this kind in *Paris*.

In the Street at the end of this you have the House called *Les Billetes*. Here formerly dwelt a

Jew who by a moſt execrable impiety, burnt the Conſecrated Hoaſt, having ſtrook it through in ſeveral places with a Penknife. But by a ſingular Miracle it was gathered up by an old Woman, who unexpectedly came into his Houſe at that time, and by her was carried to the Curate of St. *Johns* Church, where ever after it was preſerved with great Veneration. This wicked Jew was for this Fact burnt alive, and his Houſe given to the Carmelite Fathers where they have ſince that continued. The Learned *Papirius Maſſon* whoſe Writings are ſo well known among all Scholars, is here interred. The Knights of *S. Lazarus* do here uſe to make their Aſſemblies. And the Members of the French Academy perform here the Funeral Services for thoſe who die out of their Society.

The *Rüe des Billetes* ends at the *Rüe S. Croix de la Bretonnerie*, ſo called from a Convent that ſtands there, founded by St. *Lewis* in the year 1268. In which he placed Religious *Mendicants* of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, but ſince that time ſeveral eminent and pious perſons having conferred upon them conſiderable Maintenance, they no longer beg, becauſe they will not hinder thoſe who have greater need, but live upon their Revenues. The Wainſcot Work of their Altar is very pretty, but that which is moſt remarkable is a Baſ-relief of Marble over the Seats where the Religious ſit, this was done by *Sarazin* and is highly eſteemed. From hence you enter into

The Rüe du grand Chantier; the firſt thing that you ſee here is,

The Hôtel de Guiſe, built by the Princes of that Family, who bore ſo great a ſhare in all the Tranſactions of theſe laſt Ages, that what relates

to

to them makes the greatest part of the History of that time, especially in the Reign of *Henry* III. who put to death *Henry*, Duke of *Guise*, and the Cardinal his Brother, in the Castle of *Blois*, where the Estates were then assembled, and this he did in order to cure those Tumults and disquiets which at that time so much disturbed the Peace of *France*. This Hôtel takes up a great deal of Ground. The Gate is built after the old manner with two great round Towers. The Apartments are very handsom, since the considerable Reparations that have been made of late. Once we might have seen here most magnific Furniture, among which was a Suit of Tapistry representing the twelve Months of the year, of most exquisite Workmanship; this is at present at the Kings *Garde-Meuble* (or Wardrobe) and Monsieur *Colbert* hath caused it to be Copied. Madamoiselle *de Guise*, who at present dwells in this Hôtel, hath one of the best furnished Cabinets in *Paris* for Curiosities. In it are several pieces of Filagrame enriched with Jewels, and several Miniatures extremely fine. You may see there also divers pieces of Wooden Work of St. *Lucie*, representing several Subjects of Devotion, cut extremely fine; not to speak of several other Curiosities little inferiour to these. Cross the way is

The Church of the Fathers *de la Mercy*, a neat place. The Portal will be very handsom when finished, and the Altar is of a sort of Wainscot not ill wrought. The Institution of these is to go into *Barbary* and redeem Captives, like the *Mathurins*. And this they do by the assistance of Pious People who furnish them with considerable Sums for this purpose.

The

The Hospital of the *Enfans Rouges* (or Red Boys) built for poor Orphan Children, by *Margaret* Queen of *Navarre*, Sister of *Francis* I. in the year 1534. It is of late years united to the Hospital General.

It is observable that this Street is full of handsom Houses, among which there is one at the Corner of the *Rüe de Quatre-fils* designed by *Mansard*. The Front is extreme handsom, and set off with many Vases. Near this is the house of Monsieur *de Grand-Maison* where you will see very handsom pictures, and a considerable quantity of Porcelanes, of the finest and best sorts. The Master to whom this House belongs, is of a very delicate Gust for curious things.

At the end of this Street you see the great square Tower of the Temple, with four other round ones, very high and discovered a great way off. They served heretofore for an Arsenal, before that near the Celestins was built.

The old Rue de Temple.

This Street begins at the *Rüe St. Antoine*. The first thing to be seen is

The *Hôtel de Effiat*, a great building very well raised, composed of four wings with a great Court in the middle. It was built by the late Mareschal of that name Superintendant of the Finances, and great Master of the Artillery of *France* under *Lewis* XIII. Monsieur *Pelletier* Controller General of the Finances dwells here at present. After this you come to

The

The Houſe of M. *Amelot de Biſueil* Maſter of Requeſts. Here the Curious muſt reſt themſelves, and take time to conſider all the fine things that are here, for all that is in this Houſe deſerves to be exactly viewed and conſidered. The firſt door you come at gives you a pattern of all the reſt: It is adorned with Statues, the Joiners Work it ſelf is wrought with very good Bas-reliefs, and the Locks are of very curious and particular Art. The Court is in truth ſomething of the leaſt, but the Entry or paſſage on the right hand is extraordinary. It is adorned with Pillars and Buſts, and paved with Marble. Still the Staircaſe is more beautiful yet. Above it is open in manner of a Lanthorn, with a Balcony gilt and a Plafon over all full of Sculpture and the beſt deſigned Ornaments, and two great Statues in the *Pallier*. After this you enter into the great Hall, open on both ſides, with Pictures between Window and Window, repreſenting Flocks and Herds in *Grottoes* on the Seaſide, of a very ſingular deſign and very pleaſing to the ſight. That which deſerves to be conſidered moſt attentively is the Plafon, in the middle of which is a great Picture done by an excellent Maſter, about this is a Freeze full of Ornaments made of *Stuc*, upon a Ground of Gold, marvellouſly well wrought. Here you may ſee ancient Vaſes adorned with Triumphs, Sphinxes, Braſiers, Vizards, and in a word, all ſorts of Groteſque, very odd and fanciful, and yet extreme handſom. A great Cornish runs round this Hall, whoſe Carving is admirable, at the further end is the Chimny of the ſame Workmanſhip all gilt, and over it a great Trophy after the old Roman manner. After this you enter into an Anti Chamber,

ber, where are ſeveral great Looking-Glaſſes, and from thence into a Chamber whoſe Plafon and Ornaments are ſtill more rare and rich than all we have yet mentioned; the Furniture is of Crimſon Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver, and the Tapiſtry within the Alcove is embroidered extremely rich. The Parquet of the Eſtade is of Inlaid Work, where in the middle among divers Ornaments are the Arms of the Maſter of the Houſe. On the left hand is the Chappel, which is in Truth but little, but to make amends, it is adorned as much as poſſible with all things convenient. The Pictures that are in it are painted by very good Maſters. On the right hand you enter into the Cabinet, the laſt Room of this Apartment, and the moſt beautiful of all. It is furniſhed inſtead of Tapiſtry with Wainſcot, exquiſitely well gilded; on the Pannels of which are Vaſes with Feſtons of Flowers after nature, and divers little Birds flying about after the manner of *Kanbouck* one of the ableſt Maſters of his time for this ſort of Work.

The Plafon and the Chimny are adorned after the ſame manner. All the Chambers of which we have been ſpeaking look upon a Court, whoſe ſides are adorned with Architectures, Figures and Perſpectives, painted in *Freſque*. On the other ſide is the ſecond Apartment joyned to this. Where firſt you find a magnificent Chamber after the *Italian* manner, whoſe Plafon is opened Cupulo-wiſe, right Angular, with a Balaſtrade above, very well gilt. Over the Chimney is a Baſ-relief painted over like Braſs, it is of extraordinary Workmanſhip, and repreſents *Jaſon* Sacrificing on the Sea ſhore in order to obtain a happy return to this Country, after he had got away

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the Golden Fleece. From this Chamber you go into the Gallery, whoſe ſides are ſet off with Corinthian Pilaſters, and with Pictures repreſenting the Story of *Pſyche*, painted by *Corneille*, ſo alſo was the Plafon, which is one of the fineſt that can be ſeen.

On the right hand is a ſmall Library, whoſe Ornaments ſuit perfectly well with the diſpoſition of the place. In fine, nothing is wanting to this Houſe, all is ſurpriſingly neat, and you ſee nothing but what is Magnifick, and what deſerved admiration, for even thoſe things which in other places are of the leaſt account, have here their peculiar Beauties, as the Window-Boards, which are of Cedar inlaid with Ebony and Ivory. The Locks and Bolts are of poliſhed Steel, ſo delicately wrought as if they were of Silver; not to ſpeak of the Moveables, as the Tables and Looking-glaſſes, which are inriched with Tortoiſe-ſhell and Ivory, and adorned with Mouldings of Braſs gilt, and carved moſt delicately.

One cannot ſee in any other place more curious Painting finiſhed with more pains than here. In ſhort thoſe who have examined all the Beauties of this Houſe do all agree that a greater number of delicacies cannot poſſibly be collected in ſo ſmall a place, and that the Maſter to whom they belong could not have brought 'em into this condition without a very conſiderable Expence, and a perfect knowledge and skill in the choice of what is truly excellent. This curious Building is of the Sieur *Cottard*'s deſigning.

Over againſt this ſtands the *Hôtel d' O*, at preſent converted into a Convent of Nuns of the Order of St. *Auſtin*.

On

On the left hand, in the *Rüe des blancs-Manteaux*, you see the Convent that gave the Street this name, in which is nothing singular unless it be the Pavement of the Quire which is all of Marble. At present it is inhabited by Monks of St. *Bennet*; formerly they were called *Guillimins*, being first founded by St. *William*, who ordered them to wear white Cloaks, which they afterwards left off.

There is nothing more considerable in the old *Rüe du* Temple.

From hence you enter into the *Rüe Barbette*, where you have the *Hôtel de Estrees*. This stands near the place where was formerly the Palace of *Isabel de Bavieres*, Wife of *Charles* VI. King of *France*, not far from which place happened the Murder of *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, Assassinated by the Duke of *Burgundy*, which caused all those Divisions between those two Houses, and was the Original of those horrible troubles, which troubled *France*, during many years, and never ended till towards the conclusion of the Reign of *Charles* VII.

Near the Capuchins *du Marais* in the Street called *Rüe de Touraine* is a great piece of Perspective, in the Garden of the Sieur *Turmeny*. It is a Sun-dial placed on a Piece of Rustick Architecture among Trees, which at a distance makes a very handsom shew.

Over the Fountain in the *Rüe de Poitou*, not far from hence, you may read this Inscription,

Hic

Hic Nymphæ agreſtes effundite civibus urnas,
Urbanas Prætor vos dedit eſſe Deas. 1675.

You Country Nymphs pour here your Water down
The Provoſt makes you Deities o'th' Town.
1675.

From the old *Ruë du Temple* yo go to the great Street of St. *Lewis*, paſſing through the *Ruë de la Couture* St. *Gervais*, in which is a magnific houſe built by the Sieur *Aubert*, where lives at preſent the *Venetian* Ambaſſador. This houſe is one of the faireſt and moſt capacious, and the Stair-caſe one of the beſt contrived that can be ſeen. All the Ornaments of this building are very becoming.

The *Rue St. Louis.*

The firſt thing you diſcover at the end of this Street is, the Convent of the Nuns of *Calvary*, of St. *Bennet's* Order. The Church is very handſom: the Altar adorned with Pictures repreſenting in three pieces the Hiſtory of our Saviours Paſſion. As you go on you come to

The *Hôtel* of the Cardinal *de Boüillon*, Great Almoner of *France*. This was formerly called the *Hôtel de Turenne*. Here is a piece of Archite-

chitecture of the invention of the *Sieur des Argues*, worthy of admiration. Here is at present a numerous Library, and magnific Furniture. On the same side of the way is

The *Hôtel de Guenegaud*, great and very well built, with several other Houses as far as the place Royal, which are all of an agreeable Symmetry, and make this Street very uniform throughout.

Of late years they have built here a Fountain, and placed upon it two Tritons, in Sculpture, under whom are these Verses of Monsieur *de Santeüil*:

Fœlix, sorte tua, Naïas amabilis,
Dignum, quo flueris, nacta situm loci,
Cui tot spendida tecta
Fluctu lambere contigit.

Te Triton geminus personat æmula
Concha, te celebrat nomine Regiam,
Hanc tu sorte superba,
Labi non eris immemor.

O happy Nymph, happy thy lot
Who hast this beautious Province got,
Where all thy Waters as they flow,
New lustre to the buildings owe.

Two rival Tritons sound thy praise,
And high thy watry Empire raise;
But Nymph take heed, thou dost not grow
So proud, that thou forget'st to flow.

The

The *Place Royal.*

This place was built in the Reign of *Henry* the Great: The Houſes that are erected about it, are very beautiful and of the ſame ſymetry. They take up all that Ground which was formerly the Gardens belonging to the *Palais des Tournelles* which ſtood on the ſide of the Rampart, in which Palace *Francis* II. and ſeveral other Kings his Predeceſſors kept their Courts. But after that unhappy accident which befel *Henry* II. who was wounded to death by the Earl of *Montgommery* in the fatal Turnament then celebrated in the *Rüe St. Antoine* upon the Marriage of *Iſabel* of *France* to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, *Catherine* of *Medicis* Widow of the deceaſed King ſold this Palace, which had been firſt built by *Charles* V. to divers particular Perſons, who turned it into many Tenements; but the whole Street which runs along near the Rampart ſtill keeps the ancient name.

The place of which we were ſpeaking is exactly ſquare, compoſed of ſix and thirty Pavilions raiſed of the ſame Symmetry; the materials are of Brick and Free-ſtone, raiſed upon a long row of Arches, under the ſhelter of which one may walk round the place. In the middle of theſe Buildings they have left a great void piece of Ground, which at preſent is about to be converted into a Garden and is to be incloſed with a Paliſade of Iron, into which none may enter but thoſe belonging to the Houſes about the Place, who only are to have keys. Report ſays this Work will coſt a hundred Piſtolls for every Houſe, which

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we may eaſily believe, if we conſider the vaſt quantity of Iron which it will require. In the middle of this Garden ſtands the Statue in Braſs of *Lewis* XIII. on Horſeback raiſed on a great Pedeſtal of white Marble, on the four ſides of which you may read the following Inſcriptions.

In the forepart

POUR LA GLORIEUSE ET IMMORTELLE MEMOIRE

DU

TRES-GRAND ET TRES-INVINCIBLE LOUIS LE JUSTE

XIII. DU NOM, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE

ARMAND CARDINAL DUC DE RICHELIEU, SON PRINCIPAL MINISTRE DANS TOUS SES ILLUSTRES ET HEUREUX DESSEINS

COMBLE D'HONNEURS, ET DE BIENFAITS D'UN SI GENEREUX MONARQUE, A FAIT ELEVER CETTE STATUE.

POUR UNE MARQUE ETERNELLE DE SON ZELE, DE SA FIDELITE, ET DE SA RECONNOISSANCE. 1639.

To the Glorious and Immortal Memory of the moſt Great and moſt Invincible Lewis *the Juſt*, XIII. *of that name, King of* France *and* Navarre, Armand *Cardinal Duke of* Richelieu *his Principal*

Principal Minister in all his Illustrious and Happy Designs, being loaden with Honours and Benefits from so Generous a Monarch, hath caused this Statue to be erected as an eternal mark of his Zeal, Fidelity, and Gratitude, 1639.

On the hinder part, next the Minimes.

LUDOVICO XIII. CHRISTIANISSIMO GALLIÆ ET NAVARRÆ REGI,

JUSTO, PIO, FOELICI, VICTORI, TRIUMPHATORI,

SEMPER AUGUSTO,
ARMANDUS CARDINALIS DUX RICHELIUS,
PRÆCIPUORUM REGNI ONERUM ADJUTOR
ET ADMINISTRATOR,
DOMINO OPTIME MERITO, PRINCIPIQUE MUNIFICENTISSIMO,
FIDEI SUÆ, DEVOTIONIS,
ET OB INNUMERA BENEFICIA, IMMENSOSQUE
HONORES SIBI COLLATOS
PERENNE GRATI ANIMI MONUMENTUM,

HANC STATUAM EQUESTREM
PONENDAM CURAVIT,
ANNO DOMINI, 1639.

To Lewis XIII. *Of* France *and of* Navarre, *the most Christian King,*

To the Just, the Pious, the Happy, the Conqueror, and the Triumpher, always August.

Armand *Cardinal and Duke of* Richelieu *His chief Minister of State,*

To his excellent Master and most bountiful Prince, as an eternal Monument of his Faithfulness, Devotion, and Gratitude, for those innumerable Benefits and great Honours conferred upon him, caused this Statue to be erected in the year of our Lord, 1639.

On the right side.

POUR LOUIS LE JUST.

SONNET.

QUe ne peut la Vertue, que ne peut le Courage?
J'ay domté pour jamais l'Heresie en son fort,
Du Tage imperieux j'ay fait trembler le bord,
Et du Rhin jusqu'à l'Ebre a crû mon heritage.

Je sauvé par mon bras l'Europe d'esclavage:
Et si tant de travaux n'eussent hâté mon sort:
J'usse attaque l'Asie, & d'un pieux effort,
J'eusse du sainte Tombeau vangé le long servage.

ARMAND,

Armand, le grand Armand, l'ame de mes exploits,
Porte de toutes partes mes Armes & mes Loix,
Et donna tout l'éclat aux rayons de ma gloire.

Enfin il m'éleva ce pompeux monument.
Où pour rendre à ſon nom, memoire pour memoire;
Je veux qu'avec le mien, il vive inceſſamment.

To LEWIS *the Juſt.*

SONNET.

What cannot ſuch a Soul, ſuch Vertue do?
Rebelling Hereticks I did ſubdue:
Spain and her Armies trembled; nor cou'd thoſe
Of *Germany* my Victories oppoſe.
Europe from Bondage by my Power was freed:
And had not Death forbid the glorious deed,
I had to *Aſia* born my Arms, and there
Reſcu'd from Turks the Sacred Sepulchre.
Richelieu! Great *Richelieu* Soul of my Renown,
Guide of my Arms and Splendor of my Crown;
He did the Glories of my life contrive
And in this Statue made me ſtill ſurvive.
For which Memorial I this other give,
That with my Name, his may for ever live.

On the left side.

Quod bellator hydros pacem spirare rebelles,
Deplumes trepidare aquilas, mitescere pardos,
Et depressa jugo submittere colla Leones,
Despectat Lodoicus, *equo sublimis aheno,*
Non digiti, non artifices facere camini,
Sed Virtus & plena Deo fortuna peregit.
Armandus *vindex fidei, pacisque sequester,*
Augustum curavit opus; populique verendam
Regali voluit Statuam consurgere circo.
Ut post civilis depulsa pericula belli,
Et circum domitos armis civilibus hostes,
Æternum domina Lodoicus *in Urbe triumphet.*

That *Lewis* from his Brazen Horse doth view,
How Rebel Water Snakes for Pardon sue,
Pluck'd Eagles trembling, fiercer Leopards meek,
How Lions to the Yoak submit their neck:
Is not what Art, nor Furnace did bestow,
But what to's valour, and his God we owe.
Armand Religions friend, on whom depend
Both Peace and War, the Noble Work design'd:
And plac'd this Statue in this Royal Square.
That after all the toils of Civil-War,
And Foreign Foes subdu'd, this Monarch might
For ever Peaceful and Triumphant sit.

This

This Horſe is one of the moſt beautiful pieces that can be ſeen. The famous *Daniel de Voltere*, an *Italian*, one of the ableſt Sculptors of his time, made it for *Henry* II. but it was never ſet up for that King, by reaſon of thoſe many troubles which overflowed all *France* during the following Reigns.

The moſt conſiderable Houſes, and in which you will find moſt Curioſities, in this place, are

The *Hôtel de Richelieu*, in which are very excellent Pictures of divers Maſters, but above all of *Rubens*, a famous *Flemming*, whoſe Works are highly eſteemed by the curious, becauſe of that beauty of deſign, and vivacity of colouring, in which he has been more ſucceſsful than all other Painters. You will ſee in this *Hôtel* more than in all *Paris* beſide: and with theſe very rich moveables.

The Houſe of Monſieur the Marqueſs *de Angeau*, Governor of *Touraine*. On the Wall of this Houſe is a piece of Perſpective repreſenting certain Architecture in Foreſt, in a very exquiſite manner. With this you may obſerve at the further end of the Garden a *Pavilion* not ill built. The great Stair-caſe is very lightſom, and all the reſt of the Houſe extreme neat. All which does ſufficiently declare the Maſter to be a perſon of a delicate Guſt.

Almoſt over againſt this on the other ſide of the place ſtands the *Hôtel de Chaunes*. One entire Wing of the Building has been raiſed of late years, in which may be obſerved much Regularity. At the bottom of the Court lies the Garden, in which you have ſome Water-works, and at the further part of it a piece of Perſpective which anſwers to the Gate, and as you enter makes a cu-

ous ſhew. Monſieur the Duke of *Chaunes*, Governor of *Britanny* dwells here.

The Convent of the Minims.

Theſe Fathers were ſetled here in the year 1590: Their Church is one of the neateſt and lighteſt in *Paris*, and tho the Portal is not finiſhed, yet that hinders not but that it is very remarkable, in regard the famous *Manſard* made the deſign. The Pillars of the firſt Order are Doricks; but theſe Fathers having occaſion for a Tribune they cauſed one to be raiſed over this Portal, and adorned it with Pillars on the outſide, which do not at all agree with that part which was begun by ſuch an able Maſter. Their Altar is alſo of the better ſort, contrived with Corinthian Pillars of black Marble, flatted, the only in all *France* of this manner. The Ornaments are not ſuperfluous; the Statue of the bleſſed Virgin is on one ſide of it, and that of St. *Francis* of *Paula* the Founder of this Order, on the other: both theſe Statues are well wrought. There are ſeveral Chappels in this Church well worth ſeeing, as that of M. the Duke of *Vie-ville*, whoſe Altar is all of Marble, in which Chappel there are ſeveral Tombs of divers Perſons of that Family, of the ſame materials; That of Monſieur *le Camus*, the Wainſcot in which is gilt very neatly; on one ſide of the great Altar is the Chappel of St. *Francis* of *Paula*, where the life of that Saint hath been painted by the *Sieur Voëte*. Over againſt this is the Chappel of Monſieur *le Jay* firſt Preſident of Parlia-

Parliament; and laſtly that in which is the Tomb of Madame the Dutcheſs of *Angouleſme*, curiouſly adorned with Marble Figures.

Within the Houſe, you ought to ſee the Library, where are ſome Books of no ſmall value. But that which is moſt remarkable is a Collection of Rituals, gathered by M. *de Launoy*, Doctor in Theology, one who hath juſtly paſs'd for one of the ableſt Criticks of our times in Church-Antiquities, who by his profound knowledge has cleared many things of which we had but very obſcure Notions. He lies interred in the Church belonging to theſe Fathers, to whom he bequeathed by his Will two hundred Crowns, and half his Library. The following Epitaph was made for him by Monſieur *Clement* Counſellor in the Court of Aydes and is to be placed on his Tomb.

D. O. M.

Hic jacet Joannes Launoius, Conſtantienſis, Pariſienſis Theologus;
Qui veritatis aſſertor perpetuus, jurium Eccleſiæ & Regis acerrimus vindex:
Vitam innoxiam exegit,
Opes neglexit & quantumcunque, ut relicturus, Satis habuit.
Multa ſcripſit nulla ſpe, nullo timore.
Optimam famam, maximamque venerationem apud probos adeptus eſt.
Annum ſeptimum & ſeptuageſimum deceſſit.
Animam Chriſto conſignavit die Martii 10. *Anno* 1678.
Hoc Monumentum amico jucundiſſimo poni curavit Nicolaus le Camus Supremæ Subſidiorum Curiæ Princeps.

Sacred to Almighty God.

Here lies *John Launoy*, Native of *Conſtance* A *Pariſian* Divine, Who being the conſtant defender of Truth, and of the Rites of the Church and King, ſpent his life innocent and unblamable. He deſpiſed Riches, and was contented with a very little, as knowing he muſt quickly leave it. He writ many things, free from either hope or fear. He acquired a very great Reputation and Reſpect among good men. He reſigned his Soul to his Saviour in the ſeventy ſeventh year of his age, *March* 10. 1678.

To his dear Friend, *Nicolas le Camus* Chief Officer of the Exchequer erected this Monument.

There are alſo in this Library certain pieces of Opticks made by the famous Father *de Niſeron*, a *Pariſian*, one of the moſt knowing Men in this Science that hath perhaps ever appeared in this Age. He hath left us a Volume of that Art, very much eſtemed; it was he alſo who cauſed to be painted in the Dortoir of this Houſe, the Figures of St. *John*, and the *Magdelain*, which Figures extend the whole length of the two Galleries, and which they cannot ſee in their true proportion, but from a point marked for you to ſtand in. This Learned Perſon had enriched the Publick with many other things had not death taken him from us in an Age wherein he did but begin to diſcover his wonderful wit and parts.

The

The Refectory of this Convent is very handſom, and of late years has been painted round about with Landskips and Solitudes, which entertain the thoughts of the Religious while they are at their meals with Ideas remote from the affairs of this World. It is well known that theſe Fathers live in great auſterity, and that the deſign of their inſtitution hath taken in almoſt all that is rigorous in the other Orders.

Before you leave the *Marais du Temple*, you ought to obſerve that the greateſt part of the Houſes in this Quarter have been built within theſe fifty or ſixty years, and that the Ground on which they ſtand was formerly a mariſh and employed in great Gardens which furniſhed *Paris* with Roots and Kitchin Herbs. At preſent it is a handſom Quarter, whoſe habitations are very conveniently built, and therein a great number of Perſons of Quality inhabit.

The *Rue St. Antoine.*

After you have ſeen the *Maraiſe du Temple*, you ought to paſs next to the *Ruë St. Antoine*, one of the longeſt and handſomeſt Streets of all the Town, and which is ordinarily appointed for Shews and Entries for Embaſſadors. It was through this Street that the Queen made her firſt Entry, and through which that famous Carouſel in the year 1661. made their glorious March. The Popes Legate who came hither in the year 1664. for whom a moſt Magnifick Entry was appointed, paſſed this way to the Church of *Nôtre-Dame*. In the paſt Ages this Street was alſo uſed for the

like matters. Our Kings did here uſe to run at the Ring, and make their Juſts and Turnaments, but ſince the fatal Accident that befel *Henry* II. theſe Sports have been left off. To ſee this Street in Order we ought to begin at

The *Greve.*

This is the only place in *Paris* where they make the publick ſhews of Joy and Triumph. Here are made the Bonfires on the Eve of St. *John* Baptiſt, and at other times when *France* hath gained any Victories over her Enemies.

The *Hôtel de Ville* takes up one ſide of this Place. It was built in the Reign of *Francis* I. who laid the firſt Stone himſelf. The Architecture is however a little Gotique; that is to ſay, it is not altogether according to the guſt of the preſent age, in which the old Roman and Greek proportions are ſtudied with more care and exactneſs, Artiſts endeavouring every day to re-eſtabliſh this curious Science in the ſame perfection that it had under the Reign of *Auguſtus.* The Statue of *Henry* IV. is placed over the Gate, repreſented on Horſeback in *Demi-boſſe*, upon a Ground of black Marble. The Horſe was copied from that of *Marcus Aurelius* at the Capitol. The Court is but ſmall and encloſed with Buildings of the ſame ſymmetry. Under one of the Arches at the further end of the Court there is a Statue of the King in the Habit of *Hercules*, treading under foot that Diſcord which would have diſquieted the beginning of his happy Reign. On the Pedeſtal which is of Marble as is alſo the Statue, they have cut ſome Inſcriptions, but ſuch

as

as are not thought material to be repeated here, in regard they contain nothing remarkable, nor recount any paſſage of Hiſtory that can be uſeful to the curious.

In the Rooms there are ſome Pictures repreſenting the *Prevoſts des Marchands* and the *Eſchevins* of the paſt Age, and of this alſo in their proper habits. At the two ends of the great Hall over the two Chimneys there are placed the Portraits of the King in his Royal Robes and his Scepter in his hand. In this Hall they Aſſemble to elect their *Prevoſts des Marchands* and *Eſchevins*. The Windows that look upon the Greve at publick Shews and Rejoicings, are filled with Perſons of the greateſt Quality, who are ſometimes treated here very magnificently at the Charges of the City.

To make the Entry into the *Greve* more convenient, they have within five or ſix years laſt paſt opened a way from the *Pont de Nôtre-Dame* to this place all along the River, which they have adorned with a very handſom Key of Free-ſtone. They have alſo built on this Key ſeveral Houſes of the ſame Symmetry, inhabited by good Tradeſmen. This beautiful Enterprize was begun under the Prevoſt-ſhip of Monſieur *Pelletier*, at preſent Controller-general of the Finances, and all that was performed under his adminiſtration has been as well for the Publick good, as for the Beauty of the City. The People have as an eternal mark of their acknowledgment, given this place the new name of *le Quay Pelletier*, though through a modeſty that hath had but few examples, he himſelf would never ſuffer his name to appear in any of thoſe Works which have been raiſed by his order. As you enter on that ſide

next the Bridge of *Nôtre-dame* you will ſee the following Inſcription in black Marble, over which is the Kings Picture in a Medaillon.

AUSPICIIS
LUDOVICI MAGNI
HANC RIPAM
FOEDAM NUPER ET INVIAM NUNC
PUBLICUM ITER ET ORNAMENTUM
URBIS
F. CC.
PRÆF. ET ÆDIL.
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXV.

By the Favour of Lewis *the Great the Proveſt and Ædiles have made this Bank, which was before dirty and unpaſſable, a fair Street and the Ornament of the City. In the year from the Redemption of the World,* 1675.

As you go from the *Greve* you paſs by the Church of St. *John*, formerly a Chappel depending on that of St. *Gervais*, and which was built, as ſome will have it in the Reign of *Charles* the Fair in the year 1326. That which deſerves particular obſervation is the Vault that ſupports the Organs which is of a manner really very hardy, and the little door next the Cloiſter which is of the Ionick Order.

The following Epitaph will not be unpleaſant to the Curious to read, for they will find it extraordinary, it is near the Crucifix of this Church.

Cy repoſe Alain Veau, celui auquel l'integrité & fidelité au maniment des Finances ſous le Roi Francois I. Henri II. Francois II. & Charles IX. a pour une heureuſe recompenſe acquis ſans envie, ce beau titre de Treſorier ſans Reproche. Il deceda le 1. de Juin 1575.

Paſſant priez Dieu pour lui.

Here reſteth *Alain Veau*, whoſe Integrity and Fidelity in his management of the Finances under King *Francis* I. *Henry* II. *Francis* II. and *Charles* IX. hath as a happy recompence gained him, without Envy, the glorious Title of the Treaſurer without Reproach. He deceaſed *June* 1. 1575.

As you paſs by pray for him.

A little further is the Church of St. *Gervais*, It is one of the ancienteſt Pariſhes in *Paris*, as may be ſeen in the Hiſtory of St *Germain*, Biſhop of this Town, who lived in the year 578. In favour of which he wrought here a Miracle as *Fortunatus* Biſhop of *Poitiers* reports in his Hiſtory. The Body of this Church is very well built, but according to the Gothick way, with high raiſed Roofs, and Chappels round about; in one of which under the *Croiſée* on the left hand, you may ſee ſome Paintings after the manner of *le Sueur* who was one of the beſt Painters of this Age, next to the famous *Pouſſin*, and of whom we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more at large hereafter; the Paintings in the Windows which repreſent the Martyrdom of St *Gervais* and the Picture over the Altar are of his hand. The Tapiſtry which they expoſe here on the great

Feaſts

Feaſts are very well wrought; the Originals from which theſe were Copied are in the Nave of the Church, and were painted by the ſaid *le Sueur* and *Champaigne*. They repreſent the Hiſtory of St. *Gervais* and St. *Protais*, and the manner how their holy Bodies were found at *Millain* through the Prayers of St. *Ambroſe*, who mentions this matter in his Epiſtles.

But this is not that which ought moſt to employ the Curious, the magnificent Portal will entertain their view with much greater pleaſure, and make them acknowledge that they cannot elſewhere ſee any thing more handſom or regular. It is compoſed of three Greek Orders, one over the other, *viz.* of the Dorick, the Ionick, and the Corinthian, whoſe proportions are ſo handſom and ſo exact, that in the judgment of the famous Cavalier *Bernin* himſelf, there is nothing more finiſhed and perfect in all *Europe*. The Pillars are fluted, without any other Ornaments than what are proper to themſelves. Theſe three Orders compoſe a Fabrick of a very great heighth and perfectly pleaſing to the ſight: Had the place before it been larger, nothing had been wanting to ſet off this Work in all its magnificence. The Reputation of this Building belongs to the Sieur *de Broſſe*, he who made the deſigns for the Palace of *Luxemburg*, and the Temple at *Charenton*. However we muſt not think him the only Artiſt, we muſt know that *Clement Metezeau* was employed with him; this is he who undertook the Ditch of *Rochel*, as hath been already mentioned when we treated of the Gallery at the Louvre, and who was one of the ableſt Architects of his time. He was born of a conſiderable Family at *Dreux*, and was much eſteemed by

by Cardinal *de Richelieu*, who perfectly well underſtood Perſons merit. Monſieur *de Fourcy*, Counſellor in the Parliament, and Intendant-general of the Buildings under *Lewis* XIII. Father to Monſieur the Preſident *de Fourcy*, a perſon more renowned at preſent for his Merit and Probity, than for the dignity of his Charge, was at that time honorary Church-warden of this Church; It was he that undertook this great Work, together with M. *de Onon* and M. *de Saint Genis*, his Collegues in the Office. *Lewis* XIII. laid the firſt Stone, and in a very little time this marvellous Structure was finiſhed as we now ſee it.

From this Church of St. *Gervais*, to the middle of the *Rüe St. Antoine* is nothing conſiderable. You paſs before the Church-yard of S. *John* where is at preſent a Market-place. Here formerly ſtood the Hôtel of *Pierre de Craon* who murdered the Conſtable *Olivier du Cliſſon* in the Reign of *Charles* VI. whoſe Houſe was demoliſhed and raſed to the Ground in the year 1392. as a puniſhment for that Fact. After this you come to

The Hotel *de Beauvais*, which ſhews a very handſom Front to the Street, adorned with three Balconies. The Maſons Work is *en Boſſage* with very neat Ornaments. The Gate is large, and tho the Court be but very ſmall it is however compaſſed about with Buildings where the ſeveral Orders of Architecture are well obſerved. The Stair-caſe is ſupported with Pillars, and embelliſhed with many Ornaments. As for the Apartments they are extreme pleaſant and compaſſed about with a long Baluſtrade of Iron, leading quite round the Court, into which the doors open.

As

As often as there hath been any great Sight to be held in the *Rue St. Antoine*, this fair houſe hath been made uſe of by thoſe of the Royal Family. At the famous Carouſel that was in the year 1661. a great number of Princeſſes and Ladies of the Court placed themſelves here to ſee that magnificent Train paſs by from the Place Royal where they aſſembled to go to the open place before the Palace of the *Tuilleries*, in which they were to perform their Courſes.

Over againſt this ſtands *the Church of little St. Antoine*, which hath nothing in it of Beauty, and its very ſimplicity hath made it ſufficiently known that it formerly ſerved for an Hoſpital; and was founded for thoſe who were afflicted with that Epidemical Diſeaſe called St. *Anthonys* Fire. A Diſtemper which hath been now ceaſed this two or three Ages. The Confraternity of St. *Claude* hath been a long time eſtabliſhed in this Church, but it is much decayed from what it was in former times, for it is evident that under the Reign of *Charles* VI. their Founder, all the great Lords of the Court, cauſed their names to be here inrolled after his Example, and made conſiderable Preſents in favour of this Saint. The Community of theſe Fathers is but ſmall and does not ordinarily exceed the number of twenty Religious men, they are Chanons regular of S. *Auguſtin*, and bear on their Breaſts the Letter T. much like a Croſs. The head of their Order is in *Dauphine* not far from *Vienne*. On the ſame ſide of the way is

The *Hotel de St. Pol*, where formerly our Kings inhabited, as ſome Hiſtorians would make us believe But at the ſame time others would have it that the Palace *des Tournelles* was ſo called

led before it was rebuilt by *Francis* I. who cauſed a great number of ſmall Towers to be placed there upon the Walls. In ſhort, this Hôtel is at preſent inhabited by Madame *de Chavigny*, widow of the Secretary of State ſo called. It is one of the greateſt Houſes in all *Paris*. The Apartments look upon the Garden and are magnificently Furniſhed: The Pictures and ſuch like beautiful Ornaments are here in abundance. The Court is great and can contain many Coaches. However one thing is wanting in this Houſe and that is a great Stair-caſe. Monſieur *de Chavigny* had a deſign to have built one, and continued ſome other Works that ſeemed imperfect, but Death ſuffered him not to perform what he propoſed. However that hinders not but this houſe is notwithſtanding one of the moſt capacious and convenient; it is alſo moſt delicious in Summer, by reaſon of that pleaſing Odour which comes from the Orangers eſpecially in the lower Rooms next the Garden.

The great Jeſuites.

The Church of theſe Fathersis dedicated to St. *Lewis*, and is one of the faireſt and beſt adorned of all *Paris*. It is built after the Modern, with a great Dome or Cupolo raiſed over it. The Corinthian Order is obſerved throughout the whole Work, very regularly, and the Portal is extremely well placed, in regard it ſtands exactly over againſt the end of the *Rüe* St. *Catherine*: It is compoſed of three Orders of Corinthian Pillars placed

placed over one another, which make in all about twenty two Toiſes in heighth. Here is no want of Ornaments, for all parts of this Structure are ſo filled up with Palms, Feuillages, and Cyphers that it makes ſuch a confuſion as is not at all pleaſing to the Curious in Architecture. You ſee by the Inſcription on the Freeſe of the firſt Order that Cardinal *de Richelieu* was a Benefactor to the Fabrick of this Portal

a French *meaſure containing about ſix foot* Engliſh.

SANCTO LUDOVICO REGI LUDOVICUS XIII REX BASILICAM: ARMANDUS CARDINALIS DUX DE RICHELIEU, BASILICÆ FRONTEM POSUIT, 1634.

To Saint *LEWIS*,

Lewis XIII *built this Church:* Armand *Cardinal and Duke of* Richelieu *built the Front of it*, 1634.

Lewis XIII. laid here the firſt Stone, being accompanied by M. *de Gondy*, the firſt Arch-Biſhop of *Paris*; on which Stone was engraven the following Inſcription,

D. O. M.

D. O. M.

S. LUDOVICO.

QUI TOTUM ORBEM IN TEMPLUM DEI ARMIS, ANIMISQUE DESTINAVIT LUDOVICUS XIII.

HOC TEMPLUM EREXIT:

UT QUEM GALLIA COLUIT UT REGEM, AMAVIT UT PATREM, HIC VENERETUR UT COELITEM.

ANNO MDC XXVII.

Sacred to Almighty God,

To Saint Lewis *who designed to Convert the whole World into the Temple of God,* Lewis XIII. *Erected this Temple: that whom* France *Honoured as a King, and loved as a Father, it might here venerate as a Saint. In the year* MDC XXVII.

The inside of this Church answers well to that without. A Gallery runs round over the Chappels having a Baluſtrade of Iron on the top of the Corniſh, by which Gallery you may go round the Church. The great Altar is compoſed of three ranks of Corinthian Pillars of black Marble, whoſe Capitals are of Braſs gilt. On each ſide of the Altar are the Statues of St. *Lewis* and *Charlemagne*. But to ſay the truth, this Altar is a little too

too low, which makes it ſad and obſcure. Yet it being on the Feſtivals enlightned with a great number of Candles the defect is the leſs taken notice of. The Tabernacle which they expoſe on ſuch days is of Silver ſet off with *Feüillages* and other Ornaments Silver and gilt, and the Workmanſhip is of greater value than the materials. One cannot ſee in any Church of *Paris*, a greater number of Reliquaries, Silver Veſſels, Candleſticks, Branches, Perfuming-pots, and ſuch like things all of Silver or Silver Gilt. Nay there are ſome all of Gold; but that which is moſt remarkable is a great Sun of Gold inriched with Diamonds and great Pearls, of a very conſiderable price. The Ornaments are almoſt of as great Beauty, among which there is one that repreſents the adoration of the three Kings embroidered with Pearls, and others of very rare workmanſhip, where Gold and Silver have not been ſpared. In fine, nothing is wanting to the magnificence of this Altar; beſides theſe Fathers have ſuch ableSacriſtans that they invent every day ſome new manner of Imbelliſhment. All the Chappels are adorned with Marble Pillars, and Pictures of thoſe Saints to whoſe memory the ſeveral Chappels are Dedicated. On the left ſide of the great Altar, under an Arch, is the heart of *Lewis* XIII. ſupported by two great Angels under a Crown of Silver gilt. You may ſee there theſe two Inſcriptions, on the Pillars of each ſide; *viz.* on one ſide

AUGU.

AUGUSTISSIMUM LUDOVICI XIII.
JUSTI REGIS,
BASILICÆ HUJUS FUNDATORIS MAGNIFICI COR.
ANGELORUM HIC IN MANIBUS, IN COELO IN MANU DEI.

The moſt Auguſt Heart of Lewis XIII. *the Juſt King, the magnificent Founder of this Church is here in the hands of Angels, and in Heaven in the hand of God.*

Over againſt this is placed the other Inſcription which ſhews that this Monument was raiſed by the pious care of *Anne* of *Auſtria* his illuſtrious Queen.

SERENISSIMA ANNA AUSTRICA
LUDOVICI XIV.
REGIS MATER,
ET REGINA REGENS.
PRÆDILECTI CONJUGIS SUI CORDI REGIO AMORIS HOC MONUMENTUM P.
ANNO SALUTIS MDCXLIII.

The moſt ſerene Anne *of* Auſtria, *Mother of King* Lewis *the* XIV. *and Queen Regent,*

To the Royal heart of her moſt beloved Husband hath placed this Monument of her Love. In the year of Salvation, 1643.

There

There are four Baſ-reliefs of white Marble, repreſenting the Cardinal Virtues, very well wrought.

Under the Dome, on the ſame ſide ſtands a Magnificent Monument erected to the Memory of *Henry de Bourbon*, Prince of *Conde*: which Monument Monſieur *Perrault*, who had been his Intendant, out of a generous gratitude, and with a great expence, cauſed to be raiſed to the Glory of that Prince. It conſiſts of the four Virtues in Braſs as great as the life, upon Pedeſtals of black Marble; with Baſ-reliefs alſo in Braſs repreſenting the renowned actions of that Prince. Theſe laſt are placed about the Chappel inſtead of a Baluſtrade, upon a Foundation of black Marble. On each ſide of the Overture which ſerves as a kind of entry are placed two Cupids, one of which holds a Shield in which are the Arms of *Bourbon*, on the other a Table on which is graven this Inſcription

HENRICO BORBONIO CONDÆO
PRIMO REGII SANGUINIS
PRINCIPI,
CUJVS COR HIC CONDITUM.
JOHANNIS PERRAULT,
IN SUPREMA REGIARUM RATIONUM
CURIA PRÆSES,
PRINCIPI OLIM A SECRETIS.
QUÆRENS DE PUBLICA PRIVATAQUE
JACTURA PARCIUS DOLERE, POSUIT.
ANNO MDCLXIII.

To Henry *of* Bourbon, *Prince of* Conde, *and firſt of the Blood-Royal, whoſe heart is here buried,*

John Perrault *Preſident of his Majeſties Court of Exchequer and formerly Secretary to the Prince, ſeeking to allay his grief for the publick and private loſs, erected this in the year,* 1663.

All the Pieces are of Braſs and perfectly well wrought, Monſieur *Saraſin* whoſe Work it is, hath in this Monument diſcovered his excellent Genius in deſigning. Here is incloſed the heart of that Generous Prince, which in truth the Fathers Jeſuits had gained long before his Death. All men know what a particular affection the Houſe of *Bourbon* have always had for this Society. The Cardinal of *Bourbon*, Uncle of *Henry* the Great was the firſt who eſtabliſhed them at *Paris*. He bought for them the *Hôtel de Amville* for the ſum of 13000 Livers, which the Receivers of the Abby of St. *Germain* advanced, and at his Death he left to theſe Fathers his whole Library which conſiſted of very good Books. But till the Reign of *Lewis* the Juſt they never had but a ſmall Chappel, and no very commodious Houſe. That great King, whoſe Piety was extraordinary, begun their Church as we now ſee it, and Cardinal *de Richelieu* contributed much to its Perfection as we have already ſaid. Father *Marlange* Native of *Lyons*, of this Society, gave the Deſign, but the Work was carried on by Father *de Rant*, a *Lorrainer*

a *Lorrainer*, who caſt away many things which were in the firſt deſign.

I ſhall not ſay any thing here in praiſe of this Society, to do that were not only to deviate from the Subject of this Book, but it is really an Argument reſerved for much more Eloquent Pens than mine. I will only acquaint the Reader that thoſe of this Houſe who are of greateſt Fame, are Father *Bourdaloüe*, whoſe Sermons are extremely frequented, and heard with much profit and applauſe. His true Character is Morality, which he teaches with ſuch Eloquence, ſo delicate, ſo lively, and ſo penetrating, that he does even raviſh his Auditors: Father *Girou* in a different way of Preaching is no leſs famous, and deſerves no leſs praiſe: Father *Menetrier*, who together with his Learned manner of Preaching, enjoys ſeveral other excellent Talents; he hath publiſhed a great many Volumes upon the Art of Blazon, which he has reduced to certain Principles infinitely more clear and more Methodical than ever any other Author that writ before him, expreſs'd on this Subject; Not long ſince he publiſhed the Original of Opera's, and he hath promiſed ſome other things which no doubt will be received by the Publick, with no leſs applauſe than thoſe already Printed: Father *Jourdan* is alſo of this houſe, he hath compoſed the Original of the Royal Family of *France*, conſiſting of three Volumes in *quarto*, and Printed by *Cramoiſi*, in which one may find many particulars touching the French Hiſtory, which the modern Authors have neglected or not diſcovered,

In that little place which lies over againſt this Colledge they have repaired a Fountain, formerly called the Fountain of *Biragues*, upon which this Inſcription is graved. SIC-

Siccatos latices & ademptum fontis honorem
Officio Ædiles reſtituere ſuo.
Ob reditum aquarum, 1627.

This Fountain which did dry and uſeleſs grow,
Has now from th' Ædiles learnt again to flow.
For the return of the Water, 1627.

The *Rue de la Couture St. Catherine.*

In this Street which ſtands juſt oppoſite to the Portal of the Jeſuits Church, you ſee

The Church of St. *Catherine*, which gives name to the Street. It was built in the Reign of St. *Lewis*. Here are ſome Tombs very conſiderable; that of the Chancellor *d' Orgemont*, who lived in the Reign of *Charles* V. and is much ſpoken of in the Hiſtory of that Reign; that of the Cardinal of *Biragues*, Native of *Millain*, who lies buried near his Wife: he was Chancellor under *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. and very famous for his great Equity and Moderation; he was uſed to ſay of himſelf that he was *a Cardinal without a Title, a Prieſt without a Benefice, and a Chancellor without Seals*: to which others did add *a Judge without Juriſdiction, and a Magiſtrate without Authority*. He died in the year 1583. aged threeſcore and fourteen years, his Tomb ſtands in a Chappel; it is all of Marble very well wrought adorned with Corinthian Pillars and *feüillages* of Braſs gilt. The Chanons Regular of St. *Auſtins* Order of the Congregation

of

of St. *Geneviéue du Mont* inhabit this Houſe. The Portal of the Church is very pretty, adorned with Architecture like Pilaſters, between which are placed ſeveral Statues, and Baſ-reliefs above, which make a very handſom ſhew as you enter, though the Rules of Art are not obſerved, nor the ordinary practice, which forbids the placing of Triglifes upon a Frize that is ſupported by Corinthian Pillars. Further on you ſee

The *Hôtel de Carnavalet*, whoſe Portal is the Workmanſhip of the famous *Gougeon*. It is a kind of Boſſage with two Baſ-reliefs above it. This Work hath been ſo much adorned by the skilful that the great *Manſard* when employed to finiſh this Portal, would not touch that which had been begun by ſuch an able Maſter, he only proceeded to make the ſecond Story to correſpond as we ſee it, but it is not finiſhed neither. The Building on the Court ſide is adorned with great Figures in demi-relief which are exactly well deſigned. Near this Houſe is

The *Hôtel de Angouleſme*, whoſe Architecture is compoſed of great Corinthian Pilaſters, which take up the whole heighth of the Building, and which are the firſt of this kind that have been raiſed in *Paris*, and have ſerved as a Model to ſome Architects that have copied from hence their Works of this kind that have been ſince made.

At the end of St. *Catherines* Street of which we are now ſpeaking, you ought not to forget to ſee the Houſe of Monſieur *de Ville* an Architect, who has omitted nothing to render the Building pleaſing and neat. The Stair-caſe is on one ſide of the Court. At the further end of the Garden are five Statues, *Laocoon*, *Hercules*, *Flora*, *Juno*, and *Jupiter*, which are very good

Copies.

Copies from thoſe at *Rome*. They were brought from St. *Maude* near *Vincennes*, where Monſieur *Fouquet* had placed them, who was known to be a perſon very curious in Collecting good things. There are alſo eight others equal to theſe which at preſent remain in a low room in the houſe and are not yet placed in the Garden. After this digreſſion you ought to return to the *Rüe St. Antoine* and view

The *Hôtel de Suilly*, whoſe Buildings are extreme regular. The Door is ſet off with Dorick Pillars, over which they have left a Plat-form, partly to make the Court more airy and partly that the apartments may be the more expoſed to view. Which apartments are very well furniſhed and contrived extreme regularly.

The *Nuns of St. Mary* are a little further, and near the *Hôtel de Maïenne*, which makes the Corner of the *Rüe du petit Muſe*. Their Church is but ſmall, but one of the neateſt in all *Paris*: It is a Dome of reaſonable heighth, ſupported with Corinthian Pilaſters making four Arches, the great Altar is placed under the furthermoſt Arch, oppoſite to the Door. The Tabernacle is of exquiſite Workmanſhip, and the Pictures repreſenting the Viſitation is of an excellent Maſter. On Feſtival days they expoſe on this Altar a great quantity of rich Plate, and an Ornament in the middle of which is the Portrait of St. *Francis* of *Salles* their Inſtitutor, ſet off and adorned with great Pearls. The Quire where the Nuns ſing takes up one ſide, and the Chappel of that Saint the other; the deſign of this Church being contrived by the famous *Manſard*, cannot chuſe but give great ſatisfaction to the Curious. As you go out from this Church you ſee

The Baſtille, which fronts the *Rüe* St. *Antoine*. This is an antient Citadel compoſed of eight Towers round and very high, and Taraſſed on the top, on which the Priſoners who are uſed with leaſt Severity are permitted to walk and take the Air. It was built in the Reign of *Charles* VI. in the year 1360. by one *Jaques Aubriot* at that time Prevoſt of *Paris*. At preſent it ſerves for a Priſon to thoſe who are Criminals of State. And Monſieur *de Bezemeaux* the Governor is obliged to maintain a Company of Soldiers to guard the place.

The *Gate of St. Antoine.*

This Gate ſtands on one ſide of the *Baſtille* and leads to the *Faux-bourg St. Antoine*. It was built for *Henry* II. and dedicated to him as a Triumphal Arch. Some years ſince they have beautified this Gate conſiderably, in pulling down another old one near this place which cauſed continual Stops, and in adding to this two other new ones which make the paſſage much more eaſie, and give more room for Coaches and Carts to enter. One may ſee by a ſmall Inſcription which is ſtill preſerved, that this Building was the Work of *Metezeau*, the worthy Father of him whom we have formerly mentioned, he was a man of extraordinary ability, as we may eaſily conclude from this Work, which in its kind is one of the fineſt things that can be ſeen. The famous Monſieur *Blondel* who had the Care of Ordering all the new Works which have of late been raiſed at

Paris

Paris, did not think that any thing could be added to its beauty, and was contented only to make a new paſſage on each ſide, that that in the middle might be the freer. The handſomeſt Front looks towards the Suburbs. It is in the manner of Ruſtick Boſſage, with a great Entablement or Corniſh of the Dorick Order which runs along all the Work, over which is an Attique. The Statue of the King ſtands above all, and two ſmall Pyramids on each hand at the utmoſt edges. On the Attique theſe Inſcriptions are ingraved

LUDOVICO MAGNO

PRÆFECTUS ET ÆDILES
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXII.

QUOD ORBEM AUXIT, ORNAVITU, LOCUPLETAVIT. P. C.

To LEWIS *the Great.*

The Præfect and Ædiles in the year from the Redemption of the World, MDCLXXII.

In memory of his enlarging, adorning and enriching the City, Placed and Conſecrated this.

But that which the Curious eſteem more, are two pieces of Sculpture on each ſide the Arch of the firſt Work, and certain Figures of the manner of *Jean Goujon* repreſenting Rivers and an-

cient Deities. On that ſide next the Town they have made the ſame thing, imitating the Arch-work in the middle of the Gate, which the Architects have found to be ſo ſingular and handſom that this here hath given name to all the other Gates that have been built ſince. Between the three Arches under which we paſs, they have placed in Baſ-relief a Copy of that Medal which the Town cauſed to be ſtampt for the King, repreſenting his Majeſty with this Inſcription:

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS FRANCORUM ET NAVARRÆ REX. P. P. 1671.

Lewis *the Great King of* France *and* Navarre. *They made it,* 1671.

On the Reverſe of the Medal, which is placed on the other ſide, is repreſented Virtue ſitting, and leaning on a Shield on which are the Arms of the Town with this Motto

FELICITAS PUBLICA.

The Publick happineſs.

And at the Bottom

LUTETIA.

PARIS.

Between

Between the Gate and the Baſtion it has been thought neceſſary to make a *Rampe* or Winding aſcent forty eight foot large, to make the acceſs to the Rampart more eaſie and convenient. At the entry, near the Door of a little neat Garden, is placed the following Inſcription, looking two ways. On that ſide next the *Faux-bourg*,

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS,
PROMOTIS IMPERII FINIBUS ULTRA RHENUM, ALPES, ET PYRENÆOS, POMOERIUM HOC, MORE PRISCO, PROPAGAVIT.
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXX.

Lewis *the Great, having enlarged the Borders of his Empire beyond the* Rhine, *the* Alps, *and the* Pyreneans, *has alſo enlarged this void ſpace about the Walls of the Town, after the ancient manner; in the year from the Redemption of the World* MDCLXX.

On that ſide next the Town you read theſe Words

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS
ET VINDICATAS CONJUGIS AUGUSTÆ DOTALES URBES
VALIDA MUNITIONE CINXIT,
ET HOC VALLUM CIVIUM DELICIIS DESTINARI JUSSIT.
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXI.

Lewis *the Great has Fortified those Towns which he recovered in the Right of his Lady, And prepared this Rampart for the Delight of the Citizens, in the year from the Redemption of the World* MDCLXXI.

The Rampart is planted with four Rows of Trees, which make a very pleasing Walk, and leads to St. *Martins* Gate. It is composed of one great Ally, and of two counter-Allies; that in the middle is threescore foot, and the other two between eighteen and twenty foot large. The Gate of St. *Lewis*, which was lately new built, stands about the middle of this Rampart, on which Gate you may read this Inscription,

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS
AVO
DIVO LUDOVICO.
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXIV.

Lewis *the Great to his Ancestor St.* Lewis. *In the year from the Redemption of the World* MDCLXXIV.

All these Works are of Monsieur *Blondel's* designing, who also made the Inscriptions.

Without the *Porte St. Antoine*, as you enter into the *Faux-Bourg*, is made a great round *Esplanade*, on which they have placed two great Statues sitting upon Trophies of Arms.

All the *Faux-bourg St. Antoine* consists of three great Streets only, namely the great *Rüe* Saint *Antoine*, which lies in the middle, the *Rüe de Charonne*, and the *Rüe de Charenton*. In the

the middle Street, which is the faireſt, is the new Hoſpital built for expoſed Children. Many pious perſons have contributed to this excellent Charity, among others, the Chancellor *de Aligre's* Lady, who hath there an Apartment. The Church and the publick buildings of the Houſe are not yet quite finiſhed.

The Abby of St. *Antoine* is farther on. This Abby gives name to all this Quarter. Many very remarkable Stories are told of the Foundation of this Houſe, but in regard they do not ſute with the Guſt of this Age, I do not think it proper to inſert them here. This Abby began to be built about the year 1193. and was finiſhed in the Reign of St. *Lewis* who was preſent and aſſiſting at its Dedication, together with Queen *Blanch* of *Caſtile* his Mother. The Order of *Ciſtertian* Nuns was here placed by the ſolicitation of *Odo de Suilly* Biſhop of *Paris*. The Houſe is extreme numerous and very well Governed. The Abbeſs is Madame *Molé* of *Champlâtreux*, of one of the moſt Illuſtrious Families of the Long Robe, and Daughter of the late Monſieur the firſt Preſident *Molé*, Keeper of the Seals of *France*. The Church hath in it nothing very conſiderable unleſs it be the Tombs of two Princeſſes, Daughters of *Charles* the ſixth, lying on both ſides of the great Altar.

As you go into the Street beyond this Abby, is the Manufacture of Looking-glaſſes, which were formerly brought from *Venice*. But Monſieur *Colbert* obſerving how great a Treaſure this Trade had yearly drawn out of the Kingdom, eſtabliſhed this Manufacture, which has had a very happy Succeſs, as indeed all other matters have had which that great Miniſter hath undertaken. Here is a great number of Workmen, who are conti-

nually employed, ſome in poliſhing the Glaſſes with Sand, others with Emery, and other in making the Beſſil. They uſe no others at preſent at *Paris*. And theſe which they make here are as beautiful as thoſe which formerly came from *Venice*, with infinite greater Charges. Theſe Workmen are placed in long Galleries round a great ſquare Court. Which Buildings have all the Conveniencies that are requiſite, being raiſed on purpoſe for this Manufacture.

The Triumphal Arch.

Near the place where you ſee the Triumphal Arch was a magnifick Throne erected for the Queen when ſhe made her Entry in the year 1660. And in regard this place is the higheſt of all this Quarter, this beautiful Structure is placed here, though it is not yet raiſed much higher than the Pedeſtal. One may judge from the Model which is only of Plaſter, that it will be when finiſhed one of the moſt Illuſtrious Monuments of all *Europe*. It is a great Work, conſiſting of two Fronts and three open thorow-Paſſages, between each of which are placed two Corinthian Pillars, in all eight on each ſide, and two at the ends, or thickneſs of the Work. Over the *Entablements* or Corniſh, are placed great Trophies of Arms with Slaves in Chains. The top of all the Work is flat, in the middle of which is placed a great Pedeſtal, and thereupon the Kings Statue on Horſeback is to be erected. Poſterity will learn from the ſeveral Ornaments of this Beautiful Structure the glorious Actions of this

Kings

Kings Life, which are repreſented in Medaillons placed in the ſpaces between the Pillars. This Triumphal Arch will without doubt ſurpaſs all thoſe which are to be ſeen at *Rome* and other parts of *Italy*, the Remains of Antiquity; and we ſhall ſee in this more regularity, more deſign, and more grandeur. The Solidity of the Work will anſwer the beauty. They make uſe of the hardeſt and greateſt Stones that can be got, which are joyned in ſuch manner that you cannot perceive where unleſs you look very cloſely, and this without cement or any thing like it. In fine, they have forgot nothing whereby to make it one of the Nobleſt Monuments of this Age.

The *Chateau* or Royal Houſe of *Vincennes*.

Tho we did not intend in this Deſcription to ſpeak of any of the beautiful houſes about *Paris*, yet we muſt not neglect to ſay ſomething of *Vincennes* in regard of its near neighbourhood. It is at the further end of that great Ally of Trees, which has been continued from the Triumphal Arch to this place, to ſerve for a paſſage hither, and makes a pleaſing proſpect. The Building is exactly ſquare, compaſſed about with a Moat very deep. It has ſeveral Towers of great heighth but one higher than the reſt called the *Donjon*. The firſt Founder of this Houſe was *Philip Auguſtus*, who alſo made the Park about it, in which he put a great number of Deer, ſent him by *Henry* King of *England* from *Normandy* which he then poſſeſſed. *Philip* of *Valois* and King *John* his Son continued the Work, but it was not finiſhed

till the Reign of *Charles* V. called the Wiſe, which put it into the condition as it now is. There have been ſeveral very conſiderable additions made, and the Court hath often reſided here for a long time together. The two great Wings of Modern Building on the Park ſide, are of Dorick Pilaſters and were deſigned by Monſieur *du Vau*.

They are Magnificent both without and within, and ſhew very great; but that which is moſt remarkable is the great Gate that leads to the Park, of the ſame Order, together with the Statues that ſtand on each ſide which are very beautiful. The Chappel was founded by *Charles* V. and the Body of Monſieur the Cardinal *Mazarin*, who died here, is repoſited in this Chappel, till that of the Colledge of the four Nations be finiſhed, in which will be raiſed a Monument for him, as he has ordered in his Will. You ought to take particular notice of the curious Windows in this Chappel, they being highly eſteemed, in regard neither *Italy* nor any other parts elſewhere can equal them. Many Kings have made their abode here. St. *Lewis* who uſed oftentimes to deveſt himſelf of the State and preſs of his Attendants at Court, that he might have the greater freedom to exerciſe his Piety, would here paſs his days of retreat. It is ſaid that not long ago there was remaining in the Park a great old Oak, under which this good Prince was uſed to hear their Complaints who reſorted to him for Juſtice; and that he himſelf would uſe to ſend abroad his Heralds about the Country, to call in all ſuch who had any need of his Authority againſt the oppreſſion of great men. And thus much hath been already well obſerved by a learned Preacher in an

Eloquent

Eloquent Panegyrick which he made on the Feaſt day of this Saint, in the Church of the *Grands Jeſuites*, dedicated to him.

At the entrance into the Park is the *Menagerie* or place where they keep ſeveral ſorts of Wild Beaſts, which oftentimes they cauſe to fight together in a Court in which are Galleries that ſerve the Spectators to ſtand in and ſee without danger. Behind the *Menagerie* over againſt one of the Park Gates, are the Nuns of *S. Maud*, which Nuns were formerly at *la Sauſſaie* beyond the *Ville-Juif*. This Houſe did once belong to Monſieur *Fouquet*.

This is all you can ſee on this ſide: as you return into the *Faux-bourg*, you may take a walk in the Garden of the *Piquepuces*, which is among the firſt Houſes you come at. Here are ſome Grottoes of Shell-work, not ill wrought. In their Refectory you will ſee ſome Pictures of Monſieur *le Brun*. This Convent is one of the moſt pleaſing and neateſt of *Paris*, tho it be but of this laſt Age. On the ſame ſide as you go on towards the Town you paſs before *Rambouillet*, whoſe Gardens are extreme pleaſant, compoſed of ſeveral Walks of *Camomile*, and a great *Parterre*, in the midſt of which is a Fountain.

Near *Reuilli* ſtands the houſe of Monſieur *de Chantelou*, *Maiſtre d' Hôtel* to the King, who has the beſt Pieces of *Pouſſin* that are to be ſeen, among others the ſeven Sacraments of which there are ſo many Copies, and which the Sieur *Peſne* hath etcht. All knowing men agree, without contradiction, that theſe Pieces are the beſt Paintings and the beſt deſigned things of the whole World, if we except the Works of ſome *Italian* Maſters.

On

On the other ſide of the *Faux-bourg* you ought to view the houſe of the Sieur *Titon* the Kings Secretary, in the *Rüe de Montreüil*: It is one of the fineſt you can ſee, whoſe Maſter being rich and of a delicate Guſt, one cannot but imagine that nothing can be there wanting; and in truth it is very pleaſant. Both on the Court-ſide and that next the Garden the Fronts are very Beautiful.

In the *Rüe de Charonne* you will ſee alſo an other which belongs to Monſieur *de Folville*, who cauſed it to be built very lately. It is flat Roof'd after the *Italian* manner, with Vaſes and Statues over the Corniſhes. It is a kind of great Pavilion with four Fronts. In the middle of this Building is a Hall that opens to all the four ſides, and parts the whole into four Diviſions. The Beauty of the Buildings is equal on the Garden, and on that of the Court. The Garden is great enough and very carefully kept. Strangers ought not to neglect to ſee theſe two houſes, for it is certain they can hardly ſee finer, and where the beauties of Modern Architecture have been obſerved with more care and Judgment. And this is all that is more than ordinarily curious to be obſerved in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*.

The firſt thing you ſee as you re-enter into the Town is the *Arſenal*, where you have a very handſom Garden, with a long Ally or walk of Trees which runs all along the Ditch. Near the *Mail* there are ſome apartments handſom enough which extend along the very ſpacious Courts, whoſe Proſpect is upon the River. Among others, the great Hall is adorned with a Plafond, or Ceiling, of Monſieur *Mignard*'s Work. The Duke of *Lude* at preſent enjoys theſe Lodgings, as great Maſter of the Artillery of *France*. Formerly they

they caſt the Ordnance here in the Arſenal, but at preſent, it is done in the Frontier Towns, becauſe of the proximity of thoſe places where they are to be employed. Over the Gate are theſe two Verſes.

Ætna hæc Henrico Vulcania tela miniſtrat,
Tela Giganteos debellatura furores.

This *Ætna* does to *Henry* Thunder yield,
With which the Gyants that rebel, are quell'd.

The *Hôtel de l' Ediguieres* is in the *Rüe de la Ceriſaie* which leads to one of the Arſenal Gates. You ought not to neglect to ſee the magnificent Furniture in that Houſe; it is not long ſince they had here the beſt Pictures of the Kingdom, which the late Duke *de l' Ediguieres* had collected with much care and Judgment, but they are now, ſince his Death, diſperſed into other hands.

The *Celeſtins.*

Formerly this Convent belonged to the *Carmelites* of the *Place-Maubert*, and theſe *Celeſtines* did then inhabit where they now are. But they deſiring to be nearer the Univerſity, left this place in exchange with the *Celeſtins*. The firſt Founder was a Burgeſs of *Paris* named *Jaques Marcel*, who in the year 1318. bought the place which the *Carmelites* had left, for the ſum of 500 Livers, and gave it to the *Celeſtins*. *Charles* V. ſurnamed

ſurnamed the Wiſe, augmented the Foundation very much, and built their Church as we ſee it at preſent, himſelf laying the firſt Stone. Nor did this King ſtop here, he gave them alſo conſiderable Rents, which have been ſince that time augmented by other Donations which have been made to them by ſeveral great Lords, more eſpecially by *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, Brother of *Charles* V. who was Aſſaſſinated by the Duke of *Burgundy* his Couſin-German, as he came out of the Palace of *Iſabel* of *Bavaria* his Siſter-in-law. that Prince had a very particular affection for theſe Fathers, and did them more good Offices than any other Perſon ever did ſince their Foundation, After his death his Body was brought to their Church, and was interred in a Chappel which he had cauſed to be built for himſelf and his Family. Before we enter into this Church we ought to paſs through the little Cloiſter, which is exactly ſquare, and built very neatly. It is all Vaulted and adorned with Sculpture. The Pillars that ſupport the Arches have their Capitals extremely well wrought. This is a Work of the laſt Age, and had it been done in this it would have coſt much more than it did, for it is ſaid that the whole expence did not exceed 29000 Francs. In one corner of this Cloiſter you ought to obſerve the Epitaph of *Anthony Perez*, Secritary to *Philip* the Second King of *Spain*, who being fallen into diſgrace with his Maſter came for refuge into *France*, were he led a private life. And dying at *Paris* in the year 1611. he was interred in this place. His Epitaph is as follow:

His

Hic jacet Illuſt. D. Anthonius Perez *olim* Philippo *Secundo* Hiſpaniorum *Regi à Secretioribus conſiliis. Cujus odium male auſpicatum effugiens, ad* Henricum *Quartum Galliarum Regem invictiſſimum ſe contulit, cujuſq; beneficentiam expertus eſt, demum Pariſiis diem clauſit, An.* S. MDCXI.

Here lies the Illuſtrious *Anthony Perez*, formerly Secretary to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*. To avoid whoſe unhappy diſpleaſure, he betook himſelf to *Henry* IV. the moſt potent King of *France*, by whom he was received into favour, and at length ended his days at *Paris*, in the year of Salvation MDCXI.

The Church belonging to theſe Fathers is all Gothick and hath nothing Curious in relation to its Structure. The Altar is not much better adorned: yet on the Feſtival days they expoſe here very rich Ornaments of an ancient ſort of Stuff of Gold and Silver Embroidered, by whoſe Beauty we may perceive that in the Ages paſt they had very induſtrious Artiſts, and ſuch who had a delicate Guſt in theſe matters. The Kings Secretaries hold their Confraternity in this Church. Their Company is one of the famouſeſt that is, as well for the number of conſiderable perſons that compoſe it, as the great Priviledges which their Office gives them, one of the faireſt of which is the Title of Nobility. They have a black Pall, the richeſt that is to be ſeen; made by an *Italian* whom Cardinal *Mazarin* cauſed to come into this

this Kingdom expreſly, to deſign the Embroidery which he intended to make. This Pall is of black Velvet with a great Croſs of Silver, and Cartouches about the edges, in which there are ſeveral deviſes delicately wrought.

You ought next to ſee the Tombs which are in the *Chapelle de Orleans*. As you go in, on the left hand you may obſerve a great twiſted Pillar, of white Marble, adorned with *Feüillages* and Mouldings let into the Work, as is alſo the Capital which is of the Compoſite Order; Over which is placed an Urn of Braſs, and in that the heart of the Conſtable *Anne de Montmorency*, who died glorioufly of his Wounds, received at the Battel of St *Dennis*, which he fought againſt the *Hugonots* on the fourteenth of *November* in the year 1567. This brave Lord received ſix ſeveral Wounds, of which the laſt only was mortal. It is reported of him that being in the Agony of Death, a Cordelier exhorting him to his laſt Duties with ſomething too much Violence and Importunity, he deſired him to permit him to reſt a little, ſaying that he had not lived fourſcore years, and not yet learnt what it was to die one quarter of an hour. His Funeral Pomp was Magnificent, and equal to that of Kings, his Effigies being carried as is cuſtomary at the Obſequies of Kings or their Children. This beautiful Pillar is erected upon a Pedeſtal of red Marble, and ſet off with three Statues of Braſs repreſenting three Virtues. The Sword Royal of which the Conſtable hath the Charge with the other Marqueſs of that Dignity are alſo here repreſented in Marble. You may here read certain Inſcriptions in French Verſe, which at that time were much eſteemed, but I have omitted to inſert them in this Work, they being

being not at all of the Guſt of this Age. This Monument is one of the moſt beautiful and ſingular that is to be ſeen, the work of the Pillar is exquiſite, and it is ſaid that the Sculptor was more than fifteen years in making it. The Body of this great Conſtable is in the Church of *Montmorency*, four Leagues from *Paris*, where hath been raiſed for him one of the ſtatelieſt Mauſoleums of all the Kingdom, of which we may ſay more hereafter.

In the middle of this Chappel ſtands the Tomb of the Duke of *Orleans*, for whom it was particularly erected. It hath nothing magnificent; only the repreſentation of four perſons in cumbent poſtures, namely of *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, who was murdered; and of *Valentine* his Wife, who died two years after her Husband of Grief and Sorrow, having done her utmoſt endeavours to be revenged upon the Duke of *Burgundy* for his Treachery, by drawing into her quarrel the Dauphin *Charles*, tho againſt his own Mother, and the Parliament who cited the Duke to appear perſonally before them. The Clergy and the Univerſity did commiſerate her Sorrows, and did their endeavours, tho unſucceſsfully, to comfort her. *France* is obliged to this Princeſs for that inconteſtable Right ſhe hath to the Dutchy of *Millain*, which ſhe brought by her Marriage with the Duke of *Orleans*, from whom *Lewis* XII. and *Francis* I. deſcended. She was daughter of *John Galeas* Duke of *Millain*, who left two Sons, but both dying without iſſue Male, this Princeſs became Preſumptive Heir to that Dutchy. Near her Statue are engraved theſe Verſes,

Que

Quæ mulier Ducis Inſubrii pulcherrima proles;
Jus Mediolani, Sceptraque dote dedit.

The Heireſs here of *Millains* Duke you have,
Who for her Dowry the whole Dutchy gave.

The two other Figures lying on each ſide upon this Tomb are, that of *Charles* Duke of *Orleans* eldeſt Son of him we mentioned before, and Father of *Lewis* XII. and that of *Philip* Earl of *Vertus*, his Brother, who died unmarried. All theſe four Figures are of Marble, and were cauſed to be made by the pious care of *Lewis* XII. who for the mildneſs of his Reign and the great favour and love which he had for his Subjects does merit to be called *the Father of his People*, a Title the more illuſtrious, by reaſon that the Emperor *Auguſtus* and the greateſt Kings of the Earth were ambitious to deſerve it. At one end of this Tomb, next the Altar, is placed the heart of *Henry* II. in an Urn of Braſs gilt, held up by three Vertues upon their heads, which Statues are of Marble, and the beſt ſort of *Germain Pilon's* Work. Men of Judgment admire this Piece for the Beauty of the Deſign. And it is ſaid that a curious Perſon of the laſt Age offered to give for it 10000 Crowns and a Copy of the ſame to be made as exactly as could be and placed in the Room. The Pedeſtal of theſe three Figures, which properly ſpeaking are but one, is triangular like a *Tripos*. They are as big as the Life, of one Block of Marble, and hold together by the hands. Their Drapery and the air of their heads, is admirable. One may eaſily perceive by this

that

that the paſt age did equal ours in delicate Workmanſhip, and Beauty of Deſign.

At the other end is the heart of *Francis* II. on a high Pillar of white Marble. Flames ſeem to iſſue out at the top, about this Pillar are three Cupids with their Torches reverſt and extinguiſhed. This is raiſed upon a Pedeſtal of Porphyry, on the ſides of which are certain Inſcriptions, among others one that ſays that this King married *Mary Stuart*, who was beheaded in *England* through the Jealouſie of *Elizabeth*. He died at *Orleans*, *Decemb.* 10. 1560. being but ſixteen years of Age. The heart of Charles IX. his Brother, who died at *Vincennes* on *Whit-ſunday* in the year 1572. is alſo in the ſame Monument.

Along the Wall on the right hand is the Tomb of a Princeſs, who was ſiſter to *Valentine* of *Milain*; that of the Admiral *Chabot*, the Workmanſhip of *Paul Ponce*, whoſe Labours are mightily eſteemed; and that of one of the Princes of the Houſe of *Rohan*. Theſe two laſt Tombs tho of a different ſort, are very beautiful, and the Effigies of thoſe who are there interred are well deſigned. Near the door which leads out of this Chappel into the Nave of the Church, ſtands a great Pillar of white Marble full of Cyphers and Sculptures, and belongs to the illuſtrious Houſe of *Coſſé-Briſſac*, as appears by the Epitaph. It was raiſed for *Timoleon de Coſſé-Briſſac*. But that which is moſt remarkable in this Chappel, and that which ſtrikes the eye with moſt ſurprize, is the Curious Pyramid belonging to the houſe of *Longueville*, the Workman-ſhip of Monſieur *de Anguierre*, in which are the hearts of ſeveral perſons of that illuſtrious Family, it is adorned with Trophies and accompanied with four Vertues of

White

White Marble. On the Pedeſtal are two Baſ-reliefs gilt over, repreſenting two of the moſt remarkable Actions of the Duke of *Longueville*, for whom this Monument was erected at a very conſiderable expence. You ought to obſerve the Picture over the Altar, it being done by *Francis Salujati*, a *Boulonois*, who was a famous Painter, and whoſe Works are much ſought after in *Italy*. Behind this Chappel is another little one, which Monſieur the Marqueſs of *Roſtaing* cauſed to be built, but in it there is nothing to invite the Curious. In the Nave of this Church is a Tomb belonging to the Anceſtors of the Duke of *Geſvres*, where you will ſee ſome Statues of Marble, kneeling, in the habits of that Age, very well wrought, but more eſpecially that of the Duke of *Tremes*, his Father. In one of the Chappels is the Monument of Monſieur *de la Tremoüille*, and over againſt that the Tomb of Monſieur *Zamet*, Biſhop of *Langres*, on one ſide of which you may ſee the Monument of *Carolus Magnus*; he is repreſented ſitting and leaning his head on his left arm. This is the Work of *Paul Ponce* a famous Sculptor, as we have already ſaid. In that Chappel where you ſee the Tomb of the Duke *de la Tremoüille*, there is over the Altar a very curious piece of a *Magdelain* done by *Mignard*, Nephew of *Peter Mignard* whom we have formerly mentioned.

In the houſe it ſelf there is nothing of Curioſity. Theſe Fathers have begun a great Building of late time, which is now almoſt finiſhed, wherein they will be extreme conveniently lodged. Their Gardens are handſom enough, in one of which near the Vineyard, you may ſee a Grotto of Shell-work, which is committed to the care

of

of one of the younger Monks. The Cabinet of Father *Augereau*, in the little Garden adjoyning, deſerves to be ſeen; there are ſome good Pictures, and curious Prints. This Father is very skilfull in theſe matters, but he hath not the opportunity of making any great Collection. Theſe Monks are very regular, and never eat any fleſh, unleſs they be ſick, or happen to be above two leagues from home. They obſerve much the ſame Rule with the *Ciſtercians*, being a branch of that Order.

Near this, on the edg of the River is the *Hôtel de Fieubet* belonging to Monſieur *Fieubet*, Counſellor of State in Ordinary, and Chancellor to the deceaſed Queen. He cauſed it to be built about three or four years ago. One can hardly deſire a neater houſe than this both within and without. The Stair-caſe is very light and adorned with Buſts between the Windows. The apartments are contrived in *enfilade* as the mode is at preſent; on one ſide they look into the Garden, and on the other ſide upon the River. The Furniture is of the ſame neatneſs, as well in the Rooms above Stairs as below. The great piece of Perſpective on the adjoyning wall is very fine; it is painted in *Freſco* with a great deal of fancy. It repreſents a Building compoſed of two great Arches, between which are ſome Pillars and a Statue of an Hero between them. Over all there is a Sun-dial, about which are placed ſeveral Figures, among others a Woman pulling Feathers out of a Cocks tail to point out the hours upon a Tablet, and Time over her head ſeems to approve the Action. All the Work keeps its Colours very well, which is not uſual in Paintings expoſed to the injuries of the Air, which laſt but a ſhort time,

time, especially in *Paris* where the Air is very moist in Winter, and the driness of the Summer very great, in such sort that it is difficult for any Plaister to defend it self against these extremities. This is the Work of Monsieur *Rousseau*, who did that at Monsieur *Poüange*'s.

In the same Row you have the *Hôtel de la Vieville*, whose entrance is but dark, yet is the inside capacious and convenient enough.

The *Church of St. Paul* which is the Parish Church of this Quarter, is in the Street that runs along near the last mentioned Hôtel. Formerly this Church was the Parish Church of the Kings house while the Court remained at the *Palais des Tournelles*. It was built, as is to be seen, in the Reign of *Charles* VI.

As you go towards the Isle of *Nostre-Dame* you come again *to the Convent of the Nuns of the Ave-Maria* in the *Rüe des Barrieres*. They are of St. *Clares* Order. St. *Lewis* had formerly placed in this house certain *Beguines*, which were Nuns of the Order of St. *Begue*, a *Fleming* by extraction. They wore a Coif that hid almost all their Face, But in the Reign of *Lewis* XI. Queen *Charlotte* introduced the third Order of St. *Francis*, with the Reform, and her Son King *Charles* VIII. built for the Friers, the house adjoyning, separated only by the passage that leads to the Church. There is not in all *Paris* any Convent of Nuns who live more austere than these. They never eat any Flesh, nor wear any Linnen, and besides that, they rise at midnight, and go continually barefoot without Sandals or Stockings, with a strict observance of a perpetual Silence. Nor can we find in any Convent a greater Stock of Virtue, and more disesteem and neglect of secular affairs

affairs. Theſe good Nuns never think of the World but when they pray to God to forgive the diſorders which are committed in it. And as they have no other Subſiſtence than by Alms, ſo have they no other truſt than to the Divine Providence, which is never wanting; *Paris* containing ſo great a number of Pious People, by whoſe Charity they are maintained. Seldom or never are any permitted to ſpeak with them; ſo that in the midſt of *Paris* they are as much retired from the World as if in the darkeſt ſolitude. On this account you very rarely ſee any Coaches at their Gate. At ſuch times as they are obliged to ſpeak to their neareſt Relations, it muſt be in the Church, they having not throughout their whole houſe any other *Parloir* or ſpeaking Room. The Tomb of the illuſtrious Anceſtors of Monſieur the Arch-Biſhop of *Paris*, who have been concerned with honour in the greateſt Employments, ſtands in a Chappel belonging to this Church.

A little further is *the Hôtel de Sens* with an old Gothick Gate but handſom enough. Formerly the Arch-Biſhops of that City, who were Metropolitans of *Paris*, reſided here. But under the Pontificate of *Urban* VIII. *Paris* having been diſmembred from that Arch-Biſhoprick, this Hotel hath been ſince let out to ſeveral particular perſons who pay their Rents to the Arch-Biſhop of *Sens*.

After this you paſs over the Bridge called *Pont-Marie*, to go into the Iſle *de Noſtre-Dame*. Obſerve as you go that this Bridge is not ſo full of Houſes as it might be, in regard that in *March* 1657. the River being extraordinarily overflown, it carried away two Arches in the night time, to a very great loſs both of Perſons and Goods, which

which periſhed miſerably. This Bridg took its name from the undertaker of the Work in the year 1614. who was called *Marie*.

The Iſle of *Noſtre-Dame*.

The Iſle of *Noſtre-Dame* takes its name from the Church of *Paris* to which it belongs as part of their Eſtate. All the houſes which we ſee there at preſent are the work of this Age. It was formerly a Meadow ground where people of all ſorts uſed to walk to take the Air, in the middle of which place ſtood a ſmall Chappel Dedicated to St. *Lewis*. At preſent it is all compaſſed about with a Key of Free-ſtone very firm, and filled with very handſom houſes, among which there are ſome moſt magnifick, and which may be compared with the moſt beautiful Palaces; eſpecially thoſe which are ſituated at the corner on the Eaſt ſide, where the *Seine* divides it ſelf into two Arms to make the Iſle. The Streets are ſtrait, and all end upon the edge of the River.

The firſt houſe which ought to be obſerved on the ſide of *Pont-Marie*, is that of Monſieur *de Grand-Maiſon*, which appears to be ſolidly built, and whoſe inſide is extreme handſom. As you paſs further, you come to the houſe of Monſieur *Lambert de Terigny* Preſident of the Chamber of Accounts, whoſe chief Entrance is from the *Rüe St. Louis* which croſſes the Iſle from one end to the other. This Houſe is magnifick in all its parts, the Gate is great and high, and the Lock-ſmiths Work is very extraordinary. But this is not that which is moſt obſervable. The four ſides

ſides of the Court are adorned each with a Front of admirable Buildings ſet off with great Ionick Pilaſters, which reach from the Ground to the top of the Fabrick, with Vaſes upon the tops. The Staircaſe is placed at the bottom of the Court, with two Ranks of Pillars, directly over which the light falls full upon the Steps, without the leaſt obſtacle. The firſt Apartment is compoſed of ſeveral Chambers one beyond another, from all which you have a delicate proſpect upon the River on the Garden ſide in ſuch ſort that in a clear day one may ſee ſix or ſeven Leagues into the Country, which is a very conſiderable pleaſure. In theſe Apartments you may ſee ſome Cieling-pieces of the beſt ſort of Painting, eſpecially in the laſt Chamber, which is all of *le Sueur's* work, who in an age but very little advanced gave great hopes in time to equal the beſt Painters of *Italy*, as one may perceive by the laſt Pictures which he made. Thoſe things of his which are to be ſeen in this houſe are the beſt that ever he did, chiefly the Paintings in the *Alcove* repreſenting the Muſes in a Conſort of Muſick, the Cieling-piece is almoſt of equal Beauty. The Moveables of this Apartment are extreme rich. From thence you ought to go into the Gallery which is on the ſame Floor. All that is deviſed ordinarily to adorn the faireſt Galleries may be found in this, gilding upon Sculpture curiouſly wrought, with a Ceiling enriched with Pictures of the beſt Maſters, among which are ſeveral of *le Sueur*, of whom I ſpoke before, which one may eaſily diſtinguiſh from the reſt, although thoſe which are not of his hand are not however to be neglected, being very well paint-

ed. The door, by which you enter into this Gallery, is ſuſtained on the inſide with two Corinthian Pillars all over gilt, the ſides are almoſt of the ſame faſhion, with Paiſages and Pilaſters of the ſame Order, between which are placed Buſts of Marble upon Tables of the ſame; the end of the Room does determine in a little Terraſe in manner of a Balcony, which commands all over the River. The Apartments below are not ſo well adorned, tho they alſo have their Beauties. In the Garden are to be ſeen ſome Statues handſom enough. And you ought not to forget to ſee the Orangerie, which in Winter is in a Hall, where one may walk about very conveniently. Near to which place there is another, ſeparated only by a great partition that is glaſed, through which one has the pleaſure in the midſt of Winter to ſee the Verdue of the Orange-trees. The face of the houſe on the Garden ſide is of the ſame Symmetry and Order of Building with that in the Court, which thing gives this houſe an air of grandeur at a great diſtance, and which ſhews extremely fine as one comes to *Paris* by Water from *Charenton*. Near this is

The houſe of Monſieur *de Bretonvilliers*, another Preſident in the Chamber of Accounts. This houſe is yet better ſituated than that of which I have been ſpeaking, in regard it ſtands upon the very point of the Iſle, and the River is on both ſides of it. It is alſo much more great and ſpacious. The Maſonry, tho it be of no ſet Order of Architecture becauſe of the many Ornaments that are there placed, is notwithſtanding extreme hand ſom to the eye. The Stair-caſe is on the left hand in one of the Corners of the

Court: built with much ſolidity as is all the reſt of the houſe; there has been no ſparing of Vaults in thoſe places where there appeared any occaſion. This houſe is truely great and contains in it all things neceſſary for the entertainment of a great Lord. The outward Court is parted from the reſt in ſuch manner as it cannot cauſe the leaſt inconvenience. As to the beauty and delights of the inſide they are more conſiderable than that of which I treated laſt, in regard its Proſpect is farther extended, and that it ſeems from the Windows of this Houſe that all the Boats that come continually to *Paris*, are coming to land at its door, and here it is that they ſeparate on the one ſide or the other, to go either to the *Port St. Paul* or to the *Port de la Tournelle*, where uſually they unload their Burthens. The movables are magnifick; conſiſting of Beds moſt richly embroidered, Chenets, Tables, Sconces, Looking-glaſſes, and Ornaments for the Chimneys of Goldſmiths work, of Tapiſtry heighthened with Gold and Silver; all things are there in abundance. The Pictures are alſo of the beſt ſort, ſince they are of Monſieur *le Brums* hand, who is at preſent the chief Painter of the Kingdom. The Gallery which is on the left hand is all of his Work, the ſides of which, inſtead of Wainſcot are coverd with Paintings in freſquo, ſuch as employ the Curious a long time in beholding them, who take a mighty pleaſure to diſcover in theſe pieces that which they uſually ſeek for in *Italy* with ſo much concern and pains. The Apartments below Stairs are very pleaſant. There are Baths, and a Hall extreme convenient for Summer, by reaſon of that freſh air which is there gathered. In fine,

nothing is wanting in this houſe, and one may find there all the conveniences that can be deſired of what ſort ſoever; he who cauſed it to be built having not ſpared the greateſt of expenſes to render it ſuch as it is.

Leaving this houſe we ought to paſs along the Key called *Quay Dauphin*, otherwiſe, the Key of Balcones, almoſt all the Houſes that are built here having Balcones before the Window, among the reſt one ought to be obſerved more eſpecially, which is that in which at preſent dwells Monſieur the Abbot of St. *Croix*, Maſter of Requeſts, it was built with much care, by the deceaſed Monſieur *Heſſelin*, who was one of the moſt curious perſons of his time, and it was deſigned by the Sieur *le Veau*. The Front is of a very handſom deſign, without crowding in of inſignificant Ornaments. And on the inſide there are very beautiful Cielings, with Chimney-pieces of the beſt ſort of Workmanſhip. The Court is in truth a little too obſcure, but this defect is advantagiouſly repaired by the Symmetry of the Building on that ſide, and by the curious proſpect from thence.

Near this is the houſe of Monſieur *Roulier*, the Stair-caſe of which is extreme handſom, it is ſupported with Ionick Pillars and adorned with Baſ-reliefe. The face on the ſide of the Court is embelliſhed with Architecture handſom to perfection. It was built by Monſieur *de Aliſi*. Having ſeen this Houſe we ought next to go to

The Church of St. *Lewis*, tho it be not yet finiſhed. That which is begun is of a very fine ſort of Architecture. The Porta is ſupported with Dorick Pillars. And when this Church is compleated it will deſerve to be compared to the beſt of

of the kind, for the design and regularity with which it is carried on. The *Sieur du Van* gave the first design. M. *Champagne* an able Painter, being Churchwarden, hath the care of the Ornaments of the Architecture there, and Monsieur *le Duc* hath carried on the Work in such manner as we now see it.

Leaving the Isle *Nostre-Dame* we go over the Bridge *de la Tournelle*, built of Free-stone, after the same Model with that of *Pont-Neuf*; it hath two ways raised on each side, for the conveniency of those that walk over on foot. As you pass forward you see on the left hand

St. *Bernard's* Gate, embellished also some years since, after the designs of Monsieur *Blondel*: on each side are placed great Bas-reliefs that fill up both the Fronts. On that side that faces the Town the King is represented pouring out plenty upon his Subjects; and on the Attique over head, we read this Inscription

LUDOVICO MAGNO ABUNDANTIA PARTA.
PRÆF. ET ÆDIL. PONI C C.
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXX.

To LEWIS *the Great*

For the great plenty, the Præfect and Ædiles caused this to be erected in the year from the Redemption of the World, 1670.

On the other ſide which fronts the *Faux-bourg* the King is repreſented Apparelled in manner of the Ancient Gods, holding the Helm of a great Ship under full Sail, with this Inſcription,

LUDOVICI PROVIDENTIÆ MAGNI PRÆF.
ET ÆDIL. PONI CC.
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXX.

To the Providence of Lewis *the Great, The Præfect and Ædiles cauſed this to be erected in the year from the Redemption of the World,* 1670.

Along the River ſide among the Wharfs and Wood-yards, there is one Houſe of a private Perſon very handſomly built. It is compoſed of two Pavilions or Arms, with the main building in the middle in which the Stair-caſe is placed that communicates to both ends. The houſe hath a very good face on the Court-ſide, and looks towards the Fields, which renders the Proſpect extreme pleaſing. The Apartments are very commodious and adorned with Wainſcot gilt, and Marbled of divers colours. This Houſe is the handſomeſt of all this Quarter.

By the Street called *Rüe de Seine* which paſſes cloſe to the Walls of this Houſe, you may go to

St.

St. *Victor*'s.

This is a famous Abby of Canons regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, of which Monſieur *de Coiſlin*, Biſhop of *Orleans*, chief Almoner to the King, and Brother of the Duke of *Coiſlin*, is Abbot. This Abby is very ancient, of ſuch Antiquity that we are not well aſſured of the time of its firſt Foundation. We know only that King *Lewis* the Groſs in the year 1113. cauſed a great Church to be built in this place, where was before but a very little Chappel: and we read in the Church-Hiſtory of *Paris*, that *Thomas de Champeaux* Canon of *Noſtre-Dame*, and a famous Profeſſor of Theology, having a difference with one of his Diſciples named *Abaillard*, retired with ſome of his Scholars to a place near the little Chappel of St. *Victor*, and that he took the habit of a Chanon-Regular, which poſſibly might be the Original of this Abby, which from that time did always encreaſe more and more. This happened about the year 1105. The Quarrel between this *Thomas de Champeaux* and the ſaid *Abaillard* is much ſpoken of in the Hiſtories of that time, and there are many very remarkable paſſages in it which notwithſtanding are not proper to be reported in this Work.

That which is the moſt curious thing to be ſeen in this Abby is the Library, which is very numerous and full of the beſt ſort of Books that can be met with. There are alſo Manuſcripts in the great Cabinet at the further end. It hath been conſiderably augmented by Monſieur *Bou-*

chet, Counſellor in the Parliament, on condition that it be publick for all ſorts of Perſons oftener than it was before, which has made it of mighty advantage and wonderfully frequented by the Studious, who may come three times a Week, *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Friday*, and remain there all day long if they pleaſe. It is the only Library of all *Paris* that is open in this manner, but we hope in time there will be others in that City that will yield the like profit. In the other parts of this houſe we find nothing very curious. There is in the Church here great Devotion to our Lady of Succour, and to St. *Clair*, Biſhop of *Autun*, who is invoked for ſore Eyes. Among the Monks of St. *Victor* there are many Learned Perſons, ſome of which are Monſieur *de Santeüil*, almoſt the only man in *France* who underſtands to make Inſcriptions in Verſe for publick Monuments, he is of an extraordinary ability in this Science and all things of this nature which we ſee come from him, are intirely fine. *Hugh* of St. *Victor* a famous Divine was alſo of this houſe.

After you have ſeen the Abby of St. *Victor* you ought to go to the Kings Garden; in the way thither you paſs by

The Hoſpital of Pity, which is a Limb of the great Hoſpital general; in which they harbour a great number of young Boys and Girls, whom they imploy in divers ſorts of Work, more eſpecially the Girls who make Point of *France*, from which the Houſe does eaſily draw a Profit ſufficient to maintaian them.

The Kings Garden.

This Garden is filled with nothing but Medicinal Plants of moſt choice ſorts, which are there nouriſhed and looked after at the Kings Charges. Certain Months in the Year, here are *Botanick* Lectures, to the hearing of which any one may be admitted freely. There is a Doctor of Pyhſick who hath a Sallary for this purpoſe, and who is ordinarily more eminent than the reſt for his Learning. This Lecture is made at ſix of the Clock in the morning, in thoſe parts of the Garden where the ſeveral Simples grow. One ought to obſerve that half this Garden is taken up by a Mount or eminent Ground, round which they have made an Ally which mounts about it in a Spiral Line, which Ally has on the outward edge a Paliſade of Buſhes, on the top of this Mount is an Accacias from whence you have a Proſpect over the River and *Fauxbourg* St. *Antoine*. On the left hand as you come into the Court, is a Laboratory, where they alſo work publickly in Chymiſtry during certain months in the year. The Compoſitions which they make there are given freely to ſuch poor that need 'em.

But that which is the greateſt Curioſity of all is the Cabinet of Monſieur *du Vernay* one of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and one of the prime Men of the Kingdom for Diſſections and Anatomy. Few People ever made a farther progreſs than he in this ſort of operation, in which he hath made a great number of Diſcoveries, that

have gained him a mighty Reputation. In Winter he reads publickly in the great Hall, which is contrived in manner of an Amphitheatre, that may contain abundance of People. Monſieur *Daquin* the Kings chief Phyſitian hath the overſight and the adminiſtration of this Garden; he appoints the Doctors in Phyſick and Chirurgery who read the Lectures of Chymiſtry and Diſſection, and he hath a Penſion from the King for this purpoſe. The Superintendant of the Buildings is the abſolute Maſter here, and it is under his Authority that all theſe things are tranſacted. Leaving this place you may go to

The Hoſpital-general; altho for delicate people it is no very pleaſing object to ſee the poor, yet it is a curious thing, and ſurpriſing at the ſame time, to ſee ſo great a number of all ſorts and ages, whoſe miſeries are eaſed with ſo much care and Charity, that nothing is wanting to them but only Liberty. This great Building which contains in it more than ſix thouſand perſons, appears as you come in like a little Town, by reaſon of the quantity and diverſity of the houſes, although it be all the Work of this age, and all the poor People that are in it are maintained upon Charity only. The Church was built not above ſeven or eight years ago: It is of a very peculiar deſign; a great Dome of eight Angles raiſed upon Arches, againſt each of which are placed eight Naves or ſpaces to contain all the poor people. The Altar is contrived juſt in the middle under the Dome, ſo that it may be ſeen on eight ſides for the conveniency of all. There is nothing magnificent in the Work, except only the Portico by which people enter from abroad, which is ſupported

ported by certain Ionick Pillars, over which is placed a ſmall Attick, but this is of no extraordinary reliſh however. On the two ſides of this Entrance are placed two Pavilions where are lodged the Eccleſiaſticks who ſerve the Chappel, and adminiſter the Sacraments to the poor People. It is obſervable that they imploy here all the young girls of the Hoſpital, who are very numerous, in making point of *France*, ſome embroider, others make the Loops, others the Ground, which cauſes much work to be diſpatched by their hands in a little time, of which is made a conſiderable income. The firſt Preſident *de Belliévre* was one of thoſe who were moſt active in the Foundation of this great Hoſpital, which at that time was thought incredible; and this was done on the account of that exceſſive number of Poor which were continually about the Streets and Churches of *Paris*, to the great incommodity of the Publick. In the mean time this Illuſtrious Magiſtrate being aſſiſted by the Cardinal *Mazarin*, the Dutcheſs of *Aiguillon*, and ſome others, perſons of Authority, accompliſhed his deſign, and cauſed all thoſe to be ſhut up in this Hoſpital who were found begging, or who were not able to get their Living.

Almoſt over againſt the Gate of this Hoſpital, in a large place, is kept the Horſe-Market on the *Wedneſday* and *Friday* in every Week.

The

Les Gobelins.

This Houſe is almoſt behind the *Faux-bourg* of Saint *Marcel*. Here it is that the Curious ought to apply themſelves with their utmoſt diligence to obſerve all the Rarities that are to be ſeen in this place, in regard there is no part of *Europe* that produces ſo many. But to give you a juſter Idea, I ſhall make a Deſcription.

Firſt of all, it is not unuſeful to obſerve that this place has been always inhabited by excellent Artiſts: and that heretofore it was imployed by the famous Dyers of Wood, the firſt of which was one *Giles Goblin*, who, as report ſays, found out the ſecret of dying the beſt Scarlet, or at leaſt that he firſt brought it to *Paris*, from whence it comes that ever ſince it hath been called Scarlet *des Gobelines*. This Houſe hath ſtill kept the old name as well as the little River that runs behind it, which Water hath a peculiar Vertue for the dying of this Colour, and before that time it was called the River of *Bieure*. The Dutch have made it their utmoſt endeavour to diſcover this ſecret, but they could never do it with all their induſtry and expence, however they come pretty near, but they cannot arrive to that Degree of perfection, which our Dyers have in making this Beautiful colour, which makes ſo great a Merchandize through all *Europe*, nay in a manner through the whole World; for much goes into the *Indies* and *America*. But not to ſay more of this houſe and River called the *Gobelins*, let us now

ſpeak

ſpeak of the things that are there to be ſeen. It is to be obſerved that all the Artiſts that work here are employed only for the King, and that their Works which they perform here are for the Decoration and Ornament of the Royal Palaces. Some years ſince the number of the Workmen was much greater than at preſent; but the prodigious quantity of Work which they did is the occaſion that they are now much retrenched, in regard the Repoſitories where the Kings moveables are kept are ſufficiently filled, in ſuch ſort that one may ſay at this time there is no Prince in *Europe* that hath more Goldſmiths work or Tapiſtry.

The firſt thing that is to be viewed are the Pictures, which are, in a manner, all of the hand of famous Monſieur *le Brun*, the ableſt Painter of *France*, and whoſe Works are ſo much ſought after and admired by all thoſe who are skilled in Painting. As a reward for whoſe great pains which he is continually engaged in, and for the Emulation of thoſe who have any Genius in deſigning, the King hath been pleaſed not only to give him large Penſions, to declare him Overſeer of all the Works in Painting and Sculpture which are done for him, and to name him Director of the Academy-Royal of Painting, but he hath alſo ennobled him by his Letters Patents. The Principal Pieces of this excellent Maſter are at *Verſailles*. The great Stair-caſe is almoſt all of his hand, and he is working at preſent in the great Gallery, which takes up all that ſide that looks upon the Garden. In the Louvre there are alſo divers Cieling-pieces of his deſign. In the Church of *Nôtre-dame* are two Pieces, one repreſents the Martyrdom of St. *Stephen*, the other

the

the Crucifying of St. *Peter*, both which Pieces are in the Quire on each side of the high Altar, and which one may easily distinguish from other Pictures, at the *Carmelites* in the *Faux-bourg St. Jacques*. The second great Piece which represents a *Magdelain* at the feet of our Saviour in the House of *Simon* the *Leper*, is of his hand, so also another Piece of the same Saint, in one of the Chappels of the same Church, which was much admired by the Queen Mother, who began first from the sight of this Piece to have an esteem for M. *le Brun*, whom soon after she made known at Court by the means of the Chancellor *Seguier*, by whom he was mightily esteemed. Most of the Works which are wrought in the *Gobelins* are of his design, and it is he that orders the Performance. His Cabinet is one of the most curious that can be seen; in which he has collected the Paintings of the most excellent Masters that have been, and several other rare Pieces which have a Relation to Painting. I will say one thing more to the Glory of M. *le Brun* that he hath under him several other Painters who do nothing else but Copy his Draughts and work after his Designs.

The second thing which one ought to see in this Place, is the Tapistry Works. Among that great number of Artists that work here in this Manufacture, there are some *Flemings*, who are equal to the most Renowned of the last age at *Anvers*. Nothing can be seen finer than what comes from their hands, be it in History or Landskip, in both which Gold and Silver are imployed even to profusion, and they have some pieces there that are all over heighthned after that manner.

ner. When we have well examind theſe things we muſt conclude that there is no part of the World where they make better Work, or better underſtand the perfect way of Shadowing the Wool. It is however Monſieur *le Brun*, who gives them the Deſigns, and for the moſt part they Copy his Paintings. Of late they have alſo copied ſome of the beſt things of *Pouſſin*, (the greateſt man of our age without contradiction) among others, the little *Moſes* which they had from the Cabinet of the lately deceaſed Madam *Leſcot*: The Rock in the Wilderneſs with the Fountain of Waters flowing from it, which belonged to the deceaſed Monſieur *Dreux* Counſellor of the great Council, and two other Pictures from the Cabinet of Monſieur the *Chevalier de Lorraine*, one of which repreſents the paſſage through the *Red Sea*, and the other the Worſhip of the Golden Calf. They have made alſo many Pieces from *Raphael* and *Michael Angelo*. But one of their moſt beautiful and curious things is the Hiſtory of the King repreſented in divers Pieces, of which ſubject may be made divers Suits of Hangings, in which are contained the principal Actions of his Life, as the Battels he hath gained, the Towns he hath taken, the Ceremonies of his Marriage, the renovation of the Alliance with the Deputies of the thirteen Cantons of *Swiſſes*, and many other Paſſages of ſuch like nature, the Borders of theſe Pieces have the Ground-work of Gold, with Groteſques, and ſeveral Devices and Cyphers at the Corners and in the middle, which things are of coloured Silk, and ſhew delicately upon the Gold-ground. The Sieur *Gens* and *le Fevre* have the overſight and direction of thoſe

thoſe who work at that ſort of Tapiſtry which is called the high Liſts, and the Sieurs *Mozin* and *de la Croix*, thoſe who work at the low Liſts.

After you have ſeen the Tapiſtries you ought to ſee the place where they carve and engrave upon Copper and Braſs for Cloſets and ſuch like matters. It is here that they made thoſe curious Locks that are to be ſeen at *Verſailles*, and the *Louvre*, which are wrought with ſuch delicate Workmanſhip.

In the firſt Court through which you paſs to ſee the things of which we have been ſpeaking, you ought not to forget to viſit the houſes of *le Sieur Loir* and *le Sieur Villiers*, two famous Goldſmiths, who are imployed continually for the King: You will find often under their hands Works of mighty value. Here it was where they made thoſe two Baluſters for the Alcove, which are at *Verſailles* before the Kings Bed, and the Queens. One may know of what Beauty, Workmanſhip, and Riches they are, ſince the price of each amounted to two hundred thouſand Crowns. They are all of ſolid Silver without any thing to help out, either within the Pedeſtals or Rails, other than the thickneſs of the metal it ſelf, which has been employed with Profuſion.

Near the Goldſmiths, in the ſame Court on the right hand, you may find certain Works of an extraordinary nature performed by the *Sieur Branquier*, and the *Sieur Ferdinand de Meliori*, who were both invited out of *Italy* to make here a kind of *Moſaick* Work; which will coſt much time and expence. They are a ſort of Pictures, the different colours of which are made of inlaid Stones;

Stones, which repreſent Figures extreme like, and very well deſigned. Theſe Pieces are moſt commonly compoſed of *Agate*, *Lapis Lazuli*, *Jacinth*, and *Cornelian*, which makes a colouring more lively and brillant than ordinary Painting, which Stones are joyned together with a ſort of *Maſtick* very hard. They are ordinarily placed upon Ebony Cabinets, or Tables of great price. At the habitation of one of theſe Artiſts there is a little Garden behind his houſe, which is very pretty and in which are divers Ornaments of artificial Rocks and Shell-work.

After you have examined theſe things, you return by the ſame way to viſit other Curioſities that are to be ſeen in another Court. There are two Workhouſes for Carvers and Statuaries, the one of which is governed by the *Sieur Baptiſte*, in which is the Statue of Monſieur *de Turenne* in white Marble, which is to be placed at St. *Denis* upon the Tomb which the King hath there cauſed to be raiſed for him; here is alſo a great Muſe, bigger than the life, of excellent Workmanſhip, which is intended to be placed at *Verſailles* with divers other Statues of the ſame bigneſs. The other Workhouſe is governed by the *Sieur Coefvau*, who for the moſt part works after the life. He hath made ſeveral Buſts and other Figures of repreſentation. This is he that made the Kings Buſt which ſtands in the great Stair-caſe at *Verſailles*.

After this you ought to ſee the Embroiderers, who are in a Hall near which you paſs to go to the great Court. They are employed upon divers Pieces, in which the richneſs of the materials does moſt commonly vie with the beauty of the Work.

Near

Near this place here are ſtill two Statuaries more in two Low Rooms, where you may ſee ſome Pieces in Marble and ſome in Lead for the Fountains at *Verſailles*. Beſides thoſe things already deſcribed, there are many other Curioſities in this great Houſe, which the Curious may obſerve, and which would be too long to treat of in particular. We have already ſaid that here are all ſorts of excellent Artiſts who have been invited hither from different Parts. Among whom we ought not to forget M. *Audrean*, one of the ableſt Gravers of his time: he hath etcht and graved all the great Pieces of M. *le Brun*, as the Triumph of *Conſtantine* the Great, the Battel of *Maxentius*, all the Hiſtory of *Alexander*, in five great Pieces, and divers other things of that great Painter. All that comes from his hand, is of a ſingular beauty, and moſt exact deſign, the moſt correct that can be: which occaſions that all his Work ſells much dearer than others, nay oftentimes it is difficult to get them at any rate in regard all the beſt Proofs are reſerved for the Kings Cabinet. He hath alſo graved ſeveral Pieces from the famous *Pouſſin*, which all Curious Perſons treaſure up in their Cloſets. The Sieur *le Clerc* dwells here alſo who is very able and well eſteemed in this Art. And theſe are the moſt curious things at the Houſe called *les Gobelins*.

From hence we return again into the Town by the *Fauxbourg* St. *Marcel*, and we paſs before the Church of that name, which was firſt founded by *Roland* Earl of *Blaye* Nephew of *Charlemagne*, who was a great Benefactor to it, in conferring great Priviledges upon the Canons who ſerved there. This Church did heretofore bear

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the title of S. *Clement*. But the Body of S. *Marcel* Biſhop of *Paris*, being found here it took his name, which it hath kept ever ſince. The famous *Peter Lombard*, ſurnamed the Maſter of the Sentences, is here interred. And this is his Epitaph,

Hic jacet Magiſter Petrus Lombardus, Pariſienſis *Epiſcopus, qui compoſuit Librum Sententiarum, Gloſſas Pſalmorum, & Epiſtolarum: cujus obitus dies eſt* 13. *Cal.* Auguſti *Anno* 1164.

Here lies Maſter *Peter Lombard* Biſhop of *Paris*, who compoſed the Book of Sentences, Gloſſes upon the Pſalms and Epiſtles: the day of his death is the 13*th*. of the Calends of *Auguſt*. In the year 1164.

There are alſo in this *Fauxbourg*, the *Cordelier* Nuns. Whoſe Convent was firſt built at *Troyes* by *Thibaut* VII. Earl of *Champagne* and of *Brie*, but they were removed to *Paris* ſoon after, becauſe of the inconveniency of the place where they were firſt founded. *Margaret de Provence* Wife to St. *Lewis* cauſed the Church to be begun as we now ſee it, and *Blanch* her Daughter Widow of the King of *Caſtile* became a Nun there, and gave a conſiderable Augmentation to the Eſtate of this Houſe, She built the Cloiſter where are yet remaining her Arms in ſeveral places. Theſe Nuns obſerve the Rule of St. *Francis* ſomewhat nearer than the *Cordelier* Friers

Friers of the great Convent in *Paris*; there is nothing of ſingular note in their Church, no more than in that of

St. *Medard*, the Pariſh-Church of this Quarter; where there hapned in the laſt Age a furious Tumult, raiſed by the *Calviniſts* who came flocking with Arms in hand to Maſſacre the Catholicks being then at *Veſpers*; the cauſe pretended was that the noiſe of the Bells of this Church did diſturb them in hearing their Sermon which at that time was in a houſe cloſe by. But they were puniſhed for their Raſhneſs; for the Citizens taking Arms, killed all thoſe that fell in their power. This was the firſt occaſion of that hatred which the *Pariſians* bear to thoſe of the pretended Reformed Religion; and the Hiſtorians obſerve that from that time the *Calviniſts* threw off their Mask and went arm'd in the Streets of *Paris*, but the Catholicks not being able to endure this, it was the occaſion of many Diſorders which hapned afterwards.

Monſieur *Patru* from whom we have a Volume of Pleadings extremely fine, is interred in this Church. Monſieur *d'Ablencour* had ſo great an eſteem for his Judgment that on his death-bed he recommended his Works to his Correction.

In this Quarter near the little Church of S. *Hippolytus*, is an ancient houſe built in the time of St. *Lewis* which is not far from the River *des Gobelins*, where that good King would ſometimes uſe to paſs his hours of Solitude, in Prayer. It is ſaid that under *Charles* VI. there happened here a very unhappy accident, which was partly the cauſe of the diſtraction with which that Prince was afflicted the greateſt part of his Reign.

The

The Story is thus reported. The *Pariſians*, who always made it their glory paſſionately to love their King, being deſirous to entertain *Charles* VI. with a Ball in this houſe, upon his return from a great Victory which he had gained over the Revolted *Flemings*; The King was at this Entertainment with many Lords diſguiſed like Salvages, and apparelled in Linnen pitcht over and covered with Flax, like hair, and ſo cloſe fitted to the Body that it ſeemed to be the natural skin; as he was dancing with the young Lords one of the Company approaching too near, a Flambeau held by a Prince who was deſirous to diſcover the King from the reſt, it hapned that the Flame caught the Flax and burnt furiouſly; and they being all faſtened to one another, the King could find no ſecurity but by caſting himſelf all covered with Flames as he was, into the Arms of the Dutcheſs of *Berry*, who very happily being then preſent extinguiſhed the Flame by covering him all over with her great Gown. The other Maſquers were all either ſtifled or roaſted alive and died within two days after, the King and *Mantoüillet* only eſcaping, which laſt caſt himſelf headlong into a Tub of Water, which he hapned to light of not far from the place. After this ſad accident *Charles* began to fall extreme Moroſe and Melancholy, and the Idea of ſo great a peril prepared his brain for that madneſs which ſeized upon him near the Town of *Mans*, in ſuch manner as is recorded by Monſieur *de Mezeray*. And this is all that is to be ſeen in this *Fauxbourg*.

The Gates by which you go into the Town are two, that of St. *Victor* near the Abby of that name,

name, of which Abby we have already ſpoken. This Gate was lately repaired but not with ſo great expence as the others. There is only repreſented in Baſſe-taille over the Arch, a great Ship of War, which are the Town Arms, with this Inſcription beneath it,

QUÆ NON MARIA?

What Seas does ſhe not Sail through?

The other Gate is that of St. *Marcel*, behind St. *Geneviéue du Mont*.

Near this on the *Foſſe* between the two Gates lives Monſieur *de Troyes*, whoſe Pictures you ought not to fail of ſeeing. He was ſent by the King into *Bavaria* to take the Picture of Madame the Dauphineſs. Few Painters have been more ſucceſsful than he after the Life. This hath attained him the Practice of moſt Perſons of Quality, who cauſe themſelves to be drawn by his hand.

We ſhall ſay nothing of the Convent of Engliſh Nuns, nor of the Houſe of the Fathers of the Chriſtian Doctrine, which are alſo upon the ſame Foſſe, there being nothing curious about them to remark, unleſs it be one of the beſt Proſpects that we can ſee, by reaſon of the high ſituation of the Place where theſe two houſes ſtand.

The end of the firſt Part.

A New DESCRIPTION OF THE Moſt Remarkable Things IN PARIS.

PART II.

The Univerſity Quarter.

THIS Quarter is one of the antienteſt and beſt Peopled of all *Paris*. It takes up a very great ſpace of Ground, almoſt the fourth part of the Town. *Philip Auguſtus*, at ſuch time as he went to *Paleſtine*, with *Richard* King of *England*, againſt

the *Sarrazins*, gave order that during his Journey (which laſted a whole Year) this Quarter ſhould be incloſed with Walls; ſome Remains of which one may perceive at this Day.

The Univerſity of *Paris* is ſo antient, that, as ſome hold, *Charlemagne* was its Founder. This opinion is built upon certain old Titles, which are preſerved with great care. Notwithſtanding there are many Learned Men, who are of a contrary opinion; among others Monſieur *Foli*, Grand Chanter of *Noſtre-Dame*, who has clearly proved his Sentiments, in his *Little Tract of the Epiſcopal Schools*. But if it be doubtful, whether it were founded by that Great Emperor; it is however moſt certain, that it began to appear in a very little time after his Reign, which was in *France* a Glorious one, for Learning and Learned Men, to whom this great Prince ſhewed all the Favour that could be. And in Gratitude, they have rendered him famous to Poſterity, not only as the moſt knowing Emperor of that Age; but alſo the Braveſt and moſt Glorious. In the mean time, the Univerſity have taken him for their Patron, and on the Day of his Feaſt, the Exerciſes ceaſe in all Colledges. We ſhall ſay nothing of its antient Splendor, nor [illegible] the Credit and Authority, which it formerly enjoyed. It is well known, that moſt of the great Affairs, have been tranſacted by the advice of this Univerſity, and that Kings have not diſdain'd to Conſult it, in their moſt preſſing Occaſions. Popes themſelves have in a manner appeal'd hither, and have often ſued for the Suffrages of this Univerſity, to authoriſe their Elections, and ſupport them againſt Competitors.

Monſieur *Duboulay* in the Hiſtory which he hath

hath made of this Univerſity in three Volumes, in Folio, makes mention of many Illuſtrious Perſons, who have iſſued from hence. It hath been ſo numerous and ſo full of Scholars, that we ought not to omit obſerving here, one ſurpriſing thing, which happened under *Charles* VI. That Prince being fallen into a Diſtraction, publick Prayers and Proceſſions were appointed to be made for his Recovery. All the Companies and Communalties went afoot, in Proceſſion to *St. Denis* in *France*; and the Parliament, as the principal Body of the Kingdom, begun this Act of Piety. The Univerſity had alſo their appointed day to go thither, and *Juvenal des Urſins* records, That all the Scholars were obliged to aſſiſt with their ſeveral Heads and Members, who belonged to them: He adds, That they all made ſo great a number of Men, that the beginning of the Proceſſion, was entering into the Church of St *Denis*, when the Rector, who went laſt, was hardly gone out of the Church of the *Mathurins*, where they firſt met together. The number of Scholars and Colledges is now very much diminiſhed. Formerly one might have reckoned one Hundred, at preſent you can hardly find Thirty: Among which there are only nine that maintan Exerciſes (*Des baſſes Claſſes*) of the lower Claſſes, and they are

The Colledge *du Pleſſis*.
The Colledge *d'Harcourt*.
The Coll. *de Navarre*.
The Coll. *de Beauvais*.
The Coll. of the Cardinal *le Moyne*.
The Coll. *de la Marche*.
The Coll. *de Lizieux*.

The Coll. *des Graßins.*

The Coll. of *Clermont*, wholy employed by the Jeſuits, of which we ſhall ſpeak by it ſelf.

It is needleſs to inſert the names of the others, where they do not teach; they are but little known, and ſerve only for the Lodgings of certain Scholars, called *Bourſiers*, who live there upon the Penſions which the Colledge allows them yearly. The Univerſity had alſo its own Juriſdiction apart, and if any of its Members had committed any Crime, it was not permitted for the Publick Judge to condemn them. Of this you may read an Example in an Epitaph, in the *Mathurins* Cloiſter. Two Scholars having done certain Crimes worthy of Death, were Executed by Sentence of the Provoſt of *Paris*: The Univerſity conceiving themſelves wounded in this Sentence, ſuſpended their Exerciſes, and by this means obliged the Provoſt of *Paris*, to bring back the Bodies of theſe two Scholars to the *Mathurins*, after he had himſelf taken them down from the Gallows at *Montfaucon*, where they there hung; and after he had kiſt their Cheeks, tho they had been Executed above four Months. There are many Examples of this ſort. But ſince that time things are very much changed; and though at preſent the Univerſity is full of Perſons of great Learning, yet her Credit and Authority are mightily diminiſhed; eſpecially ſince about the middle of the laſt Age, ſhe has ſuffered ſome Loſſes, which ſhe will have much ado ever to repair.

In the mean time this hinders not, but that the Sciences flouriſh here, more than in any other part of *Europe*, and are here taught with much

Succeſs

Succeſs and Profit. The Univerſity is divided into four Faculties, and over them all they have for their Head, a Rector, who is choſen every three Months. Formerly they choſe him every ſix Weeks, but of late four times a Year hath been thought often enough. The four Faculties are

DIVINITY,
LAW,
PHYSICK,
The ARTS.

Divinity is profeſt only in the *Sorbonne*, and in the Colledge of *Navarre*. For the Law, as it is divided into the Civil Law, and the Canon Law, ſo there are Profeſſors for both in a Colledge, which ſtands in the *Rue Saint Jean de Beauvais*. About two years ſince, the King hath founded a new Chair for the *French* Law, poſſeſt by Monſieur *de Launay*, who makes his Lectures in the Colledge of *Cambray* near St. *Benet*'s Fountain. There is but one Colledge for Phyſick, and that is in the *Rue de la Bucherie*, where there is an Amphitheater (as the Phyſick Bills call it) in which they often make Diſſections of humane Bodies.

As for the Faculty of the Arts, which is the laſt, that is ſubdivided into four Nations: The Nation of *France*, the Nation of *Picardy*, the Nation of *Normandy*, and the Nation of *Germany*; the laſt of theſe was put in the room of that of *England*, excluded by reaſon of thoſe cruel Wars, which have been between the *French* and *Engliſh*. Theſe four Nations are again ſubdivided into other Provinces, which would be too long to recite.

This is what may be ſaid in general of the Univerſity, of which I ſhall ſay more in deſcribing the remarkable Places therein.

I begin this Quarter at the Key called, *Quay de la Tournelle*, from whence you paſs before a Houſe built by the late Monſieur *Martin*. In which Madam *de Miramion*, ſo well known by all pious People, hath about eight years ſince ſettled a new Company of Nuns, who live under the Rule of St. *Auſtin*, of the Congregation of St. *Geneviéve*. Of this new Company ſhe is the Foundreſs. The Houſe is well built and deſerves to be ſeen. Near this is

The *Hôtel de M. de Nemond*, one of thoſe Preſidents, who are called *Preſidents a Mortier*, in which Houſe you will ſee very good Furniture, but above all a Library well furniſht, which this Illuſtrious Magiſtrate often viſits. From hence you paſs into

The *Rüe de Bernardins*, which lies on the left hand, in which Street are ſeveral very pretty Houſes; among others, one wherein lives Monſieur *du Vaurouy*. Here are ſome Paintings of the laſt Age well eſteemed. A little further you will enter into

The Colledge of the *Bernardins*, which ſerves for all thoſe who are of the Order of *Ciſtertians*. It is an antient Foundation, but that which is moſt obſervable, is the great deſign of Pope *Bennet* XII. who was formerly a Religious Man of this Order, and who deſired to render his name Illuſtrious, in building this Colledge of a Surpriſing Magnificence. The Walls that encloſe the Ground, are of a wonderful thickneſs and ſolidity; and one would think, that the Holy Father would rather encloſe a Citta-

del,

del, than a Colledge of Religious Men; the Chapter-House is perfectly well Vaulted overhead, and at present serves for their School. But that which is more Beautiful is the Structure of their Church, which ought to be considered as one of the fairest *Gothick* Buildings in all *France*; its Roof is of an extraordinary heighth, with Chappels on each side. True it is, that but part of this great Work is finisht, by reason of the Holy Father's Death, which happened too soon; however by his Last Will he appointed, That what he had begun should be compleated, and to that end he left a Summ of Money; but that falling into the Hands of Robbers on the way, as they conveyed it into *Fraitee*, during those Troubles, which happened in the Reign of *Charles* VI. the Work remained imperfect as it now is. One the side next the Sacristy, you ought to ask to see a little turning Stair-Case, very curiously contrived, in which two People may at the same time ascend and descend, without being seen to each other. This is by two winding Ascents, like a Snails Shell, managed one upon the other in the same round Space or Room. This piece is admired by such Curious Persons who have seen it, in regard there are but very few Parallels. When the General of the *Cistertians* comes to *Paris*, he usually makes his abode in this House.

We ought to observe, that several Religious Orders have a right to have Colledges in this University, whose Members may take Degrees, and pass Doctors; but some others have neglected this advantage, or the University hath not granted it to them for special Reasons.

As you go out of the *Bernardins*, on the left Hand, you find the Church of St. *Nicolas du Chardonnet*, newly Rebuilt of a very handſom Deſign. This Church is ſo called, in regard it ſtands on a piece of Ground, formerly over-run with Thiſtles (in *French* called *Chardons.*) Which Ground the Monks of *Victor* gave for the building of a Pariſh Church, much wanting in this Quarter. The Church is not yet quite finiſht. All that is Curious here, is a Chappel where *Monſieur le Brun* hath begun to Work. You may here ſee the Tomb of his Mother, deſigned by himſelf, and wrought in Marble by the Sieur *Baptiſte*, on which there are very delicate Figures.

All this Quarter hath nothing very remarkable. From hence you go to the *Carmes*, at the Entry of St. *Geneviéve's* Hill, near the *Place-Maubert*, which is one of the greateſt Markets of all *Paris.*

The Carmes of the Place-Maubert.

I Have already ſaid, when I treated of the *Celeſtins*, that the *Carmes* (or *Carmelites*) were Founded there by Saint *Lewis*, which Order he brought with him out of *Paleſtine.* But in regard that place was ſo far diſtant from the Univerſity, and in reſpect of the overflowings of the *Seine*, they thought it convenient to come and Inhabit in this Place, in the Reign of *Philip* the Long; whoſe Queen *Jane* did, by her Teſtament in the Year 1349, leave them great Riches; among

mong other things, ſhe gave them her Crown of Gold, ſet about with divers Precious Stones of conſiderable Value; alſo the Flower-de-Lys of Gold, which ſhe received at her Coronation, her Girdle ſet with Pearls, and all her Silver Veſſels; together with the Summ of Fifteen Hundred Florins of Gold, which in thoſe days amounted very high. They made uſe of all this to build their Church, and their Covent, which have nothing very handſom. There is in this Church a great Devotion to our Lady of *Mount-Carmel*, to which reſort a very great number of People, who are devoted to the Holy Virgin, in order to gain certain Indulgences, and this is every ſecond Sunday of the Month. Not long ago they Rebuilt their Great Altar, after a deſign very ſingular; it is ſupported with Pillars of Free-ſtone, Painted like Marble, which make a very handſom ſhew.

On St. *Geneviève*'s Hill, as you go to the Abby of that name you paſs before

The Colledge of *Navarre*, the Faireſt and moſt Spacious of all *Paris*; it was Founded by Queen *Jane* of *Navarre*, Wife of *Philip the Fair*, as appears by the Inſcriptions under the Statue of that King and Queen, on the ſide of the great Gate, which are as follows:

PHILIPPUS PULCHER CHRISTIANISSIMUS
Hujus DOMUS FUNDATOR.

PHILIP *the Fair, the moſt Chriſtian King, Founder of this Houſe.*

Under

Under the Queen's Statue,

JOANNA FRANCIAE ET NAVARRAE REGINA
CAMPANIAE BRIAEQUE COMES PALATINA
HAS ÆDES FUNDAVIT 1304.

Jane *Queen of* France *and* Navarre, *Countess Palatine of* Champaign *and* la Brie, *Founded this House*, 1304.

In the middle are these two Verses,

Dextra potens, lex æqua, fides, tria lilia Regum
Francorum, Christo Principe, ad astra ferunt.

Valour, just Laws, Religion, Flowers of *France*;
Christ being the guide, to Heaven's top advance.

This Colledge was formerly the most renown'd of all the University. The Sons of the greatest Lords of the Kingdom, were here put to Pension, and that their Commerce with other Scholars, might not waste their Allowance; they then received none but Pensioners: But this Method is changed at present, and now they admit to their Exercises, all sorts of Scholars indifferently. Divinity is taught here, as hath been already said, and four Professors have Salleries to read their Lectures; two in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon. Mon-

Monſieur the Arch-Biſhop of *Auch* is Proviſor of this Colledge. They have here a Library, given by Queen *Jane* of *Navarre*, which was formerly of great Reputation, before the uſe of Printing. It contains ſeveral very curious Manuſcripts. This Colledge has produced more Famous Men of Learning than any other. The Chief of whom is *Pierre d' Ailly*, Cardinal by the Title of *Saint Criſogon*, and Arch Biſhop of *Cambray*, who was a great Benefactor here, as is to be ſeen by an Inſcription in the Chapel. He is interred at *Cambray*. In the middle of the ſame Chapel, is the Tomb of the illuſtrious *Thomas de Clemengis*, a Famous Doctor in Divinity, and on it is this Inſcription;

Qui Lampas fuit Eccleſiæ, ſub Lampade jacet.

A Light o'th' Church under this Lamp doth lye.

John Textor is alſo here interr'd. The other Famous Men are *Gerſon*, *Joannes Major*, *Almainus de Caſtro Forti*, *Papillon*, *Gelin*, *de Villers*, and *Pellevier*: The laſt of which was the great Maſter of this Colledge, and was preſent at the Council of *Trent*. Of late they have had Monſieur *de Launoy*, a Famous Critick, who hath Compoſed ſeveral Volumes of the Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtory, and who, perhaps, hath beſt underſtood, of all this Age, the Annals of the Church, as appears by his Works, ſo much ſought after by the Learned. He hath alſo writ the Hiſtory of this Colledge.

Note

Note that this Hill was formerly called *Mons Locutitius*, but for what reaſon is not known. Higher on the Hill, where this Colledge ſtands, is the Abby of St. *Geneviéve*, and next to it

The Church of St. *Eſtienne du Mont*, a Pariſh Church. This Church is of ſo old a Foundation, that it is not certainly known in what time it was firſt Built. That Building which we ſee at preſent, was undertaken in the Reign of *Francis* the Firſt, and after it had remain'd a long time imperfect, it was not finiſhed till under *Henry* IV. Queen *Margaret* of *Valois*, his firſt Wife, gave a Summ of Money for making the Portal, her ſelf laying the firſt Stone, on the Twelfth of *Auguſt*, 1610. This Portal is curiouſly wrought, and they have beſtowed there a profuſe number of Sculptures, which had made a much better ſhow, if they had been manag'd and diſpoſed with more care. The inſide of this Church is very neat, and lightſome; the Roof is very high and well extended. There are between Pillar and Pillar, certain Arches that ſupport Galleries of Communication, and turn about each Pillar with much Art. The Tribune over the entrance into the Quire is very hardy, as are alſo the little Stairs that go up thither, which wind about the thick Pillars of the *Croiſée*. The Chapel of the Holy Virgin, behind the great Altar, is alſo well Built. But that which the Curious ought to obſerve more carefully than all, is the Pulpit, which is of excellent Workmanſhip, adorn'd with Sculptures and Bas-reliefs, of a wonderful Deſign and Performance. The Statue of *Samſon* ſupports the whole Body of the Work, about whom are placed ſeveral little Figures of Chriſtian Virtues: Upon the Canopy over-head, is

a

a great Angel, holding Two Trumpets. All theſe things are perfectly well deſign'd; and this Pulpit, is, without contradiction, the moſt Beautiful of all *Paris*. It ought to be known, that Monſieur *Paſcal*, one of the greateſt Wits that *France* ever had, Author of that Incomparable Book, called *Penſées ſur la Religion*, (Thoughts upon Religion) and of ſeveral others of the ſame Beauty and Learning, is Buryed in this Church. *La Sueur* a famous Painter, of whom I have already often made mention, is alſo here interr'd.

From hence you may paſs into the Church of St. *Geneviéve*, through a Door of Communication, behind the Pulpit, but this is not the ordinary way. The uſual Entrance is by the great Gate, which is in the open place before the Church.

St. Geneviéve du Mont.

BEfore we write of the Curioſities in this Houſe, ſomething ought to be ſaid of its Foundation. *Clovis*, as ſome believe, was the firſt Founder, and Dedicated it to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, whoſe names it bore a long time. He placed here Secular Canons, who inhabited this Houſe till the Reign of *Lewis the Young*, in the Eleventh Age, at which time the King conſtrained them to take the Rule of St. *Auſtin*, and to live in Community, they having till then led very irregular Lives. To eſtabliſh this new Reform, ſome Perſons were brought over from

St.

St. *Victors*, and Monsieur *de Mezeray* acquaints us with the Reasons, which occasioned that King to do this. He says, That of old time beyond Memory, there were certain Secular Canons in this House, who had been by the Solicitation of King *Robert the Religious*, freed from the Visitation of the Bishop, and placed immediately under that of the Holy See: But it happening that Pope *Eugenius* the Fourth, flying for refuge into *France*, and Lodging in this House, there happened a Dispute between the Canons and the Holy Father's Officers, on occasion, that the Canons would have taken to themselves an Imbroidered Carpet, which the King presented to his Holiness, to hang before his *Prie Dieu* (or Seat in the Church) they pretending that it ought to belong to, and remain in their Church. The Controversie was so hot, that they fell from Words to Blows, and the Canons being the stronger Party, assaulted the Pope's Officers so home, that they were some of them Kill'd. The King himself coming thither to appease the Tumult, thought he should have been Wounded in the disorder: To punish the Canons for this their insolence, the King agreed with the Holy Father to Expel them from this House, and to give the care of the Reform to *Suger*, Abbot of St. *Denis*, who thereupon drew off 12. Canons Regular from St. *Victors*, and placed them here in the room of the others. After this manner, the Chapter was changed into an Abby, whose first Abbot was called *Odo*. Since that time the Rule of St. *Austin* hath always been observed here with much Purity, and this House is become the Chief of all the Congregation in *France*: The Abbot of which, with his four Assistants,

ſiſtants, is the Head of the Order. This Abby had formerly a peculiar Juriſdiction, like that of St. *Germain des Prez*; but in regard this was found to be the cauſe of much Diſorder and Confuſion, they were all united to the Body of the *Châtelet*. Many Kings have been Benefactors to this Houſe, but the greateſt was King *Robert*, who built the old Cloiſter, which was taken down under *Francis* the Firſt, who incloſed for them 17 Arpens (or Acres) of Land. The Houſe hath been often ruined by the *Normans* and the *Danes*, while it was out of the Town; but the Devotion which the *Pariſians* had for St. *Geneviéve*, their Patroneſs, was the occaſion that the Ruines made by thoſe Barbarous People, were repaired again in a very little time after. The Body of St. *Geneviéve* is in the Shrine behind the great Altar, ſupported by 4 Ionick Pillars, of an extraordinary ſort of Marble. The Cheſt is of Silver-gilt, enricht with Precious Stones of very great value. Father *du Breüil*, who hath Compoſed a Volume *Of the Antiquities of* Paris, tells us, That this Shrine was made by the Liberalities of ſeveral pious Perſons, and that the Goldſmiths Work came to, One hundred fourſcore and thirteen Marks of Silver, and Eight Marks and an half of Gold to gild it. The Queen Mother, deceaſed, whoſe Piety will be a long time remember'd, in divers Parts of *Paris*, enricht this ſhrine with Noſegays compoſed of Precious Stones, of a very conſiderable price. There hang round about ſeveral Lamps of Silver, and divers Figures of the ſame Mettal, which are alſo many Vows made by ſundry People to this Saint.

All that is of more than ordinary Curioſity in this

this Church, is the Tomb of *Clovis* the firſt Chriſtian King; it ſtands in the middle of the Quire; his Figure which lies along upon the Tomb, is the ſame which was made for him after his Death. Some years ſince they have raiſed it two Foot and a half, to make room for this Inſcription.

CLODOVÆO MAGNO
REGUM FRANCORUM PRIMO CHRISTIANO
HUJUS BASILICAE FUNDATORI.
SEPULCHRUM VULGARI OLIM LAPIDE
STRUCTUM,
ET LONGO AEVO DEFORMATUM:
ABBAS ET CONVENTUS MELIORI OPERE
CULTU ET FORMA RENOVAVERUNT.

To *Clovis* the Great,
The Firſt Chriſtian King of France, *Founder of this Church.*
This Sepulchre which was formerly built of ordinary Stone,
And defac'd by Time.
The Abbot and Convent have rebuilt with greater Coſt and Beauty.

The Scepter which he holds in his Hand, and the Crown on his Head, appear to have been added of later time. Antiquaries need no longer doubt

doubt of the Antiquity of the Flower-de-Lys, if they could but believe the Crown on this King's Head, to have been made in his time; but the Flower-de-Lys's are too well fashioned for that, and have not at all the Ayr of antient time. The Altar is *Isolé*, that is, so contrived, that one may go round it. The little Tabernacle is a very Beautiful thing. It is of White Marble, in form of a Dome of Eight Angles, with four Porticos, supported with small *Corinthian* Pillars of *Sicilian* Marble, whose Capitals are of Brass gilt, very well carved, and Figures of Angels on the Pedestals, with other Ornaments, of the same. The Body of this Tabernacle is inlay'd with divers rich Stones, as *Lapis Lazuli*, *Agate*, and such like. All the Work stands upon a Foot *(en cul de Lampe)* like the bottom of a Lamp, of a blew Marble extream rare. On each side are two Statues, of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, St. *Denis* and St. *Austin*; these are of a kind of material Resembling Marble for its whiteness, but much lighter.

In the Nave of the Church are several Chappels, very well adorned with Marble Pillars. The Door that leads into the Quire, over which is the *Jubé*, is of Marble also, with Bas-reliefs upon the Attick. The Organs are extream handsom, and the Wainscot exactly well wrought. The most considerable Tombs next to that of *Clovis*, already mentioned, are the following, *viz.* That of *Clotilda* his Wife, reputed a Saint, in regard she was the principal cause of her Husband's Conversion, as *Gregory* of *Tours* relates. She is interr'd near the Steps going up to the great Altar. In a Chappel on the same side, with the Sacristy in the *Mausoleum* of the Cardinal *de la Roche-*

Rochefaucault, whoſe Figure we ſee kneeling in White Marble, upon a great Urn of Black Marble: On the fore-part of which are the Armes of the Abby of St. *Geneviéve*, of which he dyed Abbot. This is one of the beſt wrought Peices that can be ſeen.

In the Nave, Strangers and generally all thoſe who have any reſpect or ſentiments of Eſteem for great and famous Men, are extreamly pleaſed to read the Epitaph of the famous *René Deſcartes*, one of the moſt Learned and Illuſtrious Philoſophers of theſe laſt Ages. The Epitaph is as follows,

RENATUS DESCARTES,

Vir ſupra titulos omnium retro Philoſophorum,
Nobilis genere, Armoricus gente, Turonicus origine;
In Gallia, Flexiæ ſtuduit:
In Pannonia, miles meruit,
In Batavia, Philoſophus delituit;
In Suecia, vocatus occubuit.
Tanti viri præcioſas reliquias
Galliarum percelebris tunc Legatus, PETRUS CHANUT,
CHRISTINIAE, *ſapientiſimæ Reginæ, ſapientum amatrici*
Invidere non potuit, nec vindicare patriæ;
Sed quibus licuit cumulatus honoribus.
Peregrinas terræ mandavit invitus;
Anno Domini 1650, *menſe Feb.* 10. *ætatis* 54.
Tandem poſt ſeptem & decem annos,
In gratiam Chriſtianiſſimi Regis
LVDOVICI DECIMI QUARTI:

Virorum

Virorum insignium cultoris, & remuneratoris,
Procurante PETRO DALIBERT,
Sepulchri pio & amico violatore,
Patriæ redditæ sunt.
Et in isto urbis & Artium culmine positæ;
Ut qui vivus apud exteros otium & famam quæsierat,
Mortuus apud suos cum laude quiesceret,
Suis & exteris in exemplum & documentum futurus.

I NUNC VIATOR.

Et divinitatis, immortalitatisque animæ,
Maximum & clarum assertorem,
Aut jam credo felicem, aut precibus redde.

RENE DESCARTES.

A Man above all the titles of the antient Philosophers, of a Noble Family, Native of *Britany*, of *Tourenne* by Extraction.

In *France* he Studied at *la Fleche*; served as a Souldier in *Hungary*; lived a retired Philosopher in *Holland*; and dyed in *Swedeland*; being Honourably invited thither.

The Reliques of so great a Man *PETER CHANUT*, then Embassador there from *France*:
Could not deny to *CHRISTINA* the most Learned Queen, and Lover of Learned Men.

Nor could he restore them to his own Country,
But with all the pomp & solemnity that might be.
He committed them unwillingly to a Foreign Grave.

In

In the year 1650, the tenth of *February*, and the 54*th* year of his Age.
At length after ſeventeen years,
By the favour of *Lewis* the Fourteenth,
The Admirer and Rewarder of Famous Men;
By the care of *Peter Dalibert*,
Who with much Piety and Love, broke open his Sepulchre;
They were reſtored to his Native Country.
And Placed in this higheſt part of the City, and higheſt ſeat of Learning.
That he who Living, ſought leiſure and fame in Foreign Countries,
Might at laſt reſt Honourably in his own;
And always be a Pattern and Example both to his own Country-men and Strangers.

GO NOW TRAVELLER.

And this great and clear Aſſertor of the Divinity, and Immortality of the Soul,
Either believe already happy, or make him ſo by your Prayers.

In the Vault under this Church, you may ſtill ſee the Tomb of St. *Geneviève*, tho there remains therein nothing of her Body, which is all entire in the Shrine, with the very Boards of her Coffin. This Tomb is of Marble without any Ornament. At one end, upon an Altar which ſtands between two Pillars, is a Croſs adorn'd with certain Agates, with an *Ecce Homo* at the Foot of it, of one intire piece of Coral, very well wrought. Theſe things come from the Cabinet of the Reverend Father *du Molinet*, whoſe Preſent

Preſent it was. There are two other Tombs very antient, of two Biſhops of *Paris*, who dyed with the reputation of Sanctity, and who are invoked on the account of ſome particular Diſtempers.

From hence you ought to go and ſee the *Sacriſty*, which you will find very well furniſht with Ornaments of divers Colours very rich, and with a great quantity of Plate. There is no place in this Kingdom, and perhaps in all *Europe*, where the divine Offices are Celebrated with more Devotion and Majeſty, than in this Church: All the Religious are extreamly regular, and one is much Edified to ſee them in the Ceremonies of the Church.

In the inward parts of the Houſe there are many curious things, particularly as to the Architecture; about ten years ſince they have made conſiderable Reparations. The great Gate was very inconvenient; and they have built another in the place, after the manner of a double Portico, ſupported by Pillars of the Dorick Order, very regularly proportioned, with two Square Pavilions at the Extremities. Over againſt this Gate is a Fountain at the Feet of a Figure of St. *Geneviéve*, in a kind of Niche or Arch, ſet off with two Ionick Pillars. After this we enter into the Cloiſter, or rather under a kind of Portico, ſupported on both ſides with Dorick Pillars, like thoſe at the Entrance, but of a handſomer Orderance. At the further end of this Portico, about thirty Paces long, ſtands the great Stair-caſe, which leads to the *Dortoirs*, at the further end of which is a Figure of the Holy Virgin, holding the Infant JESUS in her Armes; it is of Excellent Workmanſhip, as one may eaſily perceive. The Dortoirs have nothing of Magnificent. Their

only

only care is, that all things throughout the place ſhould appear neat, as well as in the Lower Rooms, in which you may ſee ſeveral Pictures of the antient Abbots of this Houſe. The Garden is very pleaſant, it is the greateſt of all thoſe that were within the antient Walls of *Paris*. On that ſide next the Portico, of which we have been ſpeaking, you may go into a Chappel dedicated to the Holy Virgin, round which are hung ſeveral Pictures of Devotion well Painted. In the middle of this Chappel is a Tomb about a Foot high, on which is the Figure in Braſs of an antient Biſhop, in his Pontificial Habits. After you have ſeen theſe things, you ought to viſit the Apothecary-Room, which is extraordinary neat, and where there are ſeveral Curioſities, for thoſe who are knowing in theſe matters.

From hence you ought to go up to the Library, which at preſent is eſteemed one of the faireſt and beſt furniſht of *Paris*. It takes up the upper Room of one of thoſe four great Wings, which compoſe this building. It is, in truth, a little too high ſcituated, but in recompenſe of that it is ſo much the lighter. You have there a very great number of Books, placed in Preſſes of very handſom Wainſcot, with the buſts of all the great Men of Antiquity, Coppied from thoſe at *Verſailles*. The Reverend Father *du Molinet*, one of the moſt Learned and able Men of this Age, in the knowledge of Books, and in the curious ſearch of Antiquity, hath the over-ſight and care in theſe matters. They preſerve here a great quantity of Prints, part of which came from one called Monſieur *Hatari*, who was a very curious Perſon, and dying left all that he had Collected to St. *Victors*, St. *Germains des Prez*, and S. *Genevieve's*,

Genevieve's, but they have here a great many others more rare and better kept.

At the end of the Library you enter into the Cabinet of the foresaid Father, which is extraordinarily well furnished with Curiosities; you may there find all sorts, but chiefly Meddals of Gold, Silver, and of Brass bigger and lesser, very well chosen, and some of them extream rare. We ought to consider this sett of Meddals, which this Father himself hath Collected, as the fullest and most Compleat, in all *France*, next to that in the King's Cabinet.

Among other Extraordinary things, in a little Press you may see certain consecrated Knives, with which the Antients used to cut the Throats of their Victims; a great Platter in which they mixt Wheat, Flower, Oyl and Wine, with which they used to rub the Beasts they Sacrificed; certain Sphinxes or Idols, found among the Momies; Antique Keys; Stiles, or steel Pens, which the *Romans* used to write with; a Copper Table, to which are fastened several little Balls of the same Mettal, which may be placed as a Man pleased, these the Antients used to cast account with; several sorts of Lacrimatories, or Glass-Viols, in which they used to preserve the Tears of those, who they hired on purpose to Weep at Funerals, with several little Copper Spoons that they made use of to gather the Tears up with, from Leather Aprons, which they wore before them at that time, on purpose for the Tears to fall in. In another little Press on the Right Hand, are all sorts of Measures for Liquids, and Weights to weigh things sold, according to the usage of the Antients. In another, he keeps all the Graving Tools of *Parmesan*, with which that

Famous

Famous Graver uſed to Counterfeit the old Medals of the Antients ſo exactly, that the moſt ſkilful in this Art have been deceived, and have taken the Counterfeit Medals, made by that able Workman, for true ones, and ſtampt in the times of thoſe Men which they repreſent. This was perhaps one of the Curiouſeſt Actions that could be done, and thoſe who are ſkilful in theſe matters eſteem them much. Together with theſe things, you may ſee here ſeveral Peices of Opticks, invented by Father *Niſeron*, a Minim, of whom we have formerly made mention; the Foot of a ſmall Mummy, very well preſerved; certain extraordinary Fiſhes; and another Rarity, which in the Ages paſt, was eſteemed an entire Treaſure of it ſelf, and that is a great Unicorn's Horn, white as Ivory, five or ſix Foot in heighth, and of a conſiderable thickneſs, it is no leſs Beautiful than that in the Treaſury at St. *Denis*; for which, as it is ſaid, the Republick of *Venice* did once offer, One hundred thouſand Crowns, to have Preſented it to a King of *Perſia*. In another ſmall Cabinet, there are all ſorts of Rich Stones, Shells and Minerals exceeding rare, and ſuch like things. Over againſt the Door, where you enter, are divers kinds of Habits, made of the Feathers of Paroquets, and other Birds, wrought together with great Art, and brought from *America*; a Cuiraſs and a Corſelet of *Japan*, made of Verniſh, and of an unuſual ſhape; a Sheild made of Silk, probably coming from the ſame Country; and that which can hardly be ſeen elſewhere, a great number of Shoes belonging to almoſt all Nations in the Levant, extreamly different in Shape, from what we wear. There is alſo a Chain made of Wood, very light and very long,

all

all made out of one piece; ſeveral petrified things very curious; and among the reſt one Stone compoſed of divers Pieces, in ſuch manner, that we cannot diſcern, whether it be the production of Art or Nature. There are many other Rarities to obſerve, as the Jaw of a Fiſh, of extraordinary greatneſs, having in it ſeveral Rows of ſharp Teeth; ſeveral good Pictures, with divers other rare and well Collected things. This Reverend Father is not only knowing in theſe matters, but he hath Written ſeveral Learned Pieces, as, *A Defence of* Thomas a Kempis; *A Diſcourſe upon the Braſs-Head, which was found at Monſieur* Berrier's; *The Hiſtory of the Popes by their Medals*; *The Works of* Stephen de Tourney, augmented very conſiderably with divers Pieces, never yet Printed; and a learned Commentary, which clears many obſcure places, which would have ſcarcely been underſtood without his Aſſiſtance; and in fine, *The Hiſtory of the Roman Learning eſtabliſhed, and juſtified by many Excellent Antiquities*, which laſt he has publiſht this preſent Year, 1684. There have been many able Men of this Abby, among others Father *Lalleman*, who lived not long ago, and gain'd to himſelf great Reputation by his Books of Devotion, namely, *The Death of the Righteous, and the Saints deſire of Death*, the Reading of which is extream moving. The Reverend Father *de Creil*, now Living, paſſes for one of the beſt Architects that are, and the Deſigns which he has invented, have been followed with good ſucceſs; among others, thoſe in the New-buildings of this Houſe. In all the reſt of this Quarter there is nothing Curious, being all fill'd with Colledges, and thoſe are but old Houſes ill built.

The *Colledge of Montaigu*, or of *the Capets*, is very near. Of which Colledge the Chapter of *Noſtre-Dame*, and the *Carthuſian* Fathers are Adminiſtrators. Formerly they entertain'd here poor Scholars, who were obliged to live under a very ſevere Diſcipline; but at preſent that Cuſtom is alter'd. It ought to be obſerv'd, that the famous *Erafmus* of *Roterdam*, did for ſome time dwell in this Colledge.

Next to this Quarter, one ought to go into the *Rüe Saint Jacques*, which Street begins at the Little *Châtelet*, at the end of the *Petit Pont*.

The Little CHATELET.

THis is a kind of antient Fortreſs, compoſed of a great maſs of Buildings, open in the middle, and ſerved formerly as one of the Town-Gates, as did alſo the great *Châtelet*; this was when *Paris* had no greater Extent than the Iſle of the *Palais*. This Building was repair'd by King *Robert*, under whom *France* enjoy'd a Peace of two and forty years; during which that good Prince had convenient time to amaſs a very great Treaſure, which he depoſited in this Fortreſs, notwithſtanding the great Bounties, which he beſtowed upon Churches, and his great Charities, with which he relieved the Poor. Some Antiquaries will not allow this place to be ſo Antient, but ſay that it was Built by *Aubriot*, Provoſt of *Paris*, the ſame perſon who Built the *Baſtille*; and that he did it to reſtrain the Inſolences of the Scholars of the Uni-

University, who often used to make Invasions on the Townsmen, and thereby occasioned very great Disorders.

THE RUE SAINT JACQUES.

THis Street is almost all inhabited by Booksellers, by reason of the Neighbouring University. The first thing of Note that you observe here, is

The Church of Saint Severin, which is very Antient, and one may think so, in regard the Patron himself was the Founder: Who lived in the Reign of *Clovis*, and was by him invited out of *Savoy*, where he was at that time a Hermite, to come into *France*, and cure him of a grievous Fever, with which that King was afflicted; and was at last cured through the Prayers of this Holy Man. During his abode at *Paris*, he dwelt in this place, at that time very solitary; where there had been already built a small Chappel in a Wood, Dedicated to St. *Clement*. Having remain'd here some time, he resolved to return to his former dwelling; but as he past by *Château-Landon*, a small Village in *Gatinois*, he met with two Priests, who dwelt there in the reputation of Sanctity; he stopt his Journey, and after two years abode with them, he dyed there. *Childe-*

bert caused a Church to be built in the same place, which is at present an Abby of St. *Augustine*'s Order, of the Congregation of St. *Geneviéve*. It is not well known when this Parish-Church was built, but according to Appearance it is not above 200. years old. There is nothing to be seen in it of Curiosity, it being but an old Gothick Building, not very regular, and very dark in some places. The great Altar was finisht but a while ago; it is composed of eight small Marble Pillars, disposed in form of a Semi-Circle, which support a Dome cut in half, as it were, with some Ornaments of Brass gilt, which shew very handsomly; it is the Workmanship of Monsieur *le Brun*. In the Church-Yard, the side next the Church, is raised a Tomb, upon which in a demicumbent Posture, is the Figure of a Young Lord of *East-Friseland*, who dyed here, being a Scholar of this University. His Name was *d' Embda*. The Tomb was built by his Mother's Order; a Lady extraordinarily afflicted at his Death, he being her only Son, and the Presumptive Heir of *Friseland*. The two Epitaphs on his Monument are as follow:

Nobilitate generis Comitum Orientalis Phrisiæ & animi corporisque dotibus præclaro, D. Ennoni de Embda, Civitatis Embdensis Præposito, ac electo Satrapæ, propter certam hujus corporis resurrecturi spem, ac in amoris sinceri testimonium, avia, materque pia unico suo filio, qui hic ex studiorum cursu patriæ ac amicis omnibus magno cum luctu, anno ætatis suæ XXIII. morte præreptus est, hoc monumentum statuerunt.

ANNO DOMINI 1545. 18. JULII.

To

To Enno d'Embda *of the Noble Family of the Earls of* Eaſt-Friſeland, *and of a beautiful Mind and Body, Provoſt of the City of* Embden, *and Chief Magiſtrate elect, in ſure hope of the Reſurrection of the Body, and in Teſtimony of their ſincere Love, his Grand-Mother and Mother to their only Son, who was here ſnatch'd by Death, from his Studies, to the great Grief of his Country and Friends, in the* XXIII. *Year of his Age, erected this Monument.*

In the Year of our LORD, 1545. 18. of *July.*

On the other ſide of the Tomb are theſe Verſes:

Quid fuerint noſtra, hæc recubans commonſtrat imago:
Quid ſim, quam teneo, putrida calva docet.
Peccati hanc pœnam nobis ingenuere parentes,
Cujus ſed Chriſtus ſolvere vincela venit.
Hunc mihi viventi ſpes, qui fuit & morienti,
Æternum corpus, quale habet ille, dabit.
Peccati, fidei, Chriſtique hinc perſpice vires,
Ut te mortifices, viviſicetque Deus.

What once I was, this Image doth diſcloſe,
And what I am, the Carcaſe under ſhews.
This ſad reward of Sin our Parents gave,
But our deliverance from Chriſt we have.

He's now my Hope when dead, as when alive,
A Body Glorious like his own he'll give.
Of Sin, Faith, Christ, this Tomb the force displays,
Who mortifies himself, him God will raise.

On the other side of the *Rüe Saint Jacques*, as you enter into the *Rüe Galande*, which Street butts upon the former, there stands a very antient Church named

Saint Julien le Pauvre, which, doubtless, was formerly an Hospital. *Gregory* of *Tours*, in the ninth Book and the ninth Chapter of his Works mentions it; and tells us, That coming to *Paris* on certain private affairs, he Lodged in this place, at such time as they had taken a Notorious Cheat, who pretended he had brought from *Spain* certain precious Reliques, among others some of St. *Vincent*, and St. *Felix*, with which, no doubt, he would have abused the Credulity of the *Parisians*. But when his pretended Reliques came to be examined, they found in his Bag nothing but the Roots of divers Plants, the Teeth of Moles, the Bones of Mice, with the Fat and Claws of Bears. Which things being apprehended to serve only for some Magical use or other, they were all thrown into the River. The Cheat himself was committed close Prisoner, and put in Chains, according to the Custom of those times. This happen'd in the Reign of *Chilperic*, who was unhappily slain just entering into his Palace at *Chelles*, as he return'd from Hunting, about the Year Five hundred Eighty four.

A little further on in the *Rüe Saint Jacques*, is

The

The Church of Saint Yves, built in the year 1347. at the Charge and Care of a Famous Confraternity of *Bretons*, at that time residing at *Paris*, and who caused Divine Service to be there Celebrated daily, by certain Ecclesiasticks, whom they hired. On the side of this Chappel lyes

The Rüe des Noïers, which hath been of late enlarged, and thereby render'd much more commodious than formerly.

The MATHURINS.

THE Convent of these Fathers stands a little higher in the other side of the Street. St. *Lewis* was their Founder, and they are of the Holy Trinity of the Redemption of Captives. Their principal Institution is to go into *Barbary*, and there ransom Christian Slaves out of the Hands of the Infidels, and procure their Liberty. From time to time they make these Voyages, assisted by the Contributions of pious People, who supply those great Expences which they cannot avoid. It is not long since they brought over a great number, which we saw here with much Edification. Their Church is very lightsom, though it is built after the Modern way. It was built in the form we now see it, by the means of *Robert Gaguin*, Minister, and General of the whole Order, who was an Illustrious Person in his time, and hath Composed divers Books; among others *The History of Lewis XII.* However some think, that this Church was begun before his time, and that he only finisht

it. He lies interr'd in the middle of the Quire. Formerly you might have read his Epitaph there; but when the Church was raised, it was removed from that place. It is this:

Illustris Gallo nituit qui splendor in orbe
Hic sua Robertus membra Gaguinus habet.
Si tanto non sæva viro Libitina pepercit,
Quid speret docti cætera turba chori?

ANNO A NATALI CHRISTI MILLESIMO QUINGENTESIMO PRIMO, VIGESIMA SECUNDA MAII.

Here Robert Gaguin *now Entomb'd doth lye,*
Who shin'd a glorious Light i'th' Gallic Sky.
If Death so great a Scholar would not spare,
How' obnoxious then Inferiour Learners are!

In the year, from the Birth of Christ, One thousand five hundred and one, the Twenty second of *May*.

In the Cloister there are also some Tombs; among others that of *Sacro-Bosco*, a very famous Mathematician. This is his Epitaph:

De Sacro-Bosco qui compotista Johannes,
Tempora discrevit, jacet hic à tempore raptus.
Tempore qui sequeris, memor esto quod morieris,
Si miseres, plora, miserans pro me, precor, ora.

Here Sacro-bosco *the Accomptant lies,*
Who Time divided, him did Time surprize.
Thou, who com'st after, shortly dead must be,
If thou hast Pity, Weep, and Pray for me.

Near this is another Epitaph of a Famous Lawyer, who was the Master of *Papirius Masson.*

CUJACI.

Balduinus hic jacet, hoc tecum reputa & vale,
Mortuis vobis Furisprudentiam corripit gravis sopor.

Franciscus Balduinus Furisconsultus obiit, Anno ætatis suæ 53. 9. *Kalend. Novemb. Anno à partu Virginis* 1573. PAPIRIUS MASSONIUS *Furisconsultus, Balduini Auditor, tumulum posuit*

Here Baldwin *lies, think on it and farewel;*
E're since a drowsineſs on Law doth dwell.

Francis Baldwin, *Lawyer, dyed in the* 53 *Year of his Age, the Ninth of the Calends of* November, *in the Year from the Birth of our Saviour* 1573. Papirius Maſſon *of the ſame Faculty, the Scholar of* Baldwin, *erected this Tomb.*

Laſtly, here is the Tomb of the two Scholars, named *Leger Mouſel*, and *Oliver Bourgeois*, who were hang'd at *Montfaulcon* in the Year 1408, on the 17th. of *May*, by Sentence of the Provoſt of *Paris*, without regard to the Priviledges of the Univerſity; who afterwards demanded that famous Satisfaction, which we have already ſpoken off in the 4th. Folio of this Second Part. Of late they have made many Conſiderable Decorations in this Church. The great Altar is adorn'd with Pillars of a kind of reddiſh Marble, very rare. The little Tabernacle upon that Altar is alſo very Beautiful; So are the two leſſer Altars on each ſide of the great one, adorn'd with Pillars very well wrought. The Quire of this Church is ſeparated from the Nave by a kind of Baluſtrade, or rather by ſix Ionick Pillars of Marble, ſupporting a Corniſh, on which there are ſeveral little Figures of Angels, very well deſigned. The reſt of the Church is Wainſcoted with Joyners Work, full of Sculpture, with a great number of Grenades, which are the Arms of the preſent General of the Order, who hath been at the Expence of all theſe new Reparations. The Univerſity aſſemble in the Chapter-Houſe of this Convent, when they make their Proceſſions; which uſually happens every three Months, at which the Rector is conſtantly preſent. He is alſo obliged to give a Summ of Money to all thoſe that aſſiſt at the Ceremony. Theſe Proceſſions ought to be ſeen and obſerved by Strangers, and are well worth their Curioſity; the Show being very numerous, and diſpoſed in excellent Order. The four Faculties are obliged to appear there, in the proper and peculiar Habits belonging to them. The Money which the Rector diſburſes

on

on this occasion, arises out of the Revenues of the Universty, which amounts to the Summ of Fifty thousand Franks, arising out of the Messageries (or Carriage of Goods) between certain Towns of this Kingdom, and also from several Houses Situated in divers places of *Paris*. Formerly they possest much greater Revenues, but they have been lost by the negligence of those, who of late Years have had the Administration of their affairs. From hence you pass before

The Church of Saint Benoit, supposed to be Founded by St. *Denis*, who Dedicated it to the Holy Trinity; if so, none can doubt it to be of very great Antiquity. It is possest by Canons Secular, who are obliged on the great Feasts to accompany the Canons of *Nostre-Dame*, when they make their grand Processions. The Building or Structure of this Church is nothing Beautiful, as being carried up at several times and by pieces. The Nave was built in the Reign of *Francis* the First, and four years since the Quire was Rebuilt anew very handsomly. The inside is embellisht with Corinthian Pilasters, which support a Cornish of a very good Gust. This Church is very lightsome, and has not now the defect which it sometimes had; which was, that the great Altar was contrived on the West side; since, when it was new built in the last Age, they quite changed that Disposition; which occasion'd that it has been call'd, *St. Benoist le bien tourné*, or *St. Bennet's the well contrived.* For in those days they were very exact, in contriving the Churches East and West, even to a kind of Scruple.

On the other side of the Street St. *Jacques*, over against the hinder part of the Quire of this Church

Church is a ſmall open-place, or Court, at the Entrance into which ſtands a Fountain which bears its name. The place is called *La Terre de Cambray*, from the Colledge of that Name there Situated. You have there alſo

The *Colledge Royal*, whoſe original Founder was *Francis* the Firſt, the Father and Reſtorer of Learning in *France*. 'Twas he that inſtituted moſt of the Lectures in Law and Phyſick in this Univerſity, and invited hither the ableſt Men he could find, to teach here the Mathematicks, Philoſophy, and the Greek, Latin, Syriack, and Hebrew Tongues. He intended to have raiſed here a great Building, but his deſign being never executed, becauſe of his great Expences in the Wars, which he had on all the Frontiers of his Kingdom, eſpecially in *Italy*; he left the Work to be done by his Son *Henry* the Second, who neglected, or at leaſt had not a Conveniency of doing it. The Profeſſors all the while read their Lectures in the Colledge of *Cambray*, and remain'd in this Condition till under the Reign of *Henry* the Great, who in the Year 1609. on the 23. of *November*, ſent the Cardinal *du Perron*, the Duke of *Sully*, firſt Miniſter, the Preſident *de Thou*, and a Counſellor of Parliament named Monſieur *Gillot*, to view the Situation of the place, and if there was ſufficient Room, to raiſe the Building projected. It ſhould have been compoſed of a main Front, and on each Hand two Wings, with a Court, in the midſt of which ſhould have been a Fountain. The lower Rooms were deſigned for Schools, and the firſt Story on one ſide, for the Royal Library, which was then at *Fountainbleau*, and is at preſent kept in the *Ruë Vivien*. The Profeſſors alſo ſhould there have

have had their Lodgings, which would have been of great advantage; but these excellent Projects were never executed, by reason of the Tragick Death of that great King, of whom *France* was rob'd in a time when she least expected it. Queen *Mary* of *Medicis* his Illustrious Wife, to second the Zeal of the King her Husband, resolved to finish what he had begun; and to that purpose she her self with her Son *Lewis* XIII. at that time but nine Years old, went to the place. The Young King laid the first Stone, and the Work was carried on with fervency; but in the end it was once again broke off, and remains as we see it, having never been thought of, to be continued, from that time to this. There is but one side finisht, and that stands in the same place, where formerly stood the Colledge called *de Treguier*. The Professors are paid by the King, and are a kind of Body distinct from the University, to which, however, they are subject. They enjoy the same Priviledges with the Officers of the King's Household; and the Rector of the University is not permitted to dispose their places, nor to prohibit their Exercises, which he may do to all other Professors. They have always been persons of singular Note, and extraordinary Merit.

The most Famous have been; in the Greek Tongue *Adrian Turnebe*, Native of *Andeli* in *Normandy*, who dyed in the Year 1565, being but Fifty three Years of Age. *Denis Lambin* succeeded him, and hath left behind him many excellent Works.

In the Hebrew Tongue, *Francis Vatable*, originally of *Picardy*; he hath writ several Commentaries upon divers Authors, much esteem'd.

Gilbert

Gilbert Genebrard, Doctor in Divinity, of the Order of St. *Benner*, and Prior of St. *Denis de la Chartre*, near the *Pont Noſtre-Dame*. He was Elected Arch-Biſhop of *Aix* in *Provence*, and dyed in *March* 1597. There are extant ſeveral Works of his, the Catalogue of which are at the end of the Book Entituled *La Liturgie Sainte*. The formerly mentioned *Calignon* was another Profeſſor here for this Tongue; he hath compoſed a Grammar which is much eſteemed. *Ralph Baines* an *Engliſh* man, who writ three Books of Commentaries on *Salomon*, according to the Hebrew Phraſe, which he Dedicated to *Henry* the Second.

In the Mathematicks there have been *Oronce Fiel*, Native of the Town of *Briançon* in *Dauphiné*; and *Raſchal du Hamel*, who ſucceeded him.

In the Latin Eloquence *Barthelemy Latomus*, and *John Paſſerat*.

The two moſt famous among thoſe who have taught Philoſophy here, were *Francis Viſomeratus*, originally of *Verona*, and *Peter de la Ramée* of *Cuth* in *Vermandois*, who lived about the Year 1568.

Finally, thoſe who have moſt excelled in Phyſick are, *Vidus Vidius*, *Jacques Silius* of *Amiens*, and *John Rioland*. Theſe are thoſe whoſe Names are of greateſt Note, on the account of the Learned Works which they have left behind them. One can hardly find out any one Colledge, that has produced more Learned Men than this, although it be of no great Antiquity.

Over againſt this laſt mentioned Colledge, is, The *Commandery of St. John de Latran*, which depends on the Order of *Malta*. It is a great piece of Ground full of Houſes ill built, in which lodge

all

all sorts of Workmen, not Masters, who may here manage their several Trades, without being disturb'd by the Jurates of the City. That which is here worth seeing, is the Tomb of Monsieur *de Souvré*; this is he who dyed Grand Prior of *France*, and who built some years before his Death, that fine House at the Temple. While he was only Commander of *St. John de Latran*, he caused this Tomb to be raised in the Church. It is all of Marble, his Effigies lying upon a great Urne of the same, accompanied with two *Terms* rising out of their *Guénes*, which are Channell'd and very well wrought. All this Monument is exactly Beautiful, and of a very singular Design. It is the Work of Monsieur *Anguerre*, one of the ablest Sculptors that *France* ever produced. The Body of Monsieur *de Souvré*, is not interr'd in this place, but only his Heart. There is nothing else remarkable. The Church in which this Monument is Erected, is very antient and ill built.

As you leave this place and go on in the *Rue Saint Jacques*, you come to

The Colledge *du Plessis*, which was formerly call'd, the Colledge of St. *Martin*, by reason that its first Founder *Geoffrey du Plessis*, Secretary to Pope *John* XXII. had a very great Devotion to that Saint. But the Cardinal *de Richelieu*, to Eternize the Founder's Memory, restored it to his Name; and after he had Rebuilt it magnificently, he caused it to be called The Colledge *du Plessis de Richelieu*. This Colledge hath the best contrived and handsomest Lodgings of all the University, and is also the fullest of Pensioners and Scholars. The Doctors of the *Sorbonne* have the Direction of this Colledge, and place the Principal and Regents. A little higher in the Street is

The

The Jeſuits Colledge.

OVer the Gate you read this fair Inſcription,

COLLEGIUM LUDOVICI MAGNI.

The Colledge of Lewis *the Great.*

It was formerly called the Colledge of *Clermont*, being built for the Scholars of that Town, in imitation of ſome other Colledges of the Univerſity. In the laſt Age, Meſſire *Guillaume Duprat*, Biſhop of *Clermont*, being at the Council of *Trent*, on behalf of this Kingdom of *France*, contracted there a particular Friendſhip with certain Fathers Jeſuits, whom he met with at that Aſſembly; he conceived ſo high an eſteem of their Learning, and Piety, that at his return he brought them with him into *France*, to inſtruct our Youth in humane Learning; but more eſpecially in the Purity of the Romiſh Religion, which at that time was diſturb'd with the Hereſie of *Luther* and *Calvin*. This Prelate brought in his Company to *Paris*, Father *Paquier Broüet*, with ſeveral others of that Society, whom ſo long as he lived, he entertained in his own Houſe; but at his Death left them by his Teſtament Three thouſand Livres of Rent, and a very conſiderable Summ of Money; with which they purchaſed a void piece of Ground, then called the Court *de Langres* in the *Ruë St. Jacques*, being the place where they now are. This they named the Colledge of

of *Clermont* their great Benefactor, having been Biſhop of that City. *Henry* III. was pleas'd to lay the firſt Stone, on which this Inſcription was then graved.

RELIGIONIS AMPLIFICANDÆ STUDIO, HENRICUS III. CHRISTIANISS. REX FRANCIÆ ATQUE POLONIÆ, IN AUGUSTISS. JESU NOMEN PIETATIS SUÆ MONUMENTUM HUNC PRIMUM LAPIDEM, IN EJUS TEMPLI FUNDAMENTUM CONJECIT.

ANNO DOMINI 1582. DIE 20. APRILIS

With a deſire of enlarging Religion, Henry III. *the moſt Chriſtian King of France and Poland, to the honour of the moſt Glorious* JESUS, *as a Monument of his Piety, laid this firſt Stone in the Foundation of his Temple.*

In the Year of our Lord 1582. *the* 20. *Day of April.*

There is nothing of ſingular Remark in the Building belonging to this Colledge; yet there are here many Obſervable things, which you can hardly meet with elſewhere. As firſt, the great quantity of Chambers and Lodgings, fill'd to the leaſt Corner, contriv'd with very great In-

duſtry. The great number of Penſionaries, moſt of which are of conſiderable Quality; beſides the multitude of Scholars that come from abroad, which ſometimes amount to Two or Three thouſand. Theſe ſtudy together in the moſt regular Order and Diſcipline of the World. The Schools are Six in number, beſides thoſe ſet apart for the Study of Philoſophy, Divinity and the Mathematicks: Which laſt are not uſed, but only by Young Jeſuits, who ſtill purſue their Courſe of Studies, or at leaſt by ſome Penſionaries, who deſign not to take any Degrees in the Univerſity; for thoſe who propoſe to themſelves to be Maſters of Arts, or Doctors, are obliged to ſtudy Philoſophy in ſome of the Colledges of the Univerſity. One thing extream laudable among theſe Fathers is, that all their Scholars are obliged to go to Confeſſion every Month; ſo that at the ſame time the Parents are freed from the Care, both of their Childrens Conſciences, as well as Studies. The Chappel of this Colledge is ſmall and obſcure: It ſtands on the Right Hand as you enter: There is nothing to be ſeen there but upon Feaſt days, and at ſuch time the Altar is one of the richeſt and beſt furniſht. They have there an Antipendium all of Silver, and another of a rich Embroidery of Gold, very high raiſed upon a Ground of Silver. The Apartments in the hinder part of the Houſe, are more convenient than thoſe in the fore part; the Armes of Monſieur *Fouquet* in their Front, ſpeak him to be the Builder of that part; as alſo of the main Body of the Edifice, which is at the further part of the Garden, near the little Colledge *de Marmoutier*, which has been annext to this to augment it. In this apartment they have placed their Library, which, beyond

all

all contradiction, is one of the faireſt and moſt numerous of all *Paris*, as well for the Quality, as Quantity of Books, there to be ſeen. There is alſo a good number of antient Manuſcripts, and of Heretical Books, chiefly of the *Socinians*, which fill almoſt a little Room themſelves. Beſides this a very excellent Collection of the *Spaniſh* Hiſtory, as well general as particular Hiſtories of the ſeveral Provinces of that Kingdom, and of the Famous perſons who have therein inhabited; theſe Authors are either in *Spaniſh* or *Latin*. There is alſo a great quantity of Mathematicians and Humaniſts, which take up a little Gallery, which they have contrived into ſeveral Preſſes: for altho this Library does conſiſt of two long Wings of building; yet it is all too little, and they are forced to employ this Gallery, for the receit of the leſſer Volumes. At one end of this Gallery hangs a piece of *Baſſan*, repreſenting the Combat of the *Centaures* and the *Lapithites*, this Monſieur *Fouquet* gave, having firſt built the Library where it hangs, and endowed it with a Thouſand Livres of Rent, for its Maintenance and Augmentation. They preſerve here an excellent Sett of Antient Medals, but being not diſpoſed into order, they ſeldom are willing to ſhew them. In this Colledge are many able Perſons, among whom may be reckoned a conſiderable number of Authors; ſuch as are now living, are Father *Bouhours*, Author of *The Entretiens d'Ariſte & d'Eugene*, in which you find ſo much Sweetneſs and ſuch Purity of Language, that it ſeems a Man that would ſpeak as an accompliſht Perſon, muſt be ſure to imitate his ſtile; his other Works are *The Doubts and Remarks on the French Tongue*; *The Hiſtory of* Peter d'Aubuſſon, *Grand Maſter*

of

of Rhodes; *The Life of Saint* Ignatius, *and the Life of St.* Francis Xavier, *Apoſtle of the* Indies; and certain Books of Devotion. Father *Rapin*, he hath writ *The Spirit of Chriſtianity*; *The Importance of Salvation*; *The Belief of the laſt Ages*; and *Curious Inſtructions relating to Hiſtory*, with ſome Latin Poems. Father *de la Rue*, he hath Commented upon certain Antient Authors for the uſe of *Monſeigneur the Dauphin*; and the Tragedies which uſe to be repreſented on the Theater at this Colledge, are very often Writ by him: one may ſay that he is alike able in many things, for the *French* Verſes which have come from his Pen, have been much eſteem'd. Father *d' Aroüy*, before he went into *Britany*, where he now is, was much admired for the Mathematical Inſtruments which he invented; he invented one not long ſince, which ſhew'd us the Motions of the Stars in ſuch a method, as is worthy the Curioſity of the moſt Skilful in that Science. They ſometimes make Publick Actions in this Colledge, which draw a prodigious number of People. At the Carnaval they repreſent ſome little Latin Tragedy. After *Eaſter* they expoſe Enigmatical Queſtions to be explained, for which they have certain Prizes. They have alſo certain *Theſes* to be maintained, to which Perſons of Quality reſort; but their greateſt Bravery of all is, the Grand Tragedy which they repreſent yearly in the Month of *Auguſt*, on a Theater raiſed on purpoſe, which takes up all the bottom of the Court. The Actors are always Penſionaries, and Sons of Perſons of Quality. The fineſt objects of this Tragedy are the Balets of the *Sieur de Beauchamp's* Compoſition, which are danced between the Acts. When all is done they make a diſtribu-

diſtribution of Prizes to thoſe that merit beſt, without any regard to the Quality of the Perſon; which occaſions great Emulation among the Youth, and makes them uſe the utmoſt of their endeavours to gain a Prize, which the King gives, in the View of ſuch an Aſſembly.

As you go from hence, a little higher in the Street, you have

The Church of St. Eſtienne des Grecs, the firſt and oldeſt of *Paris*. St. *Denis* Biſhop of this Town, as ſome think, was the Founder. It is not any way conſiderable, but for its Antiquity. Report ſays, That St. *Francis* of *Sales*, Biſhop and Prince of *Geneva*, made his Vows of Chaſtity and Poverty in this Church, before the Chappel of our Lady *de bonne delivrance* here, in which there is a very great Devotion. Over againſt this is

The *Convent of Jacobins*, formerly called *Friers Preachers* of the Order of St. *Dominick*, whoſe firſt Foundation is alledged to be in the life time of that Saint, who lived in the Year 1217. under the Pontificate of *Honorius* the Third, and in the Reign of *Philip Auguſtus*. Hiſtorians ſay, that St. *Dominick* took great pains, about the Extirpation of the Hereſie of the *Albigenſes*, who cauſed great diſorders in *Languedoc*: and at the ſame time he ſent two of his Religious to *Paris*, who were Lodged in a place called *The Citizens Parlour*, in the ſame place where now this Convent ſtands. They were called *Jacobins*, from the *Ruë Saint Jacques*. Their Church, as it now is, was built by order of St. *Lewis*, if we may believe *Belleforeſt*, a faithful Hiſtorian. Here are many Tombs of great Lords, who for the moſt part were Princes of the Blood Royal of *France*. But in regard I did not deſign to ſearch into Antiquities,

ties, I ſhall not here expreſs their Names, which may be found in Father *du Breüil*. I will only obſerve, that among theſe famous Monuments is that of *Humbert*, the laſt Sovereign Prince of *Dauphiné*, whoſe Title was *Dauphin of Viennois*; the Tomb ſtands before the great Altar. Hiſtory ſays, That ſeeing himſelf Childleſs, he ſold this Province to *Philip Auguſtus* for a ſmall Summ of Money, and himſelf embraced a Religious Life at *Lyons*, and enter'd into the Order of St. *Dominick*; where he liv'd in very great Eſteem with all good Men, and was choſen to be Prior of this Convent, and afterwards Patriarch of *Alexandria*. This is his Epitaph:

Hic jacet R. Pater & Dominus ampliſſimus HUMBERTUS, *primo Viennæ Delphinus, deinde relicto Principatu, Frater noſtri Ordinis, Prior in hoc Conventu Pariſienſi, ac demum Patriarcha Alexandrinus, & perpetuus Eccleſiæ Rhemenſis Adminiſtrator, & præcipuus hujus Conventus Benefactor. Obiit anno Domini* 1345. *Maii* 22.

Here lies the Reverend Father, and Moſt Honourable Lord HUMBERT, *Firſt Dauphin of* Vienna, *after that leaving his Principality, he became Brother of our Order, and Prior in this Convent at* Paris, *and at laſt Patriarch of* Alexandria, *perpetual Adminiſtrator of the Church of* Rhemes, *and chief Benefactor to this Convent. He Dyed in the Year of our Lord* 1345. *May* 22.

This Church hath nothing but what is ordinary, yet is the great Altar very handſomly contrived;

trived; it is adorn'd with black Marble, and the Armes of the Cardinal of St. *Cecily*, Brother of Cardinal *Mazarin*, which you ſee about it, ſpeak it to be built at his Coſts; and this he did in regard he was of this Order. Over the Door going into the Sacriſty, is a Picture of *Valentine's*, repreſenting the Nativity of the Holy Virgin; which Piece Cardinal *Mazarin* gave, to be placed over the great Altar; but when he perceived it to be too little, he left it to the Church, and it hath been placed here ever ſince. It is one of the moſt Beautiful pieces in all *France*, and the Curious eſteem it highly. *Felibien*, in his Book which he Compoſed of the Lives and Works of the moſt Famous Painters, tells us, it is one of the beſt Pictures that ever came out of *Italy* into *France*. On one ſide of the great Altar, ſtands the Chappel of our Lady of the Roſary. The Wainſcot Work of which is very handſom. Here is a very great Devotion, by reaſon of the Indulgences, which are here to be gain'd every firſt Sunday of the Month. In the Cloiſter are ſeveral Paintings, but they are of no great Note; ſo alſo is their Library, which is not very numerous, yet it hath been made uſe of by very Famous Doctors. They preſerve here one thing of great Curioſity, and that is the Pulpit of Great St. *Thomas* of *Aquin*, the Angel of the Schools. It is made of Wood, and incloſed in another of the ſame material, that it may not be injured by time. A General of this Order was at the charge of making that in which it is incloſed; and not along ago theſe Fathers have cauſed a ſmall Room to be made, at the end of the Library, where this Pulpit is conveniently expoſed to ſight. 'Tis well known that St. *Thomas* of *Aquin* formerly profeſt Divinity in

this

this Convent, and in the great School, which we see at this day, he made his Lectures. It hath been Rebuilt at the beginning of this present Age, through the Alms which these Fathers collected in a Jubilee. Several Preachers of this House have acquired great Reputation in the World. Among others Father *Chaussemer*, who is esteemed one of the most Profound and Eloquent that we have at present; he Preached this *Lent* at *Nostre-Dame*, after he had perform'd the like at the *Louvre*. The deceased Monsieur *Coëffeteau*, who hath composed a very Curious Roman History, past here the greatest part of his Life; with many others, whose names would be too long to insert here.

Before you leave the *Rüe Saint Jacques*, you ought to know, that here inhabit many Booksellers, who sell almost all of them, the Works of the *Messieurs du Port-Royal*, all the Works of Monsieur *Arnault*, generally esteemed by all Learned Men: Here you will find the several pieces of the *French Academicians*; many Foreign Books; the several pieces that concern the *Gallicane* Church; all Monsieur *Maimbourg*'s Writings; here also are sold Father *Bouhour*'s Books; those of Father *Rapin*; of the Bishop of *Meaux*; of the Abbot *Flechier*, Almoner to Madam the Dauphiness, who Translated the Life of Cardinal *Commendon*, and composed for Monseigneur the Dauphin, the History of *Theodosius* the Great, and four Funeral Orations. Many other Books proper for the perusal of curious Persons, are here also to be met with. In this Street also are many Gravers and Sellers of Prints, who have in their Shops great store of Maps, and Printed Pictures. Of which I shall say no more in this place. At the end of this Volume I may (perhaps) set down

a Catalogue of ſuch Books as are beſt Writ in our Language, for the uſe of Strangers, who oftentimes for want of better information, buy very ſcurvy Books, inſtead of ſuch as may be of uſe and advantage to them in their ſtudy of the French Tongue.

Without the *Porte St. Jacques*, in the *Faux-bourg* of that name, you may obſerve many fine things, and in a greater number than in any other *Faux-bourg* about the Town.

On the left Hand, as you enter, is the Convent of the *Nuns of the Viſitation*, which makes no great ſhew. The Church it ſelf is no bigger than an ordinary Hall. Yet is their Altar one of the richeſt that can be ſeen on the Feaſt Days, theſe Nuns ſparing no Coſts to adorn it with Candleſticks, Lamps, Veſſels, Figures, and a Thouſand ſuch like things, which are all of Silver, and moſt of them very weighty. But the place being none of the beſt contrived, theſe rich things appear not ſo well as they might do elſewhere. Going ſtill forward, you paſs before

The Pariſh Church of St. *James*, from which all this Quarter takes its name. It hath been repair'd in ſuch manner as we now ſee it by the late Dutcheſs of *Longueville* Siſter of Monſieur the Prince, who was one of the moſt pious and Charitable Princeſſes of this Age. The Portal is of the Dorick Order, very well perform'd; and had that Virtuous Princeſs lived, ſhe had doubtleſs given wherewithal to finiſh the Work: But ſhe dyed about four years ago in the Convent of Carmelite Nuns, to the regret of abundance of poor People, who ſubſiſted by her Almes.

The *Seminary of St. Magloire*, is near the laſt mentioned place. This was formerly an Abby of

St. *Bennet*'s Order, which was firſt Founded in the ſame place, where at preſent ſtands St. *Bartholomew*'s Church, near the Pallace. But thoſe good Religious Men, being troubled with the noiſe and Clutter of that place, changed their habitation in the Year 1138. and came to dwell here, which was at that time a good way out of the Town, where there was already a Chapel built and dedicated to St. *George*. After that in the Year 1549. The Monks of St. *Bennet* did altogether quit this Houſe, and transfer'd themſelves to other Houſes of the ſame Order, the Revenue of this being given to the Arch-Biſhop of *Paris*. And in the Room of the Monks they placed here certain *Penitent Nuns*, but they continued not long. In fine, the Prieſts of the Oratory were introduced here in the beginning of this preſent Age, whoſe Inſtitution is to inſtruct the Young Eccleſiaſticks in the Functions of their Miniſtry.

Further in this Street are the *Urſuline Nuns*; whoſe Church is but ſmall, yet is their Altar of a very handſom deſign, and adorn'd with Pillars of black Marble. Theſe Nuns teach freely young Girles not only to Read and Write, but alſo ſeveral ſorts of Works proper for them, which is of great advantage to the publick. They were firſt Founded here in the Year 1607. by *Mademoiſel de Saint Beuve*, a Lady of extraordinary Piety, and Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria* laid the firſt Stone of their Church, in the Year 1620. *June* 22.

The *Feüillantines* are on the ſame ſide of the way, they are Nuns of St. *Bernard*'s Order, reform'd by the bleſſed *John de la Barriere*, and were firſt eſtabliſhed in *Paris* 1622. through the Soli-

licitation of Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria*. Their Church hath been ſome Years ago rebuilt anew, with conſiderable Expence. It is very lightſom, and the Portal is not ill contriv'd: It was deſigned by the Sieur *Merot*. One of their Benefactreſſes hath contributed largely to the Charges. Over the great Altar is a very good Copy from *Raphael*, of the *Holy Family*, the original of which is in the King's Cabinet. The Grate of their Quire is adorn'd with Copper gilt.

Nor far from thence are *the Engliſh Benedictines*, who have alſo built a new Church, which is really ſomething of the leaſt, but in recompence of that, it is very well adorn'd. It is ſet off with Pilaſters, and the Altar is accompany'd with Pillars and Figures, which ſhew very handſomly; the Wainſcot Work of the Stalls for the Monks, is very pretty, and the little Chapel of the Holy Virgin, which ſtands over againſt the Door, is very neat. The Religious who inhabit this Houſe are originally *Engliſh*, and are come for refuge into *France*, on the account of Religion. The late Queen-Mother gave them great Alms, as did alſo many other perſons of Piety, and ſome *Engliſh*. There is a Perſon of Quality inter'd with them, who hath been a Benefactor, as may be ſeen by his Epitaph. On the other ſide of the way are

The Carmelite Nuns.

THis was ſometimes call'd *Noſtre-Dame des Champs.* The Church belonging to theſe Nuns is one of the oldeſt in *Paris*; moſt Antiquaries believe it to be one of thoſe which St. *Denis* Founded. Some modern Authors write that it was formerly a Temple of the Goddeſs *Ceres*, or elſe of *Mars*; but for this opinion they have no very good Foundation: For we find nothing in the antient Hiſtorians to warrant ſuch a Conjecture. It is much more certain, that it appertain'd a long time to the Order of St. *Bennet*, and that it was a Priory depending on the great Abby of *Marmoutier*, near the City of *Tours*. Whoſe antient Title to this place is ſtill in being; and the Biſhop of *Orleans*, who is Abbot there, receives from hence Four or Five thouſand Livres *per annum*. In the Year 1604. were placed here certain *Carmelite Nuns* of St. *Tereſa*'s reform, whom the Cardinal *de Berulla* fetch'd himſelf out of *Spain*, at ſuch time when this Reform began to be ſo famous in Chriſtendom, for its great auſterity. This Houſe was the firſt in all the Kingdom, that took the Rule of St. *Tereſa*, and from hence it is that all the other Convents of *Paris*, and in the other parts of *France*, took their original. At preſent this Nunnery is very numerous, and there are in it many perſons of the greateſt Quality, who quitting the World, come to end their days here.

Their Church is one of the faireſt, and moſt magnificent that can be ſeen, the main Body of the

the Building is, in truth, very antient, but the modern Ornaments within it make ſufficient amends for that. As you go in you may obſerve, that it is all painted in imitation of black Marble vein'd with White; and that the Baluſtrades or Partitions of the Chapels are of a Wainſcot, extraordinary finely gilt: But the moſt curious things of all are the great Pictures placed under every Window, in Frames richly Carved and gilt. There are ſix of theſe Pictures on each ſide, each repreſenting ſome principal Paſſage of the New Teſtament. They are the Work of the famouſeſt Painters of this Age. The Firſt, on the left hand as you enter, repreſenting the Miracle of the Five Loaves, was done by *Stella*. The Second repreſents the Feaſt at the Houſe of *Simon* the Leper, where the *Magdalen* perfum'd our Lord's Feet, and this was done by Monſieur *le Brun*. The Third repreſenting the triumphal entry of our Lord into *Jeruſalem*, is the Work of *de la Hire*. The Fourth is the Story of the *Samaritan* Woman, and is alſo done by *Stella*; the Colours and the Drapery of this Picture is excellent. The Fifth is Monſieur *le Brun*'s; and the Sixth repreſenting the Transfiguration, is *de la Hire*'s. Thoſe on the other ſide were all done by *Champaign*, and that able Maſter never made any better Pieces than theſe, as one may eaſily obſerve. The Altar of this Church ſtands very high, and is all of Marble, as well the body of the Work as the Pillars, which are of the Corinthian Order, their Capitals of Braſs gilt. The Tabernacle is all of Silver, and repreſents the Ark of the Covenant; on the forepart of which there is a great Baſ-relief very well Carved. On Feaſt Days

this Altar is adorn'd with Vaſes, Candleſticks, and divers things of that ſort, which make a very handſom ſhew without Confuſion. Over againſt the Grate of the Quire, where the Nuns ſing, is a great Picture repreſenting the Angelick Salutation. It is the Work of *Guido*, and ought to be eſteem'd as one of the beſt pieces that can be ſeen, even in *Italy* it ſelf. The ſeveral Chapels correſpond to the magnificence of the Church, eſpecially that which is dedicated to the *Magdalen*, in which there hangs an excellent Picture of that Saint, done by Monſieur *le Brun*, one of the beſt, perhaps, that ever he made. The Saint is repreſented weeping under a Rock, tearing her Hair and Ornaments, and trampling them under Foot, her Eyes are all drown'd in Tears, through which her Complection but faintly appears; briefly, one cannot imagine a piece of Painting more feelingly expreſt and none can ſee it without more compaſſion for ſuch a Penitent. Over againſt the Altar in this ſmall Chapel is placed, in a kneeling poſture, the Statue of Cardinal *de Berulle*, Inſtitutor of the Prieſts of the Oratory, to whom theſe Nuns are much obliged, as hath been already ſaid. His Statue is of white Marble, and made by *Sarazin*, in the Year 1657. It is raiſed on a Pedeſtal of four ſides, on which are ſeveral very good Baſ-reliefs, wrought by an able Sculptor named *Tocart*, the ſame who made the curious Pulpit at *St. Eſtienne*, of which I have already ſpoken in this Second Part p. . On each ſide are two Pillars of black Marble, on the top of which are certain Flames of Braſs gilt, ſo alſo are the Capitals, which are of the Ionick Order, and very well wrought. The reſt of the Chapel is adorn'd with Pictures of Monſieur *le Brun*'s

Painting,

Painting, repreſenting the Life of the *Magdalen*. The following Inſcription is on a Graveſtone of white Marble, in the middle of this Chapel, under which lyeth buryed the Abbot *le Camus*, at whoſe ſole Charges this Church was adorned and beautified.

IN SPEM
RESURRECTIONIS
HIC JACET
EDVARDUS LE CAMUS.
SACERDOS CHRISTI ET DEI.
OBIIT ANNO SALUTIS
1674.
DIE 24 FEB

Sit in pace
Locus ejus.

In hope of the Reſurrection.
Here lyes
Edward le Camus
Prieſt of Chriſt and of God.
He dyed in the Year of Salvation
1674.
24 *of* February.

Let his place be in peace.

The other Chapels want but little of the ſame Beauty. The further part of the Church terminates in a great Tribune (or Gallery) the Windows of which are grated, into this Gallery

the Religious Women come to hear the Sermon, when the Preachers preach in the Nave of the Church. In the fore part of this Gallery are placed two Statues, one of St. *Peter* and the other of St. *Paul*, and on the top, the repreſentation of St. *Michael* overcoming the Devil, which is of a very curious Invention: It was the Work of *Stella*, before mentioned. All the Roof is very well Painted after the manner of Cartouches: Between the Cordons you ought to take notice of a Crucifix, accompanied with the Holy Virgin and St. *John*, which are wrought with ſo much Art, that the Figures ſeem to ſtand upon a real bottom. This is a pleaſing fallacy to thoſe that mind it. Finally, the laſt remarkable thing to be obſerved in this Church, is the Crucifix of Braſs over the Baluſtrade, that divides the Quire from the Nave. The Curious eſteem it highly; it was made by *Sarazin*, who had the reputation of one of the ableſt Men of his time.

As you go from hence through the Court, you may obſerve a ſmall Houſe, built after the *Italian* manner, compoſed of two Pavillions, very handſom, with a Garden before the Houſe, through which you paſs as you go in. This Houſe alſo was built at the Charges of the before mention'd Monſieur the Abbot *le Camus*.

From this place you go to ſee the famous

VAL

VAL *de* GRACE.

HEre it is that all Strangers are forced to grant, that we can raiſe in *France* as fine Buildings and as regular, as thoſe in *Italy* ſo much admired by Travellers. We may alſo affirm, without vanity, that this magnificent Houſe, if conſider'd in all its parts, is one of the moſt beautiful Works of all this Age.

It ought to be obſerved that the Nuns of *Val de Grace* were formerly Founded near the Village of *Bievre*, about Three Leagues from *Paris*, in a very incommodious place by reaſon of the Mariſh Grounds, called there *le Val profond*, or the deep Vale; being very Sickly in this place, they Petition'd *Lewis* XIII. for his permiſſion to come and inhabit in *Paris*. Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria*, his Illuſtrious Wife, being acquainted with their merit, chiefly from one of their Company, named *Margaret d' Arbouſe*, by whoſe means ſhe took a particular affection to them, declar'd her ſelf their Foundreſs. She cauſed them in the Year 1621. to be lodged in the *Faux-bourg St. Jacques*, in an old Houſe then called the *Hôtel de Valois*, which was pull'd down to make way for thoſe Buildings, which have been ſince erected. Some Years after, that illuſtrious Queen, by way of thankſgiving for the happy Birth of the now King, whom God gave to *France* after Twenty Years expectation, cauſed the Foundation to be laid of that glorious Edifice which we now ſee. Monſieur *Manſard*, ſo often already mention'd,

who was at that time the moſt eſteemed Architect of *France*, was made choice of for this Work, and the deſigns which he drew were admired by all Men. He carryed up the work as high as the firſt Floor, but then for ſome Reaſons he was changed, and other Architects employed in his place, to wit, *le Duc*, *le Muet*, and *du Val*, who perform'd their parts ſo well, that *Manſard* was not miſt, tho' ſo great a Maſter. In diſguſt to be thus uſed he undertook to build the Chapel at *Château de Freſne*, ſeven Leagues from *Paris*, for Monſieur *de Guenegaud*, Secretary of State; where he performed in little that magnificent deſign, which he drew out at firſt for *Val de Grace*, and thereby made that Chapel one of the fineſt Structures in the Kingdom, as all who have ſeen it unanimouſly agree. But though the building at *Val de Grace*, is admirable in its preſent condition, yet it hath been effected with abundance of pains, and with exceſſive Charges, chiefly in laying the Foundation, by reaſon of the Quarries which they met with in digging. The preſent condition of this place is as follows:

Firſt you enter into a great Court, which lies before the principal Door; this Court is ſeparated from the Street by a Palliſade of Iron, at the extremities of which are two ſquare Pavillions; on the right Hand and on the left it is bounded with certain Stone Works, adorn'd with ruſtick Pillars, which make a very handſom Shew. At the further part of this Court is the great Portal, raiſed upon Six ſteps. But that which makes it moſt remarkable, is, that it is after the manner of a Portico compoſed of Four great Corinthian Pillars, with Niches on each ſide, in which are placed St. *Bennet*, and St. *Scholaſtica*, of white Marble.

Marble. On the Friſe is this Inſcription in Letters of Gold:

JESU NASCENTI, VIRGINIQUE MATRI.

To the Child JESUS, and his Virgin Mother.

The Front of the Portal is of two Orders of Pillars, the Corinthian and the Compoſite, with all their proper Ornaments. If the outſide appears great, the inſide is ſtill infinitly more magnificent. All the Church is paved with Marble of divers Colours. And the compartments are correſpondent to the *Cartouches* of Sculpture, and to the *Guillochis* (or Flouriſhings) in the Roof, where there are ſeveral Baſ-tailles of admirable Workmanſhip. This Roof is of Stone as white as Marble, and it is throughout enriched with Ornaments of the beſt ſort, in which Monſieur *Anguerre* has ſurpaſt all. On each ſide of the Nave are Three Chapels, divided aſunder by Two great Pilaſters, which ſupport the Cornish that runs round the Church, and ſupports the Arches of the Roof. The Quire is directly under the Dome at the further end of the Nave, from which it is parted only by a grate of Iron gilt. Four great Arches ſupport the Dome, and the great Altar is placed under the futhermoſt Arch. It is of a very ſingular deſign, compoſed of Six great twiſted Pillars of the Compoſite Order. They are of black Marble vein'd with white;

white; of which sort there are hardly any others to be found in *Europe*; they are raised upon Pedestals of Marble also, and they are all over enriched with Palms and *Feüillages* of Brass gilt, which make a wondrous beautiful Show. One may truly say that the contrivance of these Pillars is, in some respects, more magnificent, than those of the great Altar at St. *Peter*'s in *Rome*, which were designed by the Cavalier *Bernin*. These excel in number and in the beauty of the Workmanship. They stand in a great Circle, raised about two Foot, and make a kind of Pavillion open on all sides, forming Six *Consonnes*, at the feet of which are Angels holding Censing-pots. These Pillars are joined together by great Festons of Palms, about which little Angels hold certain Scrowles, in which are writ several Verses of the

Gloria in Excelsis Deo.

Glory be to God on high.

The whole is of the best sort of gilding without any Colours Upon the Altar, which is placed in the middle of these Pillars, the Infant JESUS is represented lying in his Cradle, all of white Marble, accompanied by the Holy Virgin and St. *Joseph*; these are all of Monsieur *Anguerre*'s Work, and reckoned among the best things that ever he did. Behind the great Altar you see a Grate in a kind of Pavillon, of Marble also. To this place the Nuns come to make their Prayers, when the Holy Sacrament is exposed. The inside of this place is very beautiful, but in regard it is difficult to be seen, I shall not here say any

any thing of that ſubject. Between the Arches which ſupport the Dome, in the Corners ſtand the Four Evangeliſts in Sculpture, well worth your exact Obſervation; and a little lower are as many gilt Balconies placed over the like number of little Chapels, which are contrived out of the thickneſs of the Work. But tho' all theſe things are admirable, yet theſe are not the chief Rarities, the Painting on the inſide of the Dome will give much more pleaſure to the lovers of Art; it repreſents the Glories of the Bleſſed in Heaven, who are placed in ſeveral *Groupes*, the Apoſtles, the Prophets, the Martyrs, the Virgins, and the Confeſſors, each of which are diſtinguiſht and known by ſome particular remarks, the Kings, the Patriarchs, the Heads of Orders, the Fathers of the Church, St. *Bennet* and St. *Scholaſtica*; in the lower parts are placed the Altar, and the Candleſtick of Seven Branches, and in a word, all that the Scripture diſcovers to us of Paradiſe. In the upper part the ſight loſes it ſelf in an infinite ſpace, which appears full of confuſed and faint Objects, by reaſon of a vaſt diſtance, and a great light that ſtrikes out from the higheſt of all. All this delicate Painting is in *Freſco*, and the Work of M. *Mignard*, who did the Hall and Gallery at St. *Cloud*. In the Friſe at the bottom you may read this Inſcription:

ANNA AUSTRIA D. G. FRANCORUM REGINA, REGNIQ. RECTRIX, CUI SUBJECIT DEUS OMNES HOSTES, UT CONDERET DOMUM IN NOMINE SUO, Ecc. A. M. D. C. L.

ANNE

ANNE *of* AUSTRIA, *by the Grace of God Queen of France, and Regent of the Kingdom, to whom God ſubdued all her Enemies, that ſhe might build a Houſe in his Name.*

On the right Hand and on the left of the great Altar, are the two Grates which take up all the void ſpace between the ſide Arches. They are of an extraordinary greatneſs, and the like were never made of the bigneſs, beſides they are wrought with ſuch delicate Art, as if the Iron had been as ſoft and eaſie to form as Lead. That on the right ſide encloſes the Nuns Quire from the Church, which is large and well Wainſcotted. They have in it a ſmall Organ which they uſe on Feſtivals, at ſuch time as they ſing their Service Muſically, which they perform to the great pleaſure of their hearers, they having among them ſome very excellent Voices. On the other ſide is a great Chapel, all hung with Mourning, in the middle of which is erected a Hearſe of black Velvet upon Four or Five Steps; here are repoſited the Hearts of the Queen-Mother their Illuſtrious Benefactreſs, the Queen, whom we have ſo lately loſt, with others of ſeveral Princeſſes of the Blood Royal, among the reſt that of Madam the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*.

Before we leave this place we ought to obſerve the Cyfer, which is at the bottom of the ſteps of the Altar, compoſed only of two Letters L. and A. encompaſſed about with Palms, and other *Feüillages* of white Marble. There are here many

ny other things worth obſervation, which would be painful to ſet down in writing, but the Curious when they come hither will eaſily find 'em out. The inſide of the Convent correſponds exactly well to the magnificence of the Church. The ſeveral Cells and the Offices are regularly diſpoſed, and built with ſolidity, particularly the Apartment of the Queen-Mother, diſpoſed in ſuch manner as may befit a Capuchin Nun. The Nuns are very auſtere, for they obſerve the reformed Rule of St. *Bennet*. They chooſe their Abbeſs from among their own Community, whoſe Authority is only Triennial. Their chief Revenues ariſe from the Abby of St. *Corneille* in *Compiegne*, which is annext to this Houſe.

As you go from hence you muſt not forget to obſerve the outſide of the Church, and the Ornaments about the Dome, which appears of a very great height: it is cover'd with Lead, with great Bands gilt; and on the top a Baluſtrade of Iron, round about the little Lanthorn open on all ſides; over that is the great Ball, and thereupon the Croſs. All theſe things are ſet off gloriouſly with Gildings, and which way ſoever you enter into *Paris*, this Dome is ſo big and ſo high, that it may be eaſily diſcover'd a great way off.

After you have ſeen *Val de Grace*, you ought next to go to

The Convent of the Capuchins, behind which there lies a very great encloſed piece of Ground, which extends a great way into the Fields, and ſerves in Summer for a very delightſom Walk. their Cloiſter is but ſmall, according to the manner of building uſed by thoſe good Friers.

Within

Within it on the Walls they have set up several Inscriptions in *French* Verse, to excite the Devotion of such as walk there.

In the Street over against the *Capuchins* going into the *Rue d' Enfer*, stands

The Convent of the Bernardin-Nuns, according to the Reform of *Port Royal*. Their Church is very neat; it was designed by the *Sieur le Pautre*; tho' it be but small, yet it hath some Beauties which are not found in greater. The late Queen-Mother brought these Nuns from the famous Abby of *Port Royal des Champs* near *Versailles*, in the Year 1625, in which place they were very numerous and of great Reputation, and placed them here; this House being then called the *Hôtel de Clagni*. They have in this Church a great Devotion, by reason of one of the Holy thorns of our Lords Crown, in favour of which some great Miracles have been done. Their Altar-piece representing the last Supper, was painted by Monsieur *Champagne*. They have also here an antique *Amphora* or Waterpot, which as some pretend, was one of those which were made use of at the Marriage of *Cana*.

There remains nothing more that is remarkable in this *Faux-bourg*, but

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The Observatory ROYAL.

THE King who takes no less care to make the Arts flourish, than to extend the Limits of his Kingdom, caused this Structure to be erected in the Year 1667. for the Habitation of Mathe-

Mathematicians. It consists of a great Body of Stone-work two Stories high; the Windows of which are round at the top, and about fourteen Toises high (a Toise is Six Foot.) The forepart of the Building is made with Towers Eight Angular of the same height, with a great Esplanade in manner of a Tarrass, with fronts about the whole Building. The Tower on the East side is open at the top, and without any Roof, that so one may see the better from the bottom. Between these two Towers are several great Rooms, which are not yet furnisht with such things as are to be there. But that which is most remarkable in this Building, is, that there is not used about it either Iron or Wood, and yet the Roof of it is extreamly solid. The Stair-case is the finest that can be imagined; it is all of Stone laid after a way extraordinary, hardy and bold from the bottom to the top; and the Iron Rail that winds the whole length of these Stairs is very well wrought. It is 156 Steps high and leads to the Tarrass. In regard this Building consists of several stories, it hath several vaulted Roofs one over the other, the uppermost of which consists of an Arch of a large extent, flat on the outside, and paved with Flint-stones, cut exactly and bound together with Cement, that the Rain may not penetrate and damnifie the Vaults beneath. The Curious may if they please go down into the Caves or Grotto's which are extream deep, since the Stair-case that leads down contains One hundred threescore and eleven Steps; in the middle of which they have contrived a void hollow space in manner of a Well, which pierces through all the Rooms, and extends up to the top of the Tarrass, so that through this hole you

may

may ſee the light to the very bottom of the Cave. It is ſaid that this was made on purpoſe to ſee the Stars at Noon-day. But it ſeems it fails of effect, for no body has yet ſeen them, tho' it hath been often endeavour'd. This place which they call *le Puits* (the Well) contains 28 Toiſes (56 yards) from the bottom of it to the vent at the top.

In the ſeveral Apartments, eſpecially in thoſe belonging to M. *Caſſini*, are ſeveral curious Mathematical Inſtruments, as Globes, Pendulums, and chiefly Glaſſes of very great Dimenſions, with which theſe Learned Men obſerve the courſe of the Stars. There are only four Mathematicians who lodge in the Obſervatory, part of thoſe who compoſe the Academy of Sciences, eſtabliſhed at the King's Cabinet, as we have formerly noted; and they are M. *Caſſini*, originally an *Italian*, and formerly one of the great Dukes Academy at *Florence*, where he had attain'd great Reputation. He takes here a great deal of pains in Aſtronomy, and hath made many diſcoveries in that Art, for which the King gives him a conſiderable Penſion. M. *de la Hire*, M. *Couplet* who teach the Mathematicks to the Pages belong to the great Stable; the Deceaſed M. the Abbot *Picard* was one of thoſe, but his place is not yet ſupply'd, and M. *Hugens*, a *Hollander*, hath here alſo an Apartment, tho' he doth not commonly abide in it. Theſe Gentlemen meet together upon certain days, and communicate the Obſervations which they have ſeverally made, and ſometimes they Print them alſo for publick ſatisfaction. Every Year M. *Caſſini* publiſhes about *Newyear tide* a ſmall Volume, called *La Connoiſſance des temps*, by which one may know

the Course of the Planets, and other Curiosities of that nature, much more exact and regular than any thing hitherto seen on the subject. They have here a small square Chamber over the forepart of the Tarrass, in which those who speak at the opposite Corners may easily understand one another, and yet those in the middle not perceive it. This is occasion'd by reason the Roof is Vaulted hollow, and the Angles are continued along the Roof from one side to the other, without any obstruction. After you have seen the *Observatory*, as you go out you ought to take notice of *The Water-House*, which stands near the Gate as you go out next the *Ruë d' Enfer*. This House was built to receive the Water that comes from the Village of *Rongis* in that Curious Aqueduct, which Queen *Mary* of *Medicis* caused to be built at *Arcüeil*, which the Curious ought to visit as one of the finest in all *France*. You ought to know that most of the Fountains in *Paris* come from this Receiver or Conduit, which makes its first discharge at *Luxembourg-House*, from whence afterwards the Waters divide themselves to all parts of the City.

As you return back to the Town again, through the *Ruë d' Enfer*, you first come to *The House of the Fathers of the Oratory*, which they call *The Institution*, and serves them as a Novitiate. The Church is well built, but there is nothing here of singular Note. From hence you go to

The

The Convent of the Carthusians.

THis Monastery was built by the King St. *Lewis*, who gave to the Religious of St. *Bruno's* Order, the old House or *Château of Vauvert*, where at that time, as Historians say, Devils did inhabit, and caused there so many disorders, that by Arrest of Parliament the Town Gate which led into that Street was wall'd up. The Street which lies before the House does still retain the old name, and it is for this reason that it was first called the *Rüe d' Enfer* (or Hell Street.) But since these good Fathers became possest of the place, they quickly expell'd the evil Spirits; and St. *Lewis* having a great esteem of the Austere and Holy Life that they led, made them a Visit with his whole Court, and confer'd upon them sufficient Lands and Demesnes for their Subsistence. Many persons did contribute to the building of their House, which takes up more Ground than any other Religious House does at present in all the Town and Suburbs of *Paris*. Besides that the Cells are large, and that they have each a separate Garden; they have also a great Close containing many *Arpens* of Land, which encompasses the whole House. The Church hath nothing in it extraordinary, except the Seats of the Religious, which were made about two Years ago, and are the finest wrought that were ever yet seen. The Wainscot is perfectly handsome, and adorn'd with Sculpture that makes a delicate appearance: These are com-

composed of small Corinthian Pilasters which support the Cornish; one of the Fathers of the House designed them and managed the Work. They now begin to place some Pictures between the *Croisées*. The first which hath been placed here is done by M. *Audran*, the second by Monsieur *Coipel*, and in time the whole Quire may be furnisht in this manner, which will considerably beautifie the Church.

The little Cloister which lies on one side of this Church, is the only thing that is rare and singular belonging to these Fathers. It is adorn'd with a Dorick Architecture of Pilaster fashion. Between the Arches are several Pictures representing the Life of St. *Bruno* their Founder, and in certain *Cartouches* adjoyning to each Picture, the Life of that Saint in *Latin* Verses. The Pictures which hang at the Corners of the Cloister, represent the views of several remarkable places, among others of the City of *Rome*, of the *Grand Chartreuse* near *Grenoble*, of *Paris* on the Louvre side as it shew'd before the old Tower was taken down, and the *Port-neuve*, which stood not far from the *Pont-rouge*; the rest are only fancies of the Painter. All the Painting of this Cloister was done by *Le Sueur*, who never did any thing finer than these Pieces here. Of late days they have contrived Wooden Shuts in which they shut them up, that they may not be injured, as certain persons who envy the Merit and Reputation of that incomparable Man, have attempted to do. They do not open these Pictures but upon certain Days, or when Curious People desire to see them. It is apparent that better Paintings than these cannot be; yet had he lived we should have had from him things infinitely

finitely more perfect; but his fate was like that of *Raphael*, who dyed in an Age when his admirable Genius began to make him known. That which remains to be seen in this House is the Refectory, which is very lightsom. Here the Religious never Eat but upon Festivals, Sundays and Thursdays; upon other days they take their repasts in their several Cells, which are disposed in a square place round about their Church-Yard or Cemetery. These Cells are composed of Four or Five small Rooms all on a Floor, Boarded throughout, and very simply furnisht. Some of these Fathers have by them very curious Libraries, the Father *Vicar* hath one which is much esteemed. Some of them employ themselves industriously in divers Works, thereby to pass more easily their time of Solitude, which is very rigorous in regard they are never permitted to go out of the House, nor to receive any Visits but at certain hours. And it is well and judiciously observed by one of our Historians, that the principal reason why these Fathers have preserved the purity of their first Institute better than the other Orders, is because they have always shun'd with extream care the great Commerce of the World, and the Visits of Women: Two Dangerous Rocks for the Monastick Life.

Near the *Carthusians* stands the little Convent of *the Feüillans*, in which is nothing extraordinary. But not far from this Convent dwells M. ——— who hath a very neat Garden of the design of M. *le Nostre*.

From hence you descend to the *Porte St. Michael*, which was taken down two Years since, to enlarge the Passage, which before that was very strait and inconvenient. In the same place where

the

the Gate ſtood, is built a Fountain under a great Arch in manner of a Niche, with a ſmall Portico of the Dorick Order beneath; but the Ornaments are not yet quite finiſhed. Here you come into the *Ruë de la Harpe*, and ſo you may go on to the Colledge of

The SORBONNE.

THis beautiful Houſe requires to be treated of with a particular application, in regard it is one of the principal Ornaments of *Paris*, as well for the great reputation of thoſe Learned Men which come from hence, as for the beauty of the Architecture in its buildings. Cardinal *de Richelieu* beautified it as we ſee it at preſent. Before that it was but an old Colledge conſiſting of very mean building, yet was it however a place of mighty great Reputation. It was firſt Founded by *Robert de Sorbonne*, Almoner to St. *Lewis*, who furniſht him with means wherewith to perform the Work, as apears by the following Inſcription in the Church, graved on a Braſs plate.

LUDOVICUS REX FRANCORUM,
SUB QUO FUNDATA FUIT
DOMUS SORBONÆ. CIRCA
ANNUM DOMINI.
M CCLII.

Lewis *King of* France, *by whoſe Favour this Houſe of the* Sorbonne *was Founded about the Year of our Lord* M CCLII.

The

The Cardinal *de Richelieu*, who took all occaſions to Immortalize his Name, cauſed this Colledge to be Rebuilt, and ſpared no Coſts to make it truly magnificent. For this purpoſe he employed the Sieur *Mercier* an able Architect; who after ſome Years time brought the work almoſt to the point of perfection as we ſee it; however it was not quite finiſht by him, for he dyed before he could give it his laſt Hand. That which we are firſt to obſerve is the ſquare place before the Church Door, and hath a Paſſage into the *Ruë de la Harpe*. This place is, in truth, not large, by reaſon of ſome Houſes built before it, belonging to the Colledge *des Treſoriers*, however this hinders not but that it is very handſom. On both hands it is fronted with very fair Houſes. On one hand is a great Body of Lodgings ſtone built of Two Stories high, in Boſſage Ruſtick; and here is the Divinity School for thoſe Scholars who come from abroad to hear the Lectures which are made here by Six Doctors, Three in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon, who change from hour to hour. This School is great and high, and it is ſometimes made uſe of when a Theſis is maintain'd by ſome Perſon of Quality. On the Right Hand in this Court is the Chapel belonging to the Colledge of *Chugni*. It takes up almoſt one ſide of this Court, and makes no unhandſom Show, although it be of Gothick building; but gives the Beholder occaſion to obſerve with pleaſure, the difference between that groſs and Ruſtick ſort of building in the Ages paſt, and the regular and ſtudied manner now uſed in this. As you enter into this open place or Court, and caſt your Eyes upon the

the Portal of the Church, you cannot deſire a finer object. The proportions are ſo true, and the points of the view ſo well contrived, that the diſtant parts of this Edifice ſeem to ſtand over the Portal, and to be placed in the ſtanding where they are, to ſerve for a greater Ornament to the Front. The Dome is none of the higheſt. It is accompanied like that of *Val de Grace*, with Four little ones, with Statues, with bands of Lead gilt, and with a Baluſtrade of Iron about the little Lanthorn which is on the top of all the work. All theſe different things do agree ſo well one with another, that one can not wiſh to ſee a more beautiful piece of Architecture. The Portal of the Church conſiſts of Two orders of Pillars, Corinthian, and Compoſite. The ſecond Story are only Pilaſters. Both above and below, between the Pillars, are Niches, in which are placed Statues of very good Workmanſhip; as alſo are thoſe on the outſide, and thoſe within, between the Corinthian Pilaſters that ſupport the Roof. The inſide of the Church is but ſmall, and is not altogether ſo light as it might have been; however, all things there are well diſpoſed: The Pavement is of Marble: The Dome is very well painted, and ſo are the Four Fathers of the Church which are between the Arcades that ſuſtain it; theſe are in Freſquo, and of colours very ſhining. The great Altar is not yet begun; but doubtleſs it will be magnificent, if they follow the deſigns which are ſhewn: It is to be all of Marble, compoſed of Six great Pillars of Jaſper, with their Capitals and other Ornaments gilt. The leſſer Altars, which are already finiſhed, do promiſe, that if the great Altar be of the

same guſt, one cannot ſee any thing more delicate. The Altar of the Virgin was finiſh'd not long ago; it is of white Marble, with Ornaments of Braſs gilt, which ſhew admirably. From hence we ought to go into the inward parts of the Houſe, in the midſt of which is a ſquare Court encompaſt about with Buildings, part of which are higher than the reſt, which gives an air of Grandeur and Majeſty to the Portico of the Church. As you ſee it on this ſide, hardly can any thing appear better: At the bottom of this Court it appears raiſed upon Fifteen ſteps, and conſiſts of ten great Corinthian Pillars, diſtant from the building more than Six Foot: Theſe Pillars ſupport a Fronton in which are the Armes of Cardinal *de Richelieu*, with two Statues on each ſide. On the Freeſe you read this Inſcription:

ARMANDUS JOANNES CARD. DUX DE RICHELIEU, SORBONÆ PROVISOR, ÆDIFICAVIT DOMUM ET EXALTAVIT TEMPLUM SANCTUM DOMINO.
M. DC. XLII.

Armand John, *Cardinal and Duke of* Richelieu, *Curator of the Sorbonne, built this Houſe, and erected a Holy Temple to the Lord.*
M. DC. XLII.

Under this beautiful Portico you ſee the Door into the Church, which is of the ſame diſpoſition with

with that of the *Rotunda* in *Rome*: The Architect has imitated it as near as he could. All the Apartments about this Court are inhabited by the Doctors of this Houſe, who have a particular right to dwell here. Some of theſe Doctors have very pretty Libraries of their own, but theſe are not ſo eaſie to be ſeen as the great Library which is common to all the Houſe, where all the Doctors ſtudy. It is very long and very high, and runs over the head of two great ground Rooms, in which the Sorbonniſts maintain their Theſes and Diſputations. M. *le Maſle*, Prior *des Roches*, and Secretary to Cardinal *de Richelieu*, gave the greateſt part of the Books you ſee here, which are very good ones. Monſieur the Cardinal gave his alſo, among which are ſome very rare Manuſcripts, diſtinguiſht from others by his Armes on the Covers; among the reſt, there is one of *Titus Livius* in two great Folio Volumes, written in Parchment, it is of an old Tranſlation into French about the Reign of *Charles* the Fifth, adorn'd with Mineatures at the beginning of every Chapter, and with Flouriſhes in the Margin, which are curiouſly Painted with that delicate Gold colour, the ſecret of which has been loſt for theſe two laſt Ages, it having been formerly uſed as an ordinary Colour, and is of ſuch an admirable brightneſs that it never ſullies. Beſides this there are many other very rare Manuſcripts in one of the Preſſes at the end, on that ſide next the Chimney, moſt of them bound in red Turkey Leather. In this Library are a greater number of Divinity Books than of any other ſort. Beſides you may may ſee here a great quantity of Bibles of different ſorts, which have been Collect-

ed together with great care. At each end there is a Chimney, over which are placed the Pictures of Monſieur the Cardinal in his Ceremonious habit, and of Monſieur *le Maſle*, both in their full length; over that next the door is a Buſt of the Cardinal, in Braſs, wrought by the Sieur *Varin*, which came from among the Goods of the Dutcheſs of *Aiguillon*, who after her death bequeath'd this, with other Goods, to this Houſe, ſhe having had the uſe of them during her Life, by the Will of the Cardinal *de Richelieu* her Uncle. There is alſo another leſſer Library in a private place of the Houſe, but it contains only thoſe Books of which there has happen'd to be two of a ſort in the great Library, or ſuch as the other Library cannot hold, in regard the number does increaſe daily, becauſe moſt Authors preſent their Works here. The King himſelf hath preſented to this place all the curious Prints which he has cauſed to be graved, of which there are four or five great Volumes in Folio, neatly bound, which are the Carouſel, the Tapiſtries, the curious Diſſections which have been made at the Academy of Sciences, and ſome others; in ſuch ſort as this Library ought to be eſteem'd as one of the beſt and moſt numerous that can be ſeen, tho' it be not yet quite perfected. But it is with this as with others which are in greater eſteem, it being almoſt impoſſible to render any one Library compleat, becauſe of the difficulty of recovering ſome ſcarce Books, which oftentimes make the chief beauty of a Library, and which cannot be met with without mighty pains. Beſides ſince Printing, the number of Books is ſo increaſt, and there are ſo many publiſht in all parts of the World, that all cannot be had.

Over

Over the Church Door, on that ſide next the Place is the following Inſcription:

DEO O.P.T. MAX.
ARMANDUS CARDINALIS DE RICHELIEU.

To Almighty God,
Armand *Cardinal of* Richelieu.

After you have ſeen the moſt Remarkable things in the *Sorbonne*, you paſs forward in the *Rüe de la Harpe*; turning back again through the open place before the Church, you come next to

The *Colledge d' Harcour*, one of the beſt of the Univerſity, in which they keep Exerciſe for the lower Schools, which are full of Penſioners, and ſuch as come from abroad. The Gate is fair and of a very regular deſign, it is Vault faſhion, adorn'd with Boſſages, with a great Corniſh, and an Attique over that. If they had contrived a Court before it, it would have appear'd with more advantage.

As you deſcend lower you paſs by the Colledges *of Juſtice*, of *Bayeux*, of *Narbonne*, and that of *Sleep*, in which the Schools have been laid down for ſome years paſt.

Lower is the Church of St. *Coſmus*, in which there is nothing remarkable unleſs it be the Epitaph of Monſieur *Dupuy*, ſo well known to all Men of Learning. The Houſe of St. *Coſmus* ſtands near this Church, in which Houſe the Chirurgions do ordinarily meet to make their

Diſſections in relation to the Anatomy of humane Bodies, upon which ſometimes they make Learned Lectures.

Over againſt the *Rüe de Sorbonne*, in the *Rüe de Mathurins*, ſtands the *Hôtel de Cluni*, belonging to the Abbot of that name. This *Hôtel* was formerly call'd the *Palais des Termes*, becauſe of ſome old Ruines here remaining of the *Thermæ* or *Baths*, as ſome thought, of the Emperor *Julian* the Apoſtate. And you ought not to neglect going for this purpoſe to a Neighbouring Houſe in the *Rüe de la Harpe*, at the ſign of the Iron-Croſs, where the Meſſenger of *Chartres* lodges; you will ſee there ſeveral old Arches, which argue great Antiquity, and within them a kind of Hall whoſe Roof is very high, and contrived without *Cordons*; this is very likely to have been uſed for ſome profane Temple. The three Niches in the South Wall ſerve to ſupport this Conjecture, in regard they might have been ſo contrived for Statues, but we cannot determin any thing, and the ſilence of Hiſtorians in this matter leaves People at Liberty to make what Conjectures they pleaſe. The other parts are very well built, and aſſure us it was heretofore ſome great Houſe. The Roof is ſo ſtrong that they have laid upon it ſo much Earth as to make a little Garden, in which are Flowers and ſmall Trees growing; and thoſe who dwell in the *Hôtel de Cluni*, come and walk here as on a Tarraſs made on purpoſe.

This is all that is to be ſeen in this Street. Further on, and at the end of the *Rüe de la vielle Bouclerie*, which determines at the little open place before the *Pont St. Michael*, near to a Houſe which almoſt makes the very Corner of the

Street,

Street, you may obſerve a great ſtone, which ſerves for a Boundary, upon which is cut after an ugly faſhion the Figure of a Man; but as ill as it is one may eaſily diſtinguiſh the Head. Hiſtorians tell us, That this is the repreſentation of one call'd *John le Clerc*, a Lockſmith by trade, and Porter of the Gate *de Buſſi*; who in the time of thoſe Troubles which happen'd in the Reign of *Charles* the Sixth, after the *Pariſians* had expel'd the *Burgundians* out of this City, where they had committed a thouſand Diſorders, had the Treachery to open to them that Gate in the night time, which put the *Burgeſſes* into an Alarm. After all theſe troubles were over, the *Pariſians* intending a revenge upon the Author of them, and not able to apprehend his perſon, he being fled, they cauſed his Effigies to be made in ſtone, and by Sentence of the Provoſt of *Paris*, all the Inhabitants were ordered to caſt ſomething in his Face, in deteſtation of his Treaſon, and this was accordingly executed. Since that time this Statue has been removed to this place to keep off the Wheels of Coaches and Carts, from injuring the Houſe where it ſtands. Turning on the left Hand you enter into

The *Street of St. Andrew des Arcs.* The Pariſh Church which gives name to this Street is conſiderable for ſeveral things, which the Curious will meet with in it. It was formerly but a ſmall Chapel, and ſtood in the middle of a Field, planted with Vines or Fruit-Trees, belonging to the Monks of St. *Germain des Prez*. But all theſe things have been alter'd a long time. Some think that this Church is called *St. Andrew des Arcs*, by reaſon of ſome old Arches that were

hereabouts. The building it ſelf hath nothing ſingular, but you ought not to neglect to go into this Church to ſee the Tombs of ſeveral Famous perſons; ſuch were *Meſſieurs de Thou*, whoſe Monuments are in the Chapel of *St. Chriſtopher*, which they built from the Ground. The name of theſe great Men hath attain'd ſo great veneration among the Learned, that moſt of them make no difficulty to ſay, That *France* never produced more Illuſtrious Perſons. And the Hiſtory which was writ by one of them, is look'd upon as the very Model and beſt thing of the kind in theſe laſt Ages. It is writ in Latin, which has occaſion'd Strangers not only to read it, but to have ſo great an eſteem for it, that they apply themſelves to this Hiſtorian more than any. In this Chapel you may ſee a Buſt of Monſieur *de Thou* in Marble, with his Epitaph, which recites at large the great Imployments which he enjoy'd.

D. O. M.

Chriſtophoro Thuano Auguſ. F. Fac. Equiti, qui omnib. Toga munerib. ſumma cum eruditionis, integritatis, prudentiæ laude perfunctus, ampliſſimoſque honores ſub Franc. I. Henric. II. Regib. conſecutus, Senatus Pariſ. Præſes deinde Princeps ſacri Conſiſtorii Conſiliarius, mox Henr. tunc Aurel. ac demum Franc. Andeg. D. Cancellarius: Tandem cum de Judiciario ordine emendando queſtura Regno fraudib. ac rapinis vindicando, & Scholar. diſciplina veſtituenda cogitaret, nulla inclinatæ ætatis incommoda anteà expertus, ex improviſa febri deceſſit.

UXOR

UXOR LIBERIQUE MOER. P.
VIXIT ANN. LXXIV. D. 5.
OBIIT ANNO SALUTIS 1582 CALEND.
NOVEMB.

Sacred to Almighty God.

To the Memory of Chriſtopher de Thou, *Knight, the Brother of* James, *who having paſſed through all the Offices of the Long-Robe, with the commendation of his Learning, Honeſty and Prudence, and having arrived to very great Honours under* Francis *the Firſt, and* Henry *the Second Kings of* France: *Being Preſident of the Parliament at* Paris; *after that chief Counſellor of the Holy Conſiſtory, and then Chancellor to* Henry *Duke of* Orleans, *and at laſt to* Francis *Duke of* Anjou. *At length when he deſigned to correct the Courts of Juſtice, to deliver the Revenue of the Kingdom from Cheats and Defalcations, and to reſtore the Diſcipline of the Univerſities, having perceived in himſelf none of the inconveniencies of old Age, he died ſuddenly of a Fever.*

His Wife and Children, with much Sorrow, erected this.

He lived 74. *Years and* 5. *Days.*

He died in the Year of Salvation 1582. *on the Calends of* November.

You may alſo read in the ſame Chapel the Epitaph of his Eldeſt Son, and of ſeveral other

persons of this Family who are here interr'd.

In St. *Andrew*'s Chapel, near this, are the Tombs of several Ancestors of the Chancellor *Seguier*, to whom *France* owes a great part of her Renown in Learning. These Illustrious Fathers of a Son no way degenerating, were of the same name with him, *Peter Seguier*, and did execute in their times the principal Charges in Parliament, as may be seen by the Inscriptions in this Chapel.

On the same Church you may read the Epitaph of the Princess of *Conti*, who deceased in the Year 1668. and whose Piety is still Revered in the Eyes of the whole World. This is in the Quire on one side of the high Altar. Upon the Monument is placed a handsom Figure of White Marble representing Hope Afflicted: it was wrought by M. *Girardon*. Below the Figure is this Inscription:

A LA GLOIRE DE DIEU,

ET A LA MEMOIRE ETERNELLE

D'ANNE-MARIE MARTINOZZY,

PRINCESSE DE CONTY.

Qui detrompée du monde dés l'âge de XIX. *ans, vendit ses pierreries pour nourrir pendant la famine de* 1662. *les pauvres de Berry, de Campagne, & de Picardie, pratiqua toutes les austeritez que sa santé put souffrir, demeura veuve à l'âge de* XXIX. *ans, consacra le reste de sa vie à élever en Princes Chretiens les Princes ses Enfans, & à maintenir les Loix temporelles & ecclesiastiques dans ses Terres, se reduisit à une*

une dépence très-modeſte, reſtitua tous les biens dont l'acquiſition lui fut ſuſpecte juſqu'à la ſomme de D. CCC, *mille livres, diſtribua toute ſon épargne aux Pauvres, dans ſes Terres & dans toutes les parties du Monde, & paſſa ſoudainement à l'éternité après* XVI. *ans de perſeverance, le* IV. *Fevrier* M.DC.LXXII. *âgée de* XXXVI. *ans.*

Priez Dieu pour elle.

LOUIS ARMAND DE BOURBON, PRINCE DE CONTI, ET FANCOIS-LOUIS DE BOURBON, PRINCE DE LA ROCHE-SUR-YON, ſes Enfans ont poſé ce Monument.

To the Glory of God,

And the Eternal Memory of

ANNA-MARIA MARTINOZZY,

Princeſs of *CONTY*;

Who being undeceived and weaned from the World at the Age of Nineteen Years, ſold her Jewels in the Famine 1662. *for the relief of the Poor in* Berry, Champagne *and* Picardy, *practiſed all the Auſterities which a Religious and Holy Life can endure; became a Widow at the Age of* 29. *Years, and conſecrated the reſt of her Life, to the Education of her Sons like true Chriſtian Princes: and to the maintaining the Laws Temporal and Eccleſiaſtick in her Lands, reduced her ſelf to a mean expence, reſtored all the Goods ſhe had,*

which

which were any ways ſuſpected by her to be unjuſtly gotten, to the Summ of Eight hundred thouſand Livres, diſtributed all the Overplus of her Revenue to the Poor in her Lands, and indeed in all parts of the World, and after Sixteen Years of perſeverance, paſt ſuddainly to Eternity on the Fourth of February, M. DC. LXXII. *Aged Thirty-ſix Years.*

Pray to God for her.

Lewis Armand de Bourbon, *Prince of* Conti, *and* Francois-Louis de Bourbon, *Prince* de la Roche-Sur-Yon, *her Sons raiſed this Monument.*

In all this Quarter there is nothing conſiderable but only the *Hôtel de Thou*, where formerly lived the Famous perſons of that Name, who alſo built it. The Famous Library, of which we formerly made mention, and which Monſieur *de Menars* purchaſed ſome Years ago, did for a long time remain in this Houſe.

The *Hôtel de Megrigni* is not far off; this is alſo in the *Rüe des Poitevins*. This laſt is built with much regularity, and though the Apartments are not very ſpacious, yet are they convenient.

In the *Rüe Haute-Feüille*, at the further end next the *Cordeliers*, ſtands the Colledge of the *Premonſtrantes*. In this Colledge the Religious of that Order ſtudy in the way, to attain their degrees in the Univerſity. The Church hath been conſiderably repair'd of late Years by the care of Monſieur *Colbert*, Abbot, and General of this Order, who hath cauſed it to be adorn'd within, throughout, with a handſom Wainſcot.

The

The Convent of Cordeliers.

THis Monaſtery was built about the Year 1217. in the Pontificate of Pope *Honorius* the III. while St. *Francis* was yet living at *Aſſiſium* in *Italy*. Some of the Religious Men of the new Order, which that great Saint did inſtitute, came into *France*; the firſt who arrived at *Paris* were Lodged in the Houſes of certain *Burgeſſes*; but afterwards at the Solicitation of the fore-mentioned Pope, who writ to *William* then Biſhop of this City in their behalf, they were taken notice of; and in the Year 1230. *Eudo*, Abbot of *St Germain des Prez*, gave them the place where they now inhabit at this day. The Kings of *France* did after this become great Benefactors to them, St *Lewis* gave more than all; he cauſed their Church to be built, not as we ſee it at preſent, but as it was before the Fire which happened here in the Year 1580. and reduced all into Aſhes, and part alſo of the Convent, ruining many Marble Tombs of ſeveral Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood-Royal, which then ſtood in the Quire, but can hardly now be remember'd. However according to the report of *Giles Corozet*, theſe were the Principal; namely, that of *Mary* Queen of *France*, Wife of *Philip* the hardy, Son of St. *Lewis*; of *Jane* Queen of *France* and *Navarre*, Wife of *Philip* the Fair, and Foundreſs of the Colledge of *Navarre*, as we have already ſaid; the Heart of *Philip* the Long, and others whom it would be to no purpoſe to mention. The Body of the *Cordeliers* is one

one of the moſt numerous of all *Paris*. There are always here reſident a great number of Students, who come hither from divers parts of the Kingdom in order to take their Degrees of Doctor in Divinity, which makes them conſiderable among themſelves. We have ſeen very great Men come from this Houſe; among others *Nicholas de Lira*, eſteemed the moſt knowing of his Age in the Tongues, but more eſpecially in Divinity; and *John Scot*, ſurnamed *Doctor Subtilis*, who through his profound Science hath raiſed a Singular Tenent taught and read in their Schools, which notwithſtanding is founded on the Principles of *Ariſtotle*. The only Curioſity to be obſerved in the Convent of theſe Fathers, is their new Cloiſter which contains near a hundred Chambers all very neat and very lightſome, it is Square, and in the middle is a ſmall Garden adorn'd with a Parterre and a Fountain. The four Coridors or Walks, which compoſe this Cloiſter, are vaulted and adorn'd with the Armes of thoſe pious Perſons, who did contribute to the Charges of the Building, which were not ſmall. The Refectory, the Chapter-Houſe and the Library are worth ſeeing; as for the Church it hath nothing Curious. There are in it two famous Brotherhoods, one of the Pilgrims of *Jeruſalem*, and the other of the third Order of St. *Francis*, who have here their ſeveral Chapels. As you go forth you ought to obſerve the Statue of St. *Lewis*, over the Door, which Antiquaries think to be one of the likeſt to that great King that we have.

This Quarter hath been of late time much improved and beautified: they have made two new Streets that go into the *Foſſez* of the *Hôtel*

de

de Conde. In that next the Convent of the *Cordeliers* is contrived a little place (or open Court) before the Church door, which is not inconvenient: this Street is called *Rue de l'Observance*, and the other *Rue de Tourain*, because of the adjoyning *Hôtel de Tours*.

Near this place did formerly ſtand the *Porte Saint Germain*, which ſome years ago was pulled down. In the place of which is erected a Fountain, with this Inſcription:

URNAM NYMPHA GERENS DOMINAM TENDEBAT IN URBEM,
HIC STETIT, ET LARGAS LÆTA PROFUDIT AQUAS. 1675.

The Nymph was haſtning with her Vrn to Town:
Here ſhe ſtood ſtill, and joyful pour'd it down. 1675.

THE FAUX-BOURG SAINT GERMAIN.

SInce the taking down of the four Gates which divided this *Faux-bourg* from the reſt of *Paris*, it hath been call'd

The Quarter of St. Germain's;

And doubtleſs this is the faireſt and largeſt of all the other Quarters, on the account of its

its extent, the number of its fair Houſes, and the quantity of its Inhabitants: on theſe accounts this one *Faux-bourg* may be compared with ſome great Towns in *Europe*, which are much talk'd of, according to the Opinion of Strangers themſelves; to whom the dwellings here appear ſo pleaſing, that they prefer this part of the Town to all the reſt of *Paris*: and they have reaſon for ſo doing, ſince all things abound here, and the Air is very pure, the Houſes being divided from one another by ſeveral Gardens. Beſides other advantages, all ſorts of Exerciſes are taught here; and perhaps there is not in the whole World any one Town in which one may reckon no leſs than Six Academies, as you may in this Quarter; filled, for the moſt part, with all the illuſtrious Youth of *France* and *Germany*; who come hither to learn all things that can make a Gentleman accompliſhed and capable of gaining Reputation in the World. Sometimes in one Winter there has been reckoned here Twelve Foreign Princes, and more than Three hundred Earls and Barons, not counting a much greater number of ordinary Gentlemen, whom the reputation of *France* draws hither with a mighty deſire to learn our Language, and thoſe Exerciſes which are no where taught in their parts with equal perfection. The Six Academies bearing the names of the Six principal Riding-Maſters who Teach at them, are,

Monſieur *Coulon*, near *Saint Sulpice*.
M. *Bernardi*, near the *Hôtel de Condé*.
M. *de Long-preſt*, at the end of the *Rue St. Marguerite*.

M. *de*

M. *de Rocfort*, in the *Rue de l' Univerſity.*
M. *de Vandeuil*, in the *Rüe de Seine.*
M. ——— On the *Foſſez de Monſieur le Prince.*

This Quarter takes its Name from the Abby Royal of St. *Germain des Prez* in the midſt of it, which is one of the Ancienteſt and Richeſt of the Kingdom. Of which we muſt ſpeak in a particular manner.

The Abby of St. Germain des Prez.

KIng *Childebert*, Son of the Great *Clouis* was the Founder. Monſieur de *Mezeray* reports the particulars of the Foundation, and tells us, That that King being in *Spain* in the year 543. in a War againſt the *Viſigoths*, he laid Siege to the Town of *Sarragoſſa* in which they were refuged: the Inhabitants finding themſelves ſeverely preſt by the *French*, and thinking in imitation of the ancient *Romans*, to move their Enemies by ſome ſurprizing Action, they concluded to make a Proceſſion about their Walls, in which they carried the Coat and other Reliques of St. *Vincent*. At this ſight *Childebert* was ſo effectively concern'd, that he yeilded ſo far, that he was contented to depart with certain Preſents which the Biſhop made him, among other things that Coat, and thoſe Reliques of St. *Vincent*, which he brought with him to *Paris*, and to the honour of them built the Church, of which we are now about to ſpeak.

This Abby hath had ſeveral Names; it was ſometime called St. *Croix*, becauſe of a piece of

that

that Holy Wood placed here among the other Reliques which he brought with him: at present it bears the name of St. *Germain*, who was Abbot here, and Bishop of *Paris*, and is here interr'd. On his Festival day, which is the 28th of *May*, they expose to publick view his Shrine, which is of Silver gilt, adorn'd with a great quantity of Precious Stones: It is of a Gothick kind of Work, but as curious and handsome as one can see. All that remains of *Childebert*'s Building is the principal Gate at the end of the Church, and the great Steeple over it, which appear very ancient. The Statues of the Kings and Queens which are on the sides of this Gate, are of such a design as discovers that in that Age the Gust of good Sculpture was not known; for we can hardly distinguish whether the Statues represent Men or Women. The Tomb of the aforementioned King is in the middle of the Quire, raised about two foot and an half, with some Inscriptions added to it when they removed it hither from St. *Germain*'s Chapel, where it formerly was behind the Quire. This translation hapned about thirty or forty years ago, when the Church was Repair'd and Beautified as it now is. At the same time they made over it a Vault of Stone instead of one of Wainscot as was before, and adorned the Pillars that supported it with *Corinthian* Capitals. This Church is not lookt upon at present, as any Curiosity, yet is the Disposition of its parts well enough. The Great Altar is in the middle of the *Croisée*; and so contrived, that one may go round it: In the forepart of this Altar is a Table of Silver gilt, which is a great Ornament, and is shewed only on Festival Days. It is adorn'd with the Figures

of

of the Apoſtles, and a Crucifix in the middle, of an ancient ſort of Work, not unhandſom. This was the Gift of *William*, Abbot of this Houſe, whoſe Body was found intire not long ago, tho' he had been buried ſeveral Ages. The Quire where the Religious ſing is behind, in which their Stalls or Seats are of a very handſom Workmanſhip. At the Feet of *Childebert*'s Tomb you may read the following Epitaph of Monſieur the Duke of *Verneüil*, natural Son of *Henry* the Fourth, who before he marryed with the Dutcheſs of *Sally*, was Biſhop of *Metz* and Abbot of St *Germains*. The Epitaph was made by the Learned *Dom. Jean Mabillon.*

SERENISSIMO PRINCIPI
HENRICO BORBONIO,
DUCI VERNOLIENSI,
Cujus COR HOC LOCO POSITUM EST,
OPTIMO QUONDAM PATRONO SUO
BENEDICTINA RELIGIO,
QUAM VIVENS SEMPER IN CORDE HABUIT,
CUI MORIENS COR SUUM COMMENDAVIT,
HUNC TITULUM P.
ANNO CIↃ. IↃↃ. LXXXII.

To the Illuſtrious Prince
Henry *of* Bourbon, *Duke of* Verneüil,
Whoſe Heart is here placed,
To their excellent Patron,
The Religious of St. Benedict,
Whom living he had always in his heart,
To whom dying he bequeath'd his heart,
placed this Epitaph.
In the Year, CIↃ. IↃↃ. LXXXII.

Some

Some time since, here hath also been interred near this Monument, Monsieur the *Comte de Vexin*, naturalized Son of *France*, over whose Body is this other Inscription.

D. O. M.

EXPECTAT RESURRECTIONEM,
QUAM FIRMA SUPRA AETATEM FIDE
SPERAVIT,
SERENISSIMUS PRINCEPS
LUDOVICUS CÆSAR
BORBONIUS,
COMES VELIOCASSIUM,
LUDOVICI MAGNI FILIUS.
QUI CONSUMMATUS IN BREVI
EXPLEVIT TEMPORA MULTA.
VIXIT
ANNOS X. MENSES VI. DIES XXII.
OBIIT
DIE X. JANUARII ANNI M. DC. LXXXIII.
RAPTUS EST
NE MALITIA MUTARET INTELLECTUM
Ejus,
UT VERO AMANTISSIMI FILII PERENNET
MEMORIA,
LUDOVICUS MAGNUS
ANNIVERSARIUM SOLEMNE
CUM PRIVATIS MISSIS DECEM
INSTITUIT.

Saved

Sacred to Almighty God.

Here lies expecting the Reſurrection,
Which he hoped for with a Faith beyond his Age,
The Illuſtrious Prince
Lewis Cæſar *of* Bourbon,
Count of Vexin, *Son of* Lewis the Great.
Who being quickly accompliſhed, finiſh'd a great Age in a very ſhort time. He lived X. years, VI. months, and XXII days.
He dyed the Tenth of January, *in the Year M. DC. LXXXIII.*
He was taken away that he might not be injur'd by the iniquity of the times; but that his memory might be immortal.
Lewis the Great
Appointed a ſolemn Anniverſary for him, with ten private Maſſes.

On each ſide of the great Altar are three Tombs, which belong to certain Kings of the firſt Race, namely that of *Chilperic*, with this Inſcription on the edges in ancient Letters:

REX CHILPERICUS HOC TEGITUR LAPIDE.

Under this Stone King Chilperic *lies interr'd.*

That

That of Queen *Fredegonde*, which is compoſed of a kind of Moſaick, of pieces laid in with Veins of Braſs couched in the Stone. This Queen is repreſented holding in her hand a Scepter with a double Flower de Lis at the end of it, which makes one believe that in thoſe ancient times the Flowers de Lis were in uſe; the Crown on her Head may further authoriſe this Opinion. She deceaſed at *Paris* in the year 601, *Clotaire* ſecond Son of *Childeric* the Second, and of his Wife *Fredegonde*, with his Wife *Bertrude* are alſo here interr'd: ſo likewiſe are *Childeric* the Second, and his Wife. This King was Son of *Clouis* the Second, who was murder'd in hunting in the Woods of *Bondis*, by a Gentleman of *Liege* called *Bodile*, whom he had caus'd diſhonourably to be whipt, not reſpecting his quality.

Before the *Normans* and *Danes* ruin'd this Church, here were many other Monuments of famous perſons whoſe memory now is loſt. The Kings of the Firſt Race did affect to be buryed here, in like manner as thoſe of the ſecond and third Races made choice of St. *Denis* for the ſame purpoſe. They have lately built here two very handſom Chapels of the ſame Symmetry, in the two Wings of the Church: they are adorn'd with Compoſite Pillars of Marble vein'd, with Pedeſtals of the ſame, ſo alſo the Eriſe. That on the right hand is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, whoſe Girdle theſe Fathers keep here; and Women with Child, who have a very great devotion to this Chapel, are uſually girded with it. The Tomb belonging to ſome of the family of *Caſtelan* is over againſt this Chapel, and is of the deſign of M. *Girardon*.

The other Chapel is dedicated to St. *Caſimir*, King

King of *Poland*, Patron of King *Caſimir*, who dyed here in *France*, Abbot of this Abby, and whoſe heart is under the Monument, which ſtands on one ſide of this Chapel. This King is repreſented kneeling, in white Marble, apparelled in his Royal Robes, and offering his Crown and Scepter to God, on a Tomb of black Marble, ſupported with a great Pedeſtal; in the fore part of which is placed a Baſ-relief in Braſs, repreſenting a victory by him gain'd over the Turks. This Monument is one of the fineſt that can be ſeen, and one can hardly meet with the like. A Lay Brother of this Houſe named Brother *Jean Thibaut*, who paſſes for one of the moſt able men that are in theſe Works, did erect it. On each ſide are repreſented Captive Turks in Chains, ſitting on heaps of Arms, in manner of Trophies. The Epitaph was written by Father *Delfau*, one of the Monks of this Abby, and is as follows:

ÆTERNÆ MEMORIÆ
REGIS ORTHODOXI.

HEIC
POST EMENSOS VIRTUTIS
AC GLORIÆ GRADUS OMNES
QUIESCIT NOBILI SUI PARTE

JOHANNES
CASIMIRUS
POLONIÆ
AC SUECIÆ REX;

ALTO

ALTO E JAGELLONIDUM SANGUINE,
FAMILIA VASATENSI

POSTREMUS,

QUIA SUMMUS
LITTERIS, ARMIS, PIETATE.

MULTARUM GENTIUM LINGUAS
ADDIDIT, QUO ILLAS PROPENSIUS SIBI
DEVINCIRET.
SEPTEMDECIM PROELIIS COLLATIS
CUM HOSTE SIGNIS
TOTIDEM UNO MINUS VICIT.
SEMPER INVICTUS.

MOSCOVITAS, SUECOS, BRANDEBURGENSES,
TARTAROS, GERMANOS
ARMIS;

COSACOS, ALIOSQUE REBELLES
GRATIA, AC BENEFICIIS
EXPUGNAVIT,

VICTORIA REGEM EIS SE PRAEBENS
CLEMENTIA PATREM.
DENIQUE TOTIS VIGINTI
IMPERII ANNIS,
FORTUNAM VIRTUTE VINCENS,

AULAM HABUIT IN CASTRIS,
PALATIA
IN TENTORIIS,
SPECTACULA
IN TRIUMPHIS.

LI-

LIBEROS EX LEGITIMO CONNUBIO
SUSCEPIT, QUEIS POSTEA ORBATUS
EST, NE SI SE MAJOREM RELIQUIS-
SET, NON ESSET IPSE MAXIMUS,
SIN MINOREM, STIRPS DEGENERA-
RET, PAR EI AD FORTITUDINEM
RELIGIO FUIT,
NEC SEGNIUS COELO MILITAVIT,

QUAM SOLO.

HINC EXTRUCTA MONASTERIA ET
NOSOCOMIA VARSAVIÆ,
CALVINIANORUM FANA IN LITHUANIA
EXCISA,
SOCINIANI REGNO PULSI, NE

CASIMIRUM HABERENT REGEM,
QUI CHRISTUM DEUM NON
HABERENT.

SENATUS A VARIIS SECTIS AD
CATHOLICAE FIDEI COMMUNIONEM
ADDUCTUS,
UT ECCLESIAE LEGIBUS
CONTINERENTUR,
QUI JURA POPULIS DICERENT
UNDE ILLI PRAECLARUM

ORTHODOXI NOMEN
AB ALEXANDRO VII.
INDITUM.

HUMANAE DENIQUE GLORIAE
FASTIGIUM PRAETERGRESSUS,
CUM NIHIL PRAECLARIUS AGERE
POSSET,

IMPERIUM SPONTE ABDICAVIT ANNO M. DC. LXVIII.

TUM PORRO LACRYMAE, QUAS NULLI REGNANS EXCUSSERAT, OMNIUM OCULIS MANARUNT, QUI ABEUNTEM REGEM, NON SECUS ATQUE OBEUNTEM PATREM,

LUXERE.

VITAE RELIQUUM IN PIETATIS OFFICIIS CUM EXEGISSET, TANDEM AUDITA KAMENECIÆ EXPUGNATIONE, NE TANTÆ CLADI SUPERESSET,

CARITATE PATRIÆ VULNERATUS OCCUBUIT XVII. KAL. JAN. M. DC. LXXII.

REGIUM COR MONACHIS Hujus COENOBII, CUI ABBAS PRAEFUERAT, AMORIS PIGNUS RELIQUIT: QUOD ILLI ISTHOC TUMULO MOERENTES CONDIDERUNT.

To the Eternal Memory of the Orthodox King.

Here
After having past through all the degrees
Of Virtue and of Glory,

Rest

Rests in a noble part of himself.
John Casimire
King of Poland *and* Sweedland;
Of the Illustrious Blood of the Iagellonides,
And of the Vasatensian *Family*
The last;
Because the greatest
In Learning, Arms and Piety.
He learnt the Languages of many Nations,
That he might the more readily oblige them.
Having fought Seventeen set Battels,
He Conquer'd in all but one,
Always invincible.
The Muscovites, Sweedes, Brandeburgers,
Tartars, Germains
He Conquer'd by Arms;
The Cossacks, *and other Rebels*
By Favour and Benefits:
By his Victory, shewing himself their King,
And by his Clemency their Father.
He had his Court in his Camp,
His Palaces
In his Tents,
And his Shows
In his Triumphs.
He had Children in lawful Wedlock,
Of which he was afterwards deprived,
Lest, if he should leave behind him a greater than
Himself,
He himself should not be the greatest;
But if a less, his race should degenerate.
His Religion was equal to his Valour,
Nor did he fight less for the next World
Than for this.
Hence were Monasteries and Hospitals
Built at Warsaw.

The Temples of the Calvinists
Destroyed in Lithuania;
The Socinians driven out of the Kingdom,
That none might have Casimir
For their King,
Who would not have Christ
For their God.
The Senate from Various Sects
Was reduced to the Communion
Of the Catholick Faith,
That they might obey the Laws of the Church,
Who made Laws for the People.
Hence was the famous Title of
ORTHODOX,
Given him by Alexander the Seventh.
Finally, having out-gone
The highest pitch of Humane Glory,
When he could do nothing more illustrious,
He willingly laid down his Crown
In the Year M. DC. LXVIII.
And then those Tears
Which his Reign had never extorted from any,
Flow'd from the Eyes of all,
Who Bewailed the Departure of their King,
As it were the Death of their Father.
When he had spent the residue of his Life in the
Offices of Piety
At length hearing of the loss of Caminiec,
That he might not out-live so great a Calamity,
Being wounded with the Love of his Country;
He dyed
The XVII of the Calends of January,
M. DC. LXXII.
His Royal Hearts he left to the Monks of
This Monastery,
Of which he had been Abbot,

As

As a Pledge of his Love;
Which they lamenting inclosed
In this Tomb.

In one of the Chapels behind the Quire, you may further obſerve two Tombs of Marble belonging to two of the Houſe of *Duglas*, one of the principal Families in *Scotland*.

Having ſeen theſe things, there remains nothing more of ſingular note in the Church. On Feſtival Days the divine Office is here Celebrated with great Pomp and Majeſty, and there is ſcarce any Company of Regulars who perform better. The Order of St. *Benet* hath been in the Poſſeſſion of this Houſe, ever ſince it was firſt Founded by King *Childebert*. And the Church, according to the opinion of ſome Hiſtorians, ſtands in the ſame place where was formerly a Temple dedicated to the Goddeſs *Iſis*, whoſe Statue remain'd here till the laſt Age; at which time an old Woman being ſeen ſaying her Prayers before it, it was by order of the Superiours removed out of the Church, and broken to pieces.

In the inward parts of this Convent the Refectory is worth ſeeing, which is great, and one of the faireſt of the Kingdom. It hath lights on both ſides: The Glaſs of which is very handſome, tho' old. At the end of this Room is a Stair-caſe that leads up to the great Dortor: which Stair-caſe is a hardy piece of Building. And you muſt not neglect to viſit the Chapel of our Lady; behind which is ſomething of the ſame deſign with the *Holy Chapel* at the *Palais*.

Report says, That both were built by the same Architect, who lies buryed here.

But without tarrying long in viewing these things, you ought to go to the Library, which takes up all the upper Room of that Arm of the Cloister next the Church. It is, in truth, none of the fullest, but in recompence of that, all the Books are the choicest and of the best Editions that can be met with. In the last Age, when there was not such plenty of Libraries as at present, this here, was esteemed the principal Library of *Paris*. And at this day, if it doth not continue all out of the same reputation for Printed Books, yet for Manuscripts none will dispute the precedency, of which we can no where meet with so great a Quantity nor such Choice ones, unless it be in the King's Library. These Manuscripts are kept at the further end, in a little Chamber by themselves; which Room is full of them from the top to the bottom. Here are some of all Subjects, but chiefly of Religion; by means of which great Lights, several faults of Printers and ill Copiers have been discovered and amended: In a little Press in the great Library, they preserve several Volumes more choice and rare than the rest; amongst which is one called *The Psalter of St.* Germain; it being supposed to have been used by that Saint, who lived about the Year 560. in the Reign of *Childebert*, King of *France*, and *Justinian*, Emperor in the East. Formerly this Book was kept in the Sacristy, among the Reliques; but in regard it was so often desired to be seen by curious persons, it was removed hither: It is written in Letters of Gold and Silver, upon a Purple coloured Velom; and contains all the

Psalms

Pſalms of *David*. There is alſo in the ſame place a very ancient Miſſal, which according to all appearance, is more than 900. Years old: Certain Tablets of the Antients, made of ſmall Boards of Cedar, with a kind of Wax or Varniſh finely ſpread over them, upon which they writ with their Stile (or Steel Bodkin); and ſeveral other ſingularities of ſuch ſort, which deſerve to be conſidered; above all, one great Volume, full of Atteſtations of the Belief of ſeveral Greek Biſhops, touching Tranſubſtantiation: Which Atteſtations the Learned M. *Arnauld*, with much pains, procured from *Conſtantinople*, by the means of Monſieur *de Nointel*, Ambaſſador from *France* to the *Port*, for Authorities againſt thoſe of the pretended Reformed Religion, who maintained that the Greek Church was of their Opinion.

Having ſaid thus much of the Library, the Reader will not be diſpleas'd if I give ſome account of thoſe Excellent Works, which the Learned Monks of this Houſe have lately publiſht; of which the moſt uſeful and moſt conſiderable is St. *Auguſtin*'s Works, which they have interpreted and corrected according to the moſt antient and authentique Manuſcripts in all the Libraries in *Europe*, of which they have had an account. We have already received five great Volumes, to which the publick have given an univerſal applauſe, and they are continually employ'd about publiſhing the reſt with the ſame Purity. One may juſtly ſay, That there has not been any thing undertaken in this Age, of greater importance and advantage to Religion; in regard all the Diſputes that of late Years have happen'd among Divines on the ſub-

ject of Grace, have risen from the different interpretation of that Father. The Church is obliged to these Learned Monks, who deserve no less Glory for their Pains, than they have had Trouble in the undertaking, before they could bring the Work to this Condition. Father *Dom Luc d'Achery*, a Monk of this House, hath publisht the *Spicilegium*, and hath continued it to the Thirteenth Volume in *Quarto*, in which he hath collected together several antient Pieces, hitherto hid in the Libraries of his Order, and which had been lost in oblivion, without his care in thus shewing them to the light; to these Volumes he hath added learned Prefaces, which are a great help to the Curious.

But after the incomparable Book, which Father *Dom Jean Mabillon* has publisht two Years ago, nothing further can be wisht for; it is Entituled, *De Re Diplomatica*, in Folio, with a great number of Figures of antient Charters, which this Learned Author has decifer'd after the happiest way that can be; and thereupon he hath made most learned Remarques, to teach us how to know if they be Counterfeits, which will appear an easie thing to him who has read this Book. Those who have perused it can never sufficiently admire the Pains and Patience of the Author, in making such Learned Discoveries as are in it; and there is hardly any Work in which there appears more solid Judgment than in this; which is the cause that of the small number of Authors which we can reckon among the Learned, he is one of those who is most esteem'd and hath the greatest Reputation. We have also from his hand several Volumes of *Analects* (or *Fragments*) in *Octavo*, which he continues daily, with much care.

There

There are also in this Society, many other Learned Men who are continually employed upon divers subjects, from whose hands we shall have in a little time the Works of St. *Ambrose*. One may say further, to their Commendation, that there is not any Religious House where Idleness is more strictly avoided than in this.

We must know, that this Abby hath been in former times often Ruin'd, at the Incursions of Foreigners, it then standing out of the Town. The *Normens* and the *Danes* have Pillaged and burnt it three or four times, and it hath stood out some Sieges like a Fortified Town. It was at that time enclosed about with deep Ditches and strong Walls, which from one space to another were defended with round Towers, most of which, of later time, have been pulled down to build the Houses round about it; and there remain but two which are at the Gate, on that side next the *Rue St. Benoist*.

In regard it is difficult to observe the course of the Streets in St. *Germains* Quarter, as we have done in other parts of the Town; because things are not here in a Row as elsewhere: We shall therefore speak of the observable places severally, endeavouring, however, as near as we can, to describe them to the Curious in the same course, and thereby to spare their pains as much as may be.

The

The Palace of ORLEANS,

OTherwiſe call'd *The Palace of Luxembourg*, becauſe it ſtands in the ſame place where formerly ſtood a *Hôtel* of that name.

Of all the Houſes in *Paris*, and even in the whole Kingdom; there is none more regular, better deſign'd for Architecture, or more magnificent than this Palace. *Mary de Medicis*, Widow of *Henry* IV. cauſed it to be built, and for that purpoſe made uſe of the ableſt Artiſt of her time, named *Jacques de Broſſe*, the ſame perſon who deſigned the Portal of St. *Gervais*, of which I have already ſpoken. That great Queen ſpared no Coſts to leave Poſterity a Monument of her magnificence. All Foreign Travellers do agree, that in all *Italy*, there is nothing to be ſeen, where Art hath been obſerved with more exactneſs, and where more Grandeur and Majeſty appears, than in this building. It is compoſed of a great Square Court, at the further end of which is the main Body of the Building, accompanied at the ends with four Pavillions, and in the middle the *Avant-corps*, which makes a fifth, ſet off with Pillars. On each ſide of the foreſaid Court are two long Galleries a little lower than the reſt of the Building, each ſupported with 9 Arches, under which one may walk dry round about the Court. The Front of all this Palace is after the manner of an open Gallery, with a kind of Dome in the middle ſupported with Pillars, under which is the great Door

Door butting upon the *Ruë de Tournon*; at the upper part of which Street this Palace is ſituated, which adds much to the beauty of its *Avenue*. At each end of the Galleries, and alſo of the two Tarraſſes, which run along the fore-part of the Court, are two other great Pavillions, which ſtand in the ſame Line with the Face of the Building. The Architecture of this Palace conſiſts of Pilaſters, except about the great Portal, and on the Garden ſide before a little Dome, which ſerves for a Chapel, where are ſome Pillars which ſtand off from the Work. The Orders obſerved in this Work are the Tuſcan, and the Dorick, with an Attique above; and on the Garden ſide over the Tuſcan and Dorick, is an Ionick, which makes a third Order compleat, with Baluſtrades round about the top; as alſo Frontons and Faces, on which are great Statues in cumbent poſtures, ſupporting Crowns. This excellent Architecture is ſtill more beautiful, by reaſon of the *Boſſage* that runs all over the Work, no other Ornaments being neceſſary. All that you ſee here is according to the plain and true Rules of Art, which is the cauſe that all thoſe who are any thing knowing in Architecture, take more delight in conſidering this Palace, and obſerve more beauties in it, than thoſe who regard only the things without knowing the true value. This Palace is at preſent inhabited by two illuſtrious Princeſſes, Daughters of the late Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother of *Lewis* the XIII. On the left hand as you come in are the Apartments of *Mademoiſell d'Orleans*, and on the right thoſe of Madam the Dutcheſs of *Guiſe*, her Siſter. In the firſt mentioned are ſeveral excellent *Plafons*, and very

rich

rich Furniture; in the laſt among other things, you ought to ſee the Gallery painted by the Famous *Rubens* of *Antwerp*, who was invited from *Flanders* on purpoſe to paint it. Theſe Paintings are great Pictures on the Pannels between the Diviſions, in which are repreſented the principal actions of *Henry* the IV his Life, more eſpecially thoſe in which *Mary* of *Medicis* had any concern. No Man can deſire to ſee any thing more exactly deſigned or better perform'd: but that which is moſt to be admired is the excellent Colouring which this famous Maſter uſed in his Works, in which thing he ſurpaſt all others. Often do the Young Painters come and ſtudy in this Gallery, and in regard it is all throughout of his manner, they may eaſily here learn the Ideas of Excellent *Peinture*. The Garden was formerly very beautiful, and full of little Groves and cover'd Walks; but ſeveral hard Winters having killed many of the Trees, it hath been thought neceſſary to cut up the reſt to make room for others, which they have already begun to plant; at the end of the great Walk, before the *Parterre*, they deſigned to make a Fountain; ſo much of it as is already made, is of a very good kind of Architecture. It is a kind of *Niche*, adorn'd in the fore-part with four great Tuſcan Pillars, charg'd with Congelations, on which are Sea-Gods holding Vaſes, with a great *Cartouche*, in which are the Armes of *France*, and thoſe of *Medicis* impaled.

There is nothing more, very remarkable, unleſs it be the Baluſtrade of white Marble in the forepart of the Tarraſſes, which incloſe the Parterre; but it is not yet finiſht. From hence you ought to go and viſit

The

The Hotel de CONDE'.

HEre lives Monſieur *the Prince*, firſt Prince of the Blood, with all his Illuſtrious Family. The building of this Houſe is not extraordinary. It was formerly the *Hôtel de Retz*, and being built at divers times by ſnatches, as conveniency would allow, the Symmetry was not over carefully obſerved; but as to the Furniture it is difficult to ſee any elſewhere more magnificent or more numerous. There are Pictures done by all the excellent Maſters, extraordinary Tapiſtries, which did formerly belong to the illuſtrious Houſe of *Montmorency*, and Jewels fairer than in any Houſe of *Europe*. Here is alſo a Library very numerous, in which you may meet with ſome very curious Books and Writings extream rare. But that which you ought moſt to endeavour to ſee is the Garden, which in a ſpace of Ground ſmall enough, ſhews all the beauties and ſingularities which Art and Nature joyned together can produce. There are here certain Rooms or Arbours, made by *Hollanders*, with abundance of Induſtry: At the end of each walk ſtands a ſmall Triumphal Arch of the ſame work. In Summer this Garden is full of Oranges and Jaſmins, which makes the Walk here in the Evening moſt delicious.

In the *Ruë Vaugirad*, which runs along before *Luxembourg* Houſe, ſtands the Little *Hôtel de Bourbon*, otherwiſe called the Little *Luxembourg*,

bourg, which *Cardinal de Richelieu* cauſed to be beautified for his Niece the Dutcheſs of *Aiguillon*, with great Expence, as one may eaſily perceive by the Excellent *Plafons*, and more eſpecially that in the great Hall, which coſt a great price: Here was in thoſe days very magnificent Furniture, and all ſorts of Curioſities extreamly rare; but they have been ſince diſperſed into ſeveral hands upon the Death of that Dutcheſs.

Hard by, and on the ſame ſide of the way, are the Nuns *du Calvaire*, of Saint *Benet*'s Order; here Founded in the Year 1020. by Queen *Mary* of *Medicis*. Their Church and Convent hath nothing of extraordinary, no more than

The Convent of the Nuns *du Precieux Sang*, which ſtands in the ſame Street. A little higher is

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The Convent of the Carmes Dechauſſez, *or diſcalced* Carmelite Friers.

THis Monaſtery was Founded about the beginning of the laſt Age, by the Liberalities of certain Burgeſſes of *Paris*; who beſtowed a ſmall Houſe, Situated in this place, on the Carmelite Friers, who came from *Spain*, and brought into *France* the Reform which St. *Tereſa* had made in the Order of Mount *Carmel*. In the Year 1613 they began the Foundation; and *Mary de Medicis* laid the firſt Stone of their Church, as we may perceive by this

this Inſcription, which was ſet over the place:

MARIA MEDICÆA MATER FUNDAMENTUM HUJUS ECCLESIÆ POSUIT. 1613.

Mary de Medicis *the Mother, laid the Foundation of this Church*, 1613.

Chancellor *Seguier* declared himſelf their Protector, and became a great Benefactor; among other things he gave them wherewithal to build their great Altar; which is of a very handſome deſign, adorned with Corinthian Pillars of black Marble, and ſeveral Figures repreſenting the principal Saints of this Order. All the Church is of the Tuſcan order of building; yet, in truth, it is none of the moſt regular. In the middle there is a Dome, painted in the top by a Chanon of the Church of *Leige*, named *Bertolet*, who was no bad Painter, as one may well judge by this Work; which repreſents the Aſſumption of *Elias*, in a Chariot of Fire, and his Mantle falling on his Diſciple *Eliſha*, who receives it with open Arms.

There are in this Church two Chapels that deſerve a particular conſideration. The firſt of which is on the left hand, under the Dome, and Dedicated to the Holy Virgin; in which there is a Statue of white Marble, the fineſt that can be ſeen: It was made at *Rome*, by a Diſciple of the Famous Cavalier *Bernin*, and coſt a great expence to bring it from thence. It is not

not eaſie ever to meet with a better figure than this. It repreſents the Holy Virgin ſitting and holding her Infant on her Knee, who ſmiles and extends his little Arms to embrace her. All that one can wiſh to ſee in a compleat and finiſht Statue, is to be found in this; and all Men ought to conſider it as the beſt Piece in the Kingdom. The Niche in which it ſtands over the Altar is of the Deſign of Cavalier *Bernin*, it is adorn'd with four Corinthian Pillars of a vein'd Marble. The other Chapel is over againſt this, and dedicated to St. *Tereſa*, as appears by the Picture in the middle. This Chapel is adorn'd with Marble Pillars, of a compoſite Order, but very ſingular, with Feſtons on the Freeſe; but this is the Architects own fancy, and there are but few examples of ſuch Work. However the whole is very handſom and pleaſing to the view. The Baluſtrades of theſe two Altars, and that alſo of the great Altar which ſtands between 'em, are of a choice ſort of Marble. The reſt of the Church hath nothing at all extraordinary, unleſs it be the white painting, with which it is all over painted, which has a Gloſs, and ſhines like Marble. It is ſaid that theſe Fathers have a Secret to make it thus, and that they are not willing to diſcover the myſtery to any.

In the inner part of the Houſe there is nothing remarkable but the Library, which tho' it be but little, and the number of Books very ſmall, yet it ought to be ſeen if it were only for the delicate proſpect which it hath over the Neighbouring Fields. Theſe Fathers have the handſomeſt Gardens and the beſt kept in all *Paris*, which is not to their ſmall advantage, for in regard

gard they eat no Flesh, they have from their own Gardens sufficient of Roots and Pulse, and the like, whereon to subsist without buying.

In a Street at the end of this, which is call'd the *Ruë du Regard*, is a small House lately built, whose prospects are all upon the Neighbouring Gardens, and is extream neat and handsom.

The Fortress where the Academists of M. *Bernardy* exercise is not far off. It stands near the Walls of the *Palais d' Orleans*, inclosed in a little piece of Ground, and serves for this use only. Here they make their attaques as regular, as if at the taking of a place of the greatest importance.

In the *Ruë Cassette* near the *Carmes* of which I have been speaking, is, *The Monastery of the Nuns of the Holy Sacrament*, who owe their Foundation to the late Dutchess of *Orleans*, Second Wife of Monsieur *Gaston* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, Son of *Henry* the IV. and Brother of *Lewis* the XIII. This Illustrious Princess who was of a most exemplary Piety, was their great Benefactress, and gave them wherewithal to build their Church, and their great Altar; which last is of a very handsom Wainscot work, Marble painted, and the Ornaments gilt, all which shows very handsomly, but this is all that is here to be seen. Every *Thursday* they sing here a Salutation of the Holy Sacrament, at which a great number of Devout Persons assist, and offer up their Prayers.

In the Street call'd *Ruë du Pot de fer*, which also butts against the *Ruë Vaugirard*, is

The

The Noviciat *of the* Jeſuites.

THE Church of theſe Fathers is but ſmall, but in recompence of that, it is one of the handſomeſt and beſt deſigned for Architecture in *Paris*. It is ſaid that one of the Fathers of this Society named Father *Marlange*, drew the deſign, and having well obſerved the faults of that in the *Ruë St. Anthonie*, of Father *de Rant*'s deſigning, he alter'd many things. This Father being conſulted with about the work of this Church, would not meddle till the General had given him permiſſion to do what he thought proper, without being obliged to obſerve the orders of any one whatſoever of the Society. After this he undertook the building, which is not ſo big as the other, but it infinitely ſurpaſſes it in Regularity. The Portal is of Pilaſters of the Dorick Order, and over them the Ionick Order. The inſide is alſo of Dorick Pilaſters ſupporting a Corniſh, between the *Triglifes*, of which are ſeveral Ornaments repreſenting the Inſtruments of our Lord's Paſſion. The great Altar is but very plain of Joyners Work, adorn'd with two Corinthian Pillars. But that which ſets off this Altar infinitely beyond the faireſt of the Kingdom, is the great Picture which you ſee there of the famous *Pouſſin*, one of the beſt which that able Maſter ever did. All the Curious eſteem this piece extreamly, and look upon it as the beſt in *France* for exactneſs of deſign: Notwithſtanding the objection of

of ſome Criticks, who ſay the Ear of St. *Francis Xavier*, who is here repreſented on his Knees, working a Miracle, is bigger than it ought to be.

After you have ſeen the Church, you ought to ask to ſee the Chapel of the Congregation, which lies on the left Hand of the Door, as you come in. It is adorn'd with a gilt Wainſcot, and Pictures from ſpace to ſpace; and in the Ceeling a Plafon well Painted. On the Feſtivals the Altar is adorned with a rich Furniture of Silver, which the Members of this Society have given.

The whole Houſe is very Commodious, tho' it be of no great extent, by reaſon it is all encloſed by four Streets on every ſide. The following Inſcription is cut on the firſt Stone of the Church, which was laid by the late Duke of *Vernevil*.

D. O. M.

S. FRANCISCO XAVERIO
INDIARUM APOSTOLO.
ANNO CHRISTI M. DC. XXX.

PONTIFICATUS URBANI OCTAVI ANNO SEPTIMO.
REGNI LUDOVICI DECIMI TERTII ANNO VIGESIMO.
GENERALATUS R. P MUTII VITELESCHI ANNO DECIMO QUARTO.
ÆDIS FACIENDÆ PRIMUM LAPIDEM POSUIT S. P. HENRICUS DE BOURBON, EPISCOPUS METENSIS, S. R. I. PRIN-

PRINCEPS, ABBAS S. GERMANI, DECIMO APRILIS.

To Almighty God.

To St. Francis Xavier *Apoſtle of the* Indies,
In the Year of our Lord M. DC. XXX.

In the Seventh Year of the Pontificate of Urban *the Eighth.*
In the Twentieth Year of the Reign of Lewis *the Thirteenth.*
In the Fourteenth Year of the Generalate of the Reverend Father Mutius Viteleſco.
Henry *of* Bourbon, *Biſhop of* Mets, *Prince of the Empire, and Abbot of St.* Germains, *laid the firſt Stone of this Church, on the Tenth of* April.

Poſterity ought to know that Monſieur *Deſnoïers*, Secretary of State built this Church at his own Expence.

The next thing of Note is The Church of S. *Sulpice*, the only Pariſh Church in all the Quarter of St. *Germains*, and upon this account it is the greateſt of *Paris*. This was formerly but a ſmall piece of building as is eaſily to be obſerved, by the remaining part of the Nave, which as yet is not quite pull'd down, which was ſo ſmall that it could not contain the tenth part of the Pariſhioners. On this account about

about 25. or 30. Years ago, they begun the new Edifice which we ſee at preſent, an undertaking ſo large, and the expence ſo great, that the Quire is hardly yet finiſhed, with all the Liberalities the Pariſhioners can raiſe. So much as is done is the whole Quire, which is of a noble deſign. The inſide is ſupported with high Arches, and between Arch and Arch Corinthian Pilaſters, over which a Corniſh that ſupports the Vault, which is perfectly well made and very ſolid, tho' very high. Round about between the Quire and the Chapels is a long Corridor, which is capable of holding a great number of People, who may from thence behold all that is done at the great Altar, where divine Offices are performed with great edification, eſpecially on the Feſtival days.

At one of the Pilaſters ſtanding between two Chapels, you may read the Epitaph of the famous Monſieur *de Marolles*, Abbot of *Villeloin*, the greateſt Tranſlater into our Language we ever had, and who enriched it with abundance of Authors which were never before in *French*. Monſieur the Abbot *de la Chambre*, his intimate Friend and Executor of his Will, cauſed it to be ſet up in this place to his Memory. It is a *Medaille* of white Marble, and in it his Picture, on which a weeping Cupid leans, holding in his Hand a Torth reverſed. This is the Inſcription.

MICHAELI DE MAROLLES,
ABBATI DE VILLELOIN,
GENERIS NOBILITATE,
MORUM CANDORE,
RELIGIONE SINCERA,
VARIA

VARIA ERUDITIONE
CLARISSIMO,
QUI OBIT OCTOGENARIO MAJOR,
PRID. NON. MAR. AN. 1681.

PETRUS DE LA CHAMBRE MARINI
FILIUS TESTAMENTI CURATOR,
AMICO OPTIMO MONUMENTUM
POSUIT.

To Michael De Marolles, *Abbot of* Villeloin, *Famous for his noble Birth, the sweetneſs of his Diſpoſition, the ſincerity of his Religion, and the Variety of his Learning, who dyed being above Fourſcore Years old, the day before the Nones of* March, 1681.

Peter de la Chambre *the Son of* Marinus, *his Executor, erected this Monument to his beſt Friend.*

He was, perhaps, the ableſt perſon of his Age in the knowledge of Prints. He had Collected a very great number which are now to be ſeen in the King's Cabinet. *Amian Marcellin* was the laſt Author which he Tranſlated, at the end of which Book you may ſee a Catalogue of all the pieces that have been publiſhed in his name.

In the reſt of this Church there is nothing extraordinary, unleſs it be a little Stair-caſe of one direct Line, winding like a Snail ſhell from the bottom to the top. It is all of Free ſtone and very

very high, it reaching to the Roof of the Church.

The Seminary, Houſe of St. *Sulpitius* is near the Church; the building is great and ſpacious, and was raiſed at the expences of *Mouſieur de Bretonvilliers*, who alſo hath furniſhed it at his own Coſts. Obſerve here, eſpecially the Chapel, the Plafon of which was Painted by M. *le Brun*, in which he hath repreſented the Aſſumption: This is one of the fineſt things that he ever did.

St. *Germain's Fair* is kept near St. *Sulpice* at the end of the *Ruë de Tournon*; it begins at the Feaſt of the *Purification*. 2 *Feb.* and laſts to the firſt Day of *Lent*, nay it continues often to *Eaſter*. The place is not extraordinary; it is compoſed of ſeveral cover'd Walks, diſpoſed in a ſquare form, and croſſing one another. Here the Shop-keepers and Merchants keep their Stations, and ſell here generally all kind of Merchandize whatſoever. Tradeſmen are priviledged to come to this Fair from all parts. There are ſome Shops here full of very rich Commodities and very curious things. And in that of M. *Herot*, you may meet with ſome Pictures of very great price.

Monſieur the Abbot *Bourdelot* dwells in the *Ruë de Tournon*, whoſe profound Learning has gain'd him mighty reputation. Every Wedneſday he holds Conferences in his Houſe, and the principal Diſcourſes are in the Phyſicks.

In the *Ruë Gerance* behind *St. Sulpice*, is the *Hôtel de Leon*, belonging to the Marqueſs of *Sourdiac*, who built it after the Deſigns of the Sieur *Robellini*: but it being unfiniſhed, we ſee but a ſmall part of thoſe Beauties, which would

have

have appear'd in case the Work had been continued.

From hence we go to the *Premontrez*, whose House stands in a square place as you enter into the *Ruë de Seve*, at the meeting of Six Streets. Their Church is small, the *Portal* is of the Sieur *Dorbay*'s Work. The Queen-Mother gave wherewithal to raise it. And these Fathers owe their Establishment to that pious Princess.

Further on is the *Abbaïe aux Bois*, of the *Cistercian* Order. They were removed hither from *Picardy* about Sixty years since. Near this is

The Hospital for Distracted people, call'd *Les Petites-Maisons*, here you may see a Crucifix of great esteem, and done by an excellent Master.

In the same Street also is the Hospital call'd *Les Incurables*, the lower Rooms of which Hospital are curiously vaulted, and the Diseased people lookt after very carefully. The Church hath nothing in it extraordinary. It is contrived in the middle of the Apartments, equally distant from the Men and Women. They receive none into this House, but such as are afflicted with incurable Diseases.

From the *Ruë de Seve* you pass into the *Ruë de Grenelle*, which begins at the *Carrefour* or open place of the *Red Cross*, near the *Premontrez*. The first thing you take notice of in this Street is the *Hôtel d'Auvergne*, in which dwells Monsieur the Count *d'Auvergne*, Colonel General of the Light Horse of *France*, Brother of the Duke of *Boüillon*, and Nephew of the famous Monsieur *de Turenne*. This *Hôtel* is not extraordinary well built, but the Garden is large and very pleasant. Further on at the Corner of the *Ruë*

du

du Bacq, ſtands a large Houſe, and very convenient habitation, in which the Spaniſh Embaſſador uſed to live.

Near this place dwells a Sculptor, at whoſe Houſe you may ſee ſeveral Bas-reliefs, not ill deſigned, they are of the manner of one named *Vanobſtal*, originally of *Bruxelles*, who was the firſt that brought the guſt of Bas-reliefs into *France*, out of *Italy*. There are ſome things of his at *Verſailles*, which are very much eſteem'd, more eſpecially thoſe over the Doors of the Grotto.

Beyond this is the *Hôtel de Navailles*, a well built Houſe; it conſiſts of one great ſquare Pavillion, high raiſed, and overlooking all the adjacent Gardens, which renders the aboad very pleaſant. Here formerly dwelt Monſieur *de Cogneux*, who built it. From hence you come to

The Houſe of the Sieur *Roland*, one of the moſt knowing and Curious Men of all *Paris* in Buildings. This Houſe, as alſo the Gardens, which have all the delights one can deſire, are worth ſeeing. Here are Fountains, Arbours, Perſpectives, and Parterres of the beſt ſort. The Apartments are neatly furniſh'd, and all things handſom, eſpecially the Stair-caſe, which is of a ſingular deſign, and well approved by the Curious. At the end of this Street, in the adjoyning Fields, you diſcover

The Hotel Royal, *called* Les Invalides.

OF all the King's Buildings, there is not any in which there appears more of magnificence and piety together than in this, ſince all that prodigious expence which hath been beſtow'd on this Work is ſolely intended for the maintenance of crippled Souldiers; who being diſabled to ſerve any longer in the Army, would be forced to lead a Languiſhing and Miſerable life, were it not for the ſupport which they find in this Houſe, where they are ſupply'd with all things, and may end the courſe of their Lives in the Exerciſe of Chriſtian Piety. But that which is not a little ſurpriſing is, that all this vaſt Edifice was compleated, as it now is, in leſs than Eight Years, and in the height of the War.

About the Year 16**. they began to lay the firſt Foundations of this curious Structure, which at preſent makes one of the Chief Ornaments of *Paris*. It is exactly ſquare, and contains in its Circumference five Courts of the ſame Figure, one great one in the middle, and two leſſer on each ſide, all which are compaſt about with Apartments, in which the Souldiers have their ſeveral Lodgings. That in the middle is much greater than the reſt, and the buildings about it are of a handſom Symmetry. They are compoſed of two rows of Arches, one above the other, which makes ſo many Corridors or Galleries,

Galleries, by means of which you may walk dry round the Court. The top of the Buildings are adorn'd with Ornaments, repreſenting Trophies of Armes, and ſuch like things, which make a very handſom Show. At the end of the Court, juſt oppoſite to the principal Entry, is the Portal of the Church, compoſed of two ranks of Pillars, the firſt or lowermoſt of the Compoſite order, and the ſecond of the Corinthian. Here you may enter into that part of the Church which is appointed for thoſe of the Houſe: as for thoſe who come from abroad they are building another part already ſomewhat advanced, and this will be incomparably more magnificent. The Model in little may be ſeen in a Pavillion raiſed on purpoſe; if it be performed according to this Model, nothing can be ſeen more glorious or of a greater deſign. It will be a Dome very high raiſed, under which the great Altar is to be placed, which will be enricht with all the moſt beautiful Ornaments, which the moſt ſtudied Architecture can produce. The Covering is to be gilt like that at *Val de Grace*, but they intend this to be more regular, and better perform'd, both for the diſpoſition and the Ornaments. You ought to ſee the Infirmaries, which are divided from the reſt of the Houſe, but not far off. The Beds are neat, and the Sick receive there all the help and aſſiſtance that is neceſſary, they are ſerved by the *Siſters of the Charity of St. Lazar*'s, who make it their particular profeſſion to wait upon the Sick in all parts of the Town, as well as in this Houſe. But that which Strangers ought to obſerve more eſpecially, are the four great Refectories which are on each ſide of the middle Court, where you will

ſee painted in *Freſquo*, the principal Sieges and Battels which *France* has gain'd againſt her Enemies. Few Pictures are more exactly deſign'd, or can ſhew more variety and life than theſe; the ſight of which things cannot chooſe but give a very great pleaſure, to thoſe who were concern'd in the Actions repreſented. There is in this Houſe a certain Souldier works in Tapiſtry, whom you ought not to forget to viſit. As you go out you may obſerve the Front of the building, with the great Court before it, compaſt about with a dry Ditch, and a Wall of Freeſtone, from which you have a delicate Proſpect. They keep Guard at the Gates here in the ſame manner as in a Citadel, thereby to preſerve the Souldiers in Health, and free from Idleneſs. The Diſcipline which they obſerve in this Houſe is admirably exact; and the Fathers of the Miſſion, who have the Care and Conduct of the place, acquit themſelves very worthily.

All that remains of Note in this Quarter, after you have ſeen the *Invalids*, is

The *Hôtel*, in which dwells Monſieur *the Commandeur de Haute-Feüille*, Embaſſador from *Malta*, in a Street behind the *Petites-Maiſons*. Here you may ſee very Curious Pictures, with many other great Rarities, which can hardly be met with elſewhere.

Near this, in the *Rüe du Bac*, is the *Seminary of the Foreign-Miſſions*, where of late they have built a Church, the Roof whereof is very ſurprizing, it is indeed but low, becauſe they deſign to raiſe a ſecond Church upon this. It is the Invention of the Sieur *du Buiſſon*, an able Architect. From this Houſe are ſent Miſſionaries into the *Indies* to Preach the Goſpel there to Infi-

dels,

dels, in which office they acquit themſelves with a very great Zeal, and their endeavours are bleſt with marvellous Succeſs, as we perceive by the Relations of Monſieur the Biſhop of *Heliopolis*, and all the other Travellers that come from thoſe parts, who relate moſt ſurprizing things.

In the *Rüe St. Dominique* is the *Noviciat of the Reformed Jacobins*, whoſe Church is now building, and will be none of the leaſt handſom of *Paris*. The Sieur *Bulet*, who is the City Architect, hath undertaken the building of this Church, as alſo of the Houſes round about, which bring theſe Fathers a conſiderable Revenue, and are well built. On the other ſide of the way is

The *Hôtel de Luines*, heretofore call'd the *Hôtel de Chevreuſe*, whoſe name has been changed ſince the death of the Dutcheſs of *Chevreuſe*, on whoſe account it was firſt built. The Apartments are very handſom and convenient, and the Sieur *le Muet* made the deſign.

In the ſame *Rüe Saint Dominique*, you may perceive a new Houſe built by order of the *Hôtel-Dieu*, whoſe Porch is very pretty, it ſtands at the further part of the Court, and is ſupported by Dorick Pillars, which ſhew curiouſly as you enter. The whole Houſe is of the deſign of the Sieur *le Due*.

In the *Petite Rüe Guillaume*, ſtands a large Houſe in which dwells Monſieur *Talon*, Advocat General; the Structure is extream handſom, the Apartments very pleaſant, having all their proſpects upon the adjoining Gardens, the Court is great, and, in fine, it appears that there were no coſts ſpared in the building; but that which gives it the beſt Ornament is the

excellent Library in it, compoſed of the rareſt and ſcarceſt things, both for Manuſcripts and Printed Books.

The Hoſpital call'd La Charite

THis Hoſpital is ſituated in the outermoſt part of the Town, in which the Curious muſt not expect to find any pleaſing Sights; but Poor Sick People, who are ſerved very neatly by the Brothers of the Order of St. *John of God*, who mind no other buſineſs but to aſſiſt and comfort theſe poor People, and to procure for them freely all ſuch things as they need. Here are three or four great Rooms full of Beds on each ſide. In their Church you may ſee the Tomb of *P. Bernard*, who dyed in the Reputation of Sanctity, his Statue here repreſents him to the Life, kneeling.

Near the Door of this Church, on that ſide next the *Rue Tarane*, is a new built Fountain of a very handſom deſign, on which theſe Verſes of Monſieur *Santeüil* are graven:

QUEM PIETAS APERIT MISERORUM IN COMMODA FONTEM,

INSTAR AQUÆ LARGAS FUNDERE MONSTRAT OPES.

M. DC. LXXV.

The

This Fountain for the needy built, doth ſhew,
Your Charity ſhould ſtill like Water flow,

M. DC. LXXV.

In the *Rüe des Saints Peres*, adjoining is the *Hôtel de Briſſac*, whoſe building is very regular: Here is a Gallery with ſeveral Apartments very delightſom.

The *Hotel de S. Simon* is in the ſame Street. This is very well placed, having the great Street call'd the *Rüe Tarane* over againſt it, which gives it an advantagious View. It was built by *M. Salvois*, who made uſe of the Sieur *Gittar*'s deſigns.

The Houſe where now dwells the Princeſs of *Wirtemberg*, is not far from hence. The Garden behind which hath a delicate air.

Almoſt over againſt the laſt mention'd Houſe, ſtands another, which tho' it makes outwardly no great ſhow; yet at the further part of the Court there you may ſee a piece of Perſpective very well Painted, wherein at a diſtance you diſcover a Triumphal Arch *à l'antique*, which ſhows well afar off.

THE RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE'.

YOU must observe that this Street changes its name in three places, all along by the Garden Walls of St. *German's* Abby, it is called the *Rüe du Columbier*; further about the middle it is call'd the *Rüe Jacob*, and at the end, the *Rue de l' Universite'*. It is full of handsom Houses, and most new built. But the most remarkable and the greatest Curiosity to see, is

The Cabinet of Monsieur Blondel.

Before we speak any thing of the Rarities in this rich Cabinet, it is convenient to say somewhat of those excellent Works which Monsieur *Blondel* hath written. This learned person is so well known among all Scholars, that it would be difficult to say any thing in his commendation which is not known already. It is sufficient to give the Reader an Idea of his merit and profound Knowledge, to say only that the King made choice of him to teach the Mathematicks to Monseigneur the *Dauphin*, and appointed him Director of the Royal Academy of Architecture, establish'd in the *Palais Brion*, and composed as all men know of the ablest Men of the King-

Kingdom in this Science. The names of the present Members are,

M. *Blondel*, Director, *Maréchal de Camp* to the King's Armies, and Mathematick-master to Monseigneur the *Dauphin*.
M. *Perault*.
M. *le Vau*, the Elder.
M. *le Pautre*.
M. *Gittard*.
M. *Bruan*.
M. *D'Orbay*.
M. *Mansard*.
M. *Filibien*, who is the Secretary, and has publish'd several excellent Works, as we have already mention'd in the first part of this Book P. 38. where we treated of the Kings Antique Statues at the *Palais Brion*.

Monsieur *Perault* of this Academy, hath publish'd a Learned Translation of *Vitruvius*, enriched with a great number of Figures; and but a while ago another Book of Architecture Entituled, *L'Ordonnance des cinq especes de Colonnes des Anciens*, highly esteemed by the Curious.

But to return to Monsieur *Blondel*, we are obliged to him for the new Plan of *Paris*, it being performed by his directions, according to the express Order which the King gave to the *Burgesses*, not to suffer any one to undertake this Work but him, since it is well known, none could perform it so well as himself. It is to be seen at his House only, and contains 12 Sheets. The new Embellishments, as also the Town Gates lately raised, and all designed by him, are ingraved in the Edges. The same Author hath

also publish'd *A Treatise of Architecture* in three Volumes, which were read as Lectures in the Academy, the Preface before which is very eloquent and full of Instruction: *A Treatise of Geometry Speculative and Practical*, in two Volumes in Quarto; and another *Of Arithmetick*, in the same manner as he taught them to Monseigneur the *Dauphin*: Also *The manner of Fortifying Places*, wherein are ingraved very curious Plans of the best Fortifications that are in the World: *The Comparison of Pindar and Horace*, Dedicated to M. *le Premier*, President *de Lamoignon*: *The Solution of the four principal Problemes of Architecture*, in Folio: *Of the Royal Impression in the Louvre*, adorn'd with Figures: *The Art of casting Bombes*, in Quarto; and lastly, another which came forth but the beginning of the last year, Entituled, *The History of the Roman Kalendar*, in which you may see not only all the several Manners which the antients made use of to count their Time, but also all that has past in reducing the Computation of time to the form that is now used, and the difficulties which have been met with before it was brought to the present regulation. This Book is so full of curious Learning, that there is hardly any sort of People to whom it is not profitable: He hath also given us hopes of several other Books, which may be publish'd in time, they being ready for the Press; and they are these:

Galileus promotus de resistentia solidorum.
Geometrick Elements of Medieties.
A Treatise of Algebra.
A Treatise of the Motion of Celestial Bodies.
A Treatise of Dialling.
A Treatise of Mechanick Arts.

A

A Treatise of the Properties of Pullies.
A Treatise of Attacking and Defending of Places.
Miscellanies of divers pieces of the Mathematicks and Physicks.
A Translation of Sermotti's *3d. and 6th. Book of Architecture.*
A Second Edition of Francis Savot's French *Architecture, augmented with a great number of Notes.*

But Books are not the only things that have made M. *Blondel* famous, the great Exploits which he hath perform'd in the Wars as well by Sea as Land: The Negotiations in which he has been employed with Foreign Princes; and in fine, the long Voyages which he has performed in the four parts of the World, wherein he has seen all that is observable, and thereby attained so perfect a Knowledge in all things, that the reputation of his Experience and Abilities hath justly acquired him the quality of a Counsellor of State.

He hath here one of the most curious Cabinets that is at present in *Paris*, in which are several Rarities of all the best and choicest kinds, and no less choicely preserved. Among other things, he hath here several original Pictures of *Palma*, of *Paul Veronese*, of *Guido*, and of the famous *Poussin*, several Land-skips of *Paul Bril*, of *Corneille*, of *Breugle*, of *Fouquiere*, of *Lucas*, and of divers others. Pieces of Fruit of *Labrador*, of *Sommes*; and of Flowers of *Picard*, of *Mario Delfiori*, and of others: Also a great number of Limnings and Miniatures after the best Painters; as *Raphaël*, *Caracke*, and *Poussin*. Here are

alſo 200. Leaves of the ſame Work repreſenting Birds, beſides thoſe of Animals, which they made at *Limoges* in the laſt Age upon Gold and Silver; the ſecret of which work is at preſent loſt, and which things are now ſold at exceſſive Rates. Here are ſome Pictures of inlaid Wood, whoſe Colours are as beautiful as if they had been wrought with a Pencil.

But that which is infinitely more curious than all the reſt, is the great number of Agates, among which there are 40 greater than the reſt, moſt of them are antique, and repreſent Deities, Emperors Heads, and Sacrifices, and are admirably well cut: Thoſe which are modern are graved by *Coldoré*, a famous Lapidary, and by ſeveral others as great Artiſts; with theſe a ſmall Chain of ſix great grains of Agate alſo.

Still theſe are not the moſt precious things of this Cabinet, there are ſome things of greater eſteem, as 12 Bracelets compoſed of Agates, Cornelians, Onyx, Jaſper, and of prime Emeralds adorn'd with Gold, which altogether make 150. antique Gravings, repreſenting *Roman* Deities, and all the Emperors from *Julius Cæſar* to *Labienus Poſthumus*, with 36. Empreſſes; among the Emperors the Heads of *Peſcenius Niger*, and the 2 *Africans* are very curiouſly cut in Onyx. This Suit is lookt upon as one of the moſt ſingular Rarities that is at preſent, and it is without diſpute the only thing of this kind in the whole World. For we never yet knew of any Man who collected a Suit of antique graved Stones as has been uſually done of Medals; and this here hath been the Work of four of the moſt famous *Vertuoſi* that ever were in *France*, who have above 50 Years uſed their endeavours to render

render this Collection compleat as it now is. Besides these there are four other Agates graved hollow representing the History of the *Triumvirate*, the Heads of *Cæsar*, *Mark Anthony*, and *Lepidus*, are upon the three principal, and that of *Cleopatra* on the other. On a green Oriental Jasper of an Oval Figure which is placed in the middle, is represented a Pillar, at the Foot of which a Souldier holds up the point of his Dagger: This Pillar was call'd by the Antients *Columna execrata*, in regard the Senate and M. *Anthony* caused it to be raised to the memory of *Julius Cæsar*, and that all the Souldiers might come before this Pillar, and here swear to Revenge the death of that great Emperor. This Pillar was taken down by *Dolabella*. The Inscription graven about this curious Agate explains the History, and is this,

MART VL. AUX. D. JUL. LACRI.

Which signifies, *Marti, ultori, auxiliatori, Divo Julio Lacrimæ.*

To Mars, *the Revenger, the Helper, to* Divus Julius *Tears.*

Upon this Pillar stands an Urn, and the *Sidus Julium* on one side, which, as Historians say, appear'd after the Death of *Cæsar*.

The other things are several Rings of Gold, adorn'd with precious Stones, as Rubies, Emeralds, and Oriental Topazes, a great Diamond

in

in manner of a Button, very perfect; another Yellowiſh but very lively; an Aigue of the Sea, oriental; a great Violet-colour Ruby of 28. grains; an Opal of the Eaſt in the form of a little Lion; three great Boxes full of Stones graved of the antique, ſome hollow'd, and ſome in relief; ſeveral rare Shells of ſtrange faſhions; a Suit of one hundred Imperial Medals of Silver, and one hundred others of *Greek* and *Roman*, the beſt choſen of *Padoüan*.

As there want no Rarities in this rich Cabinet, you may ſee here alſo ſeveral *Perſian* and *Turkiſh* Armes, as Cimeters, Daggers, and Knives of Damask't Steel, whoſe hilts and handles are of Stone inlaid with Gold, and enricht with Jewels. There are alſo Japan Works, and the beſt ſort of Porcelains; curious Books; ſome pieces of Ivory wrought in Sculpture, with a good quantity of Roſary-Beads of Agate; and a thouſand other things of ſuch ſort, which would require a long deſcription, if we ſhould mention all in particular.

All that you ſee in this Cabinet is of unuſual Beauty, the Collection having been made by one who was perfectly knowing in theſe matters, and who ſpared no Coſts to attain the thing which pleaſed him. On this account you will find in this Houſe ſufficient to ſatisfie any Mans Curioſity. And the Civility with which they are ſhewn gives no leſs ſatisfaction to the Beholders, than the Rarities themſelves occaſion Admiration.

Beyond this on the ſame ſide of the way in the *Rüe de l'Univerſité*, ſtands the *Hôtel Tambonneau*, perfectly well built, and deſigned by the Sieur *le Veau*.

The

The reſt of this Street, deſerves not much pains to examine it, tho' there be ſeveral good Capacious Houſes in it, among others that of Monſieur the *Grand Provoſt*.

Alſo the Sieur *Logeois* otherwiſe call'd the Marqueſs of *Imbercour*, one of the Farmers General of the five great Farms, hath built here a great and convenient Houſe, which will coſt him above 24000. Crowns before it be quite finiſh'd.

You muſt not neglect to viſit M. *Pelitot*, over againſt the *Hôtel Tambonneau*; he is one of the ableſt Enamellers in *Europe*, and makes thoſe curious Pictures in Enamel, which are ſet about with Diamonds, and preſented to Embaſſadors; and ſometimes they are ſet in Bracelets, being commonly no bigger than a Shilling, and often much leſs: One may confidently affirm that no Man did ever better underſtand this Art, nor has made his Pictures more like.

At the end of this Street in a Houſe near the *Hôtel de les Mouſquetairs*, you may ſee a Burning Glaſs which does wondrous things when expoſed to the Sun, ſo far as to diſſolve the hardeſt and the moſt incombuſtible Bodies that are. It is greater than any we have yet ſeen; and the Foot on which it ſtands is no leſs ſingular, it being alſo of Steel, and wrought with much Art and Patience.

The

The Little AUGUSTINS.

THE Convent of these Fathers is in the Street which bears their Name, leads from the *Rüe Columbier* to the Edge of the *Seine*. Their House hath nothing extraordinary no more than their Church. The great Altar is of Joyners Work, well enough wrought, Marble Painted, and adorn'd with Statues of great esteem, especially that of the Dying Figure. They are made, Clay baked, by one call'd *Biardeau* of *Anjou*, and so are all the rest, which are of a very good manner. M. *Varin* esteem'd the Head of this dying Figure worth its weight in Gold. *Margaret* of *Valois*, Wife of *Henry* IV. and Sister of *Henry* III. was one of their principal Benefactors, and by her Testament left them part of her Plate, which they use in adorning their Altar with that rich Furniture, which they expose on Festival Days. This Queen built entirely of her own Cost the Chapel on the right hand of the great Altar, which is in manner of a Dome, and the first which has been raised at *Paris* of this sort. The following Inscription is there ingraved on black Marble.

LE 21. MARS MIL SIX CENS HUIT, LA REINE MARGUERITE DUCHESSE DE VALOIS, PETITE FILLE DU GRAND ROI FRANCOIS, SOEUR DE TROIS R[illegible]S, ET SEULE RESTE'E DE

DE LA RACE DES VALOIS; AIANT ETE' VISITE'E ET SECOURUE DE DIEU, COMME JOB ET JACOB; ET LORS LUI AIANT VOUE' LE VOEU DE JACOB, ET DIEU L'AIANT EXAUCE'E, ELLE A BATI ET FONDE' CE MONASTERE, POUR TENIR LIEU DE L'AUTEL DE JACOB; où ELLE VEUT QUE PERPETUELLEMENT SOIENT RENDUES ACTIONS DE GRACES, EN RECONNOISSANCE DE CELLES QU'ELLE A RECEUES DE SA DIVINE BONTE'. ELLE A NOMME' CE MONASTERE DE LA SAINTE TRINITE', ET CETTE CHAPELLE DES LOUANGES, où ELLE A LOGE' LES PERES AUGUSTINS DECHAUSEZ.

On the 21. *of* March, *One thousand six hundred and eight, Queen* Margaret *Dutcheſs of* Valois, *Grand Daughter of the great King* Francis, *Siſter of three Kings, and the only remainder of the Race of* Valois, *having been viſited and relieved by God, like* Job *and* Jacob; *and having at that time vowed the Vow of* Jacob, *and God having heard her, ſhe built and eſtabliſh'd this Monaſtery, inſtead of* Jacob's *Altar, in which ſhe deſires that perpetual thanks be given to God, in return of thoſe Favours which ſhe hath received from his divine bounty. She hath named this Monaſtery from the Holy Trinity, and this Chapel the Chapel of Praiſes, and ſhe hath here placed*

the

One may perceive by this Inſcription that theſe Fathers were formerly more auſtere than they are at preſent, in regard they were then *Déchauſſez* or barefooted. That Queen built this Monaſtery in favour of her Confeſſor who was of this Order; his name was *Francis Amet*, originary of the Town of *Montargis*. You ought to ſee their Library, which is very neat. Among theſe Fathers is Father *Lubin*, who is eſteem'd one of the moſt ſkilful Geographers that we have. This is he who Tranſlated the Relation of *Lapland*, which is ſold at the Widow *Varenne*'s at the *Palais*.

In the *Ruë de Seine*, behind the Colledge of the four Nations, is the *Hôtel de la Roche-foucault*, which was formerly known by the name of *Hôtel de Liancourt*, whoſe building is very regular, and of a beautiful Ordinance. Here were formerly very excellent Pictures, but they have been diſperſed ſince the Death of the Duke of *Liancourt* who made the Collection.

Parallel to this Street lies the *Ruë Mazarin*, ſo call'd, ſince the building of the Colledge of the four Nations which takes up part of the Street, of which Colledge Cardinal *Mazarin* was the Founder. In the middle of this Street is the Theater of *French Comedies* over againſt the end of the *Rüe Guenegaud*; this is the only place where at preſent they act *French* Plays. Formerly there were three places in *Paris*, where you had ſuch Spectacles, at the *Palais Royal*, at the *Marais du Temple*, and at the *Hotel de Bourgogne*; but ſince the Invention of *Opera's*, theſe things have

have been changed, and theſe here are the only Company of *French* Comedians that remain at preſent. They often Act here new Pieces that are very pleaſant, but are not of equal Beauty with thoſe of M. *Corneille*, nor of M. *Racine* for ſerious Matters, no more than they are equal to thoſe of the famous *Moliere* for Comick. All Strangers agree however that the *French* Scene is the handſomeſt and moſt magnificent of *Europe*, as well for the decoration of the Theater, as for the Beauty of the Pieces there repreſented; the Comedians moreover ſpare no Coſts to ſatisfie the Spectators in the richneſs of their habits. There are ſome among them who compoſe Plays themſelves, which makes them more expert, and enables them more thorowly to underſtand the Character which they repreſent.

From the *Ruë Mazarin* you may turn into the *Ruë de Guenegaud*, in which dwells Monſieur the Abbot *de la Roque*, Author of the *Journal des Sçavans*, which he publiſhes every Fifteen days: The Curious receive this piece with extream ſatisfaction, ſince he ſhews ſo great care to enrich it with all the fine things he can collect. M. *de Salo*, Counſellor in the Parliament, was the firſt who began this Journal in the Year 1665. and gave the Idea to Strangers, who found the invention ſo profitable and ſo pleaſant, that they have imitated the ſame thing in divers parts of *Europe*. M. the Abbot *Gallois* continued the Journal for ſome years after, from 1666. to 1674. at which time M. the Abbot *de la Roque* undertook the Work, in which he hath always labour'd ſince then, with ſuch ſucceſs as has acquired him a very great Reputation in the World.

World. He holds at his Houſe every Thurſday Conferences, at which many Learned Perſons meet, and propoſe to him the Diſcoveries they have made in the Arts and Sciences.

From this Street you go upon the Key of the *Auguſtines*, which begins at the *Pont Saint Michael*, and runs all along the River as far as the *Pont-Neuf*.

The Convent of the Grand Auguſtines.

THE Houſe of theſe Fathers is of no greater Antiquity than that of the other *Mendicants*, of which I have already ſpoken. Hiſtorians ſay, that they came to *Paris* about the Year 1270. and that they were then call'd the *Hermites* of St. *Auguſtine*. Their firſt Habitation was near the Gate of *Mont-martre*, in the Street call'd *Rüe des Vieux Auguſtines*, which ſtill keeps that name, and while they dwelt in that Quarter they made uſe of the Church of St. *Mary Ægyptian*, which is ſtill remaining. They changed their abode ſome years after, and came into the *Rüe des Bernardins*, where there is at preſent St *Nicholas du Chardonnet*: but finding that place no more Commodious than the former, they ſhifted once again, and came at laſt to this place, intending to aſſociate with the Penitents called *Sachets*, who were apparel'd in a kind of Sackcloth, and were placed by St. *Lewis* on the Bank of the *Seine*, in the ſame place where the Convent ſtands at this day. This habitation the *Sachets* left entirely to them, and became themſelves diſperſed into

into divers places. The Church belonging to these Fathers was not built till the time of *Charles* the Fifth, called the *Wise*, as one may observe from the Inscription placed at the Foot of his Statue, placed at the entrance of the great Door on the Right Hand.

Primus Francorum Rex Delphinus fuit iste,
Exemplar morum, Carolus dictus, bone Christe,
Merces justorum dilexit fortiter iste,
Hic patet exemplum, tibinam complevit honore,
Hoc præsens Templum Deo ditetur bonore.

This King of France, *first Dauphin was in Fame,*
Example of good manners, Charles *by name.*
He loved full strongly the reward o'th' just,
The reason's plain, and grant it me you must,
For he this Church t' Almighty God did frame.

The Church was dedicated by *William Chartier*, Bishop of *Paris*, in the year 1453. assisted by a great number of Prelates, who performed this Ceremony with much Solemnity. The Great Altar is a modern Work; it is but two years since it was finisht. M. *le Brun* made the Design, which is not much different from that of St. *Severin*: you may observe that the Joyners Work of the Quire, is of the best sort in *Paris*, as is also the Tribune between the Quire and the Nave adorn'd with black Marble Pillars of the Corinthian Order. On each side of the Door under this Tribune, are two Chapels, one dedicated to the Holy Virgin,

Virgin, and the other to St. *Nicholas* of *Tolentin*. The Pulpit is alſo adorn'd with certain Carvings gilt, and the Bas-reliefs which are round about, are carefully preſerved, they being wrought by *Germain Pilon*, yet theſe Fathers have been not long ſince perſwaded to gild them.

In this Church are ſeveral Tombs of illuſtrious Perſons, among which *Philip de Comines* is the moſt famous; he lived under *Lewis* the Eleventh, and was his principal Secretary. The Memoires which he hath left us are ſo excellent and ſo profitable, that they have been tranſlated into Latin, with Commentaries and Notes upon them: And M. *Godefroy*, Hiſtoriographer of *France*, hath printed a *French* Edition of them at the *Louvre*, according to the Original, in the Language of the time, which he hath illuſtrated with many curious Remarks. That learned Man is buried with his Wife in a little low Chapel behind the Altar belonging to the Knights of the Holy Ghoſt, and one cannot ſee his Tomb unleſs the Sacriſtan open the Door of the place in which it is, it not appearing outwards. You muſt not forget to obſerve the great Picture in this Chapel, repreſenting the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt upon the Holy Virgin, and the Apoſtles; it is the Work of ——— a Famous Painter. There is another Picture on the ſide of the ſame bigneſs, repreſenting *Lewis* the Thirteenth in his Ceremonial Robes giving the Collar of the Holy Ghoſt to a Lord, aſſiſted with the principal Officers of the Order, in their proper Habits alſo. In this Chapel are perform'd the Ceremonies of the great promotions, and *Henry* the Third made choice of this place when he firſt Inſtituted the Order of the Holy Ghoſt

on

on the last day of *December*, 1579. as did appear by an Inscription which was not long since taken away, but this is a Copy:

Fortissimis & prudentissimis utriusque militiæ Equitib. Priscæ nobilitatis bello & pace optimè de Rep. meritis HENRICUS III. *Galliæ & Poloniæ Rex augustus, divini Spiritus apud Christianos Symbolum pro equestri Stemmate esse voluit, jussit, decrevit, plaudente, venerante populo & vota pro salute Principis nuncupante ob singularem ipsius pietatem.*

LUTETIÆ PARISIORUM.

KAL. JANUAR. CIↃ. IↃ. LXXIX.

To the most Valiant and most Wise Knights, both of the Sword and the Gown, of Noble Birth, who have deserved well of the Common-Wealth both in War and Peace, Henry *the Third, the august King of* France *and* Poland, *has Willed, Commanded and Decreed, That the Symbol of the Holy Ghost among Christians, should be the mark of his new Order of Knighthood, the people applauding, reverencing, and praying for the Health of their most pious Prince.*

Paris, *the First of* January,

CIↃ. IↃ. LXXIX.

You ought not to neglect to read the Epitaph of

of the Learned M. *de Sainte-Beuve*, a *Parisian* Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, and a person most famous for his profound Knowledge, and extraordinary Probity, both which did acquire him the esteem and confidence of the most illustrious Prelates of his time: The Epitaph was made by his Brother, and is placed on one side of the great Altar, on a Table of black Marble, of which this is a Copy:

HIC situs est JACOBUS DE SAINTE-BEUVE, Presbyter Doctor ac Socius Sorbonicus, & Regius S. Theologiæ Professor.
Qui vixdum XXVIII. transgressus annum, à Clero Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ anno M. DC. XLI. Meduntæ congregato
Cum aliquot viris eruditis ad componendum Theologiæ Moralis corpus est delectus:
Et biennio post in Schola Sorbonæ Theologiam docuit magnâ famâ, studiosorum frequentiâ.
Doctrinam ejus eximiam cum singulari pietate sapientiaque conjunctam,
Testantur nonnullarum Galliæ Ecclesiarum Breviaria ac Ritualia diligentissimè emendata;
Plurimi hæretici ad Catholicam Religionem felicissimè adducti;
Multæ controversiæ privatorum, qui ipsum ultro arbitrum elegerant compositæ;
Complures omnium ordinum ad emendationem morum prudentissimis admonitionibus consiliisque compulsi.
Cum idem undique non à Civibus & Popularibus modò, sed etiam ab Exteris
De rebus ad disciplinam Ecclesiasticam & ad mores pertinentibus quotidie consuleretur, cunctisque indefessus satisfaceret:

Anti-

Amiſtites, qui ex omnibus Regni Francici Provinciis anno Domini M. DC. LXX. apud Pontem Iſaræ Conventum habebant,
Virum optimè de Eccleſia meritum honorario donavere.
Vixit annos lxiv. Obiit xviii. Kalendas Januarias anno M. DC. LXXVII.

HIERONYMUS DE SAINTE BEUVE, PRIOR MONTIS AUREOLI FRATRI OPTIMO ATQUE CARISSIMO MOERENS POSUIT.

Here lies James de Sainte-Beuve, *Prieſt, Doctor and Fellow of the* Sorbonne, *and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity.*

Who being ſcarce XXVIII. years old, was choſe by the Clergy of France, *which was aſſembled at* Mante, *in the year M. DC. XLI. that he with ſome other learned Men ſhould compoſe a body of Moral Divinity; and two years after he taught Divinity in the School of the* Sorbonne, *with great reputation, and concourſe of learned Men. The Breviaries and Rituals, of ſome Churches of* France, *diligently Corrected, many Heretick happily brought back to the Catholick Religion; many Controverſies of private Men, who had choſen him for Umpire wiſely compoſed; very many of all Orders and Eſtates perſwaded to mend their Manners by his prudent admonitions and counſels, do ſhew his extraordinary Learning, Piety and Wiſdom. He being daily conſulted not only by his own Citizens and Countrymen, but alſo by Foreigners,*

reigners, concerning matters pertaining to Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline and good Manners, and ſatisfying, all with an unwearied diligence: The Biſhops who were aſſembled out of all the Provinces of France, *in the year M. DC. LXX. at Pontoiſe, conſidering him as a perſon who had done very good ſervice to the Church, gave him an honourable Penſion.*

He lived LXIV years, and dyed the xviii. of the Calends of January, *in the year M. DC LXXVII.*

Hierom de Sainte-Beuve, *Prior of* Montaureoli, *has ſet up this, mourning, to the memory of his beſt and deareſt Brother.*

In their Cloiſter is a Statue of St. *Francis* kneeling, it repreſents him in the poſture he might be in when he received the *Stigmata*. This Statue is much eſteemed, it being made by *Germain Pilon*, and by him preſented to theſe Fathers in the year 1588.

The Aſſemblies of the Clergy are uſually held in this Convent, of which we have ſeen ſome theſe laſt years.

Not far from this Monaſtery is the *Rüe Dauphine*, ſo call'd, becauſe built at ſuch time when *Lewis 13th.* came into the World. Before that here were only certain old Gardens full of Ruins, acroſs over which they cut this Street, at the end of the *Pont-Neuf*. It had at the end of it a Gate of the ſame name, which about 10 or 12 years ago was taken down, for the better uniting the Suburbs and the Town together. After

you

you have paſt this Street, as you follow the courſe of the River you come to

The *Hôtel de Conti*. This was formerly call'd the *Hôtel de Nevers*; but that name being determined after the Marriage of the two Princeſſes, who were the laſt of the Family, one of which was Married to *Caſimir* King of *Poland*, and the other to Prince *Edward* of the *Palatine* Family, the *Hôtel de Nevers* paſſed into other hands; Monſieur *de Guenegaud*, Secretary of State, bought it, and made here very conſiderable augmentations. Who, being one of the Richeſt and moſt Magnificent perſons of his time, ſpared no Coſts to adorn it without and within, and raiſed alſo ſeveral Houſes in the Street behind the Walls of the Garden, which Street is call'd after his name to this day. The Entrance into this *Hôtel* appears great, and the inſide is very ſutable. You ought to endeavour to ſee the Chapel which is really very handſom, adorn'd with Corinthian Pillars, and other Ornaments of a very good guſt. It is the Work of *Manſard*, as is alſo the great Stair-caſe which is highly eſteem'd. The Garden is very pleaſant, planted with an Ally of Trees, and has a great Parterre. The Apartments have their ſeveral Proſpects, which renders them very pleaſant in Summer. The late Princeſs of *Conti*, one of the Wiſeſt and moſt Virtuous Ladies of this Age, changed away to M. *de Guenegaud* for this Houſe, her fair Houſe of *Boucher*, together with the old *Hôtel de Conti*, where lives at preſent Monſieur the Duke of *Crequi*. In one Corner of this *Hôtel* ſtands a great Houſe, which makes no diſtinct appearance outwardly, but depends upon this *Hôtel*. One can hardly deſire a better contrived building

or neater than this. Monſieur the Prince *de la Roche-ſur-Yon* dwells in it at preſent, that ſo he may be near his Brother the Prince of *Conti*.

Between this *Hôtel* and the Colledge *de Quatre Nations*, Monſieur the Abbot *de la Chambre*, one of the *French* Academy, hath his Lodgings, where you may ſee many fine Curioſities. He hath a very great number of all ſorts of excellent Books, among which are many Prints and pieces of Architecture. But the greateſt Rarity of all is a Marble Buſt of the famous Cavalier *Bernin*, made at *Rome* a little before his Death; and another Buſt of Chriſt made by the ſame Maſter; with another of M. *de la Chambre*, his Father, whoſe name is ſo famous among all Men of Learning, for thoſe many excellent Works which he hath publiſh'd, and for that particular Character which he hath of treating of the moſt profound Matters, with a ſtile ſo neat and polite. Beſide this you may ſee at M. the Abbot *de la Chambre*'s ſeveral Copies of *Pouſſin*'s beſt pieces, and ſome Models in Wax of ſome of *Bernin*'s Statues. Near this is

The Colledge des Quatre-Nations.

HEre ſtood formerly the old Gate call'd *Porte de Neſle*, with a very high Tower, which did much incommode this Quarter. The Heirs of Cardinal *Mazarin*, who by his Teſtament appointed the Foundation of this Colledge, bought this place for that purpoſe, and cauſed thoſe

Buildings

Buildings to be pull'd down, which obſtructed the form of that Plan which the Cardinal himſelf had drawn out. The Key, which was broken off in this place, was continued as far as the *Pont-Rouge*, and at laſt they raiſed the Buildings in ſuch manner as we now ſee them, of a moſt curious Ordinance without. They conſiſt of two great Pavillions, ſquare and very high, adorn'd with Corinthian Pilaſters, which ſtanding in a Demi-Circle, encloſe a ſmall Place or open Court; at the further part of which is the Portal of the Chapel raiſed upon ſome ſteps, and adorn'd with ſix Corinthian Pillars, which make a kind of Portico. Over all the Work, which ſtands ſomething higher than the Wings, are placed twelve Statues, repreſenting the four Evangeliſts, the Fathers of the *Greek* Church, and the Fathers of the *Latin* Church; theſe ſerve for an Ornament to the Dome which riſes above them, and is enrich'd without with all the Ornaments one can deſire, as gildings upon the Lead in manner of Feſtoons, and *Feuillages* over the Slates, which are cut and placed like the Scales of Fiſhes. The inſide of the Church is not in the ſplendor at preſent which it is like to have in time. And the Tomb of Cardinal *Mazarin*, which is to be placed here, is not yet begun. On the Friſe over the Portal you may read this Inſcription:

JUL. MAZARIN. S. R. E. CARD. BASILICAM ET GYMNAS. F. C. A. M. DC. LXI.

Julius Mazarin, *Cardinal of the holy* Roman *Church, cauſed this Church and School to be built, in the Year* M. DC. LXI.

The inner part of this Colledge is very ſpacious; it is compoſed of two Courts, the firſt of which and alſo the leaſt, is adorn'd with two Portico's, one of which leads to the Church, in the other is the Stair-caſe that goes up to the Apartments of the foremoſt buildings. The other Court is very great and all the buildings run along one ſide only, in which are convenient Lodgings for a very great number of People. The Schools are below in the Ground Rooms, level with the Court. But theſe things ought not to detain you long, you ought to ſee the Library which is compoſed of Thirty five thouſand Volumes, collected together by Cardinal *Mazarin*, with great Care and Charges. They are placed in excellent order, and the Preſſes are wrought of Wainſcot adorn'd with Pillars and Sculpture. This Library is of great length, and it takes up one of the Pavillions that runs out upon the Key. Monſieur *de la Potrie* one of the moſt intelligent men of the Kingdom, in Books, hath the care of this Library, and ſhews it to the Curious very obligingly. It is ſaid that it will be made publick, and that people will have allowance to ſtudy there on certain days every Week, as is done in that of St. *Victor*'s, but no body knows when this will be. The Revenue which is appro-

propriated for the maintenance of this Colledge is considerable: For beside the Abby of St. *Michael en Herme*, which is of a great Rent; there are several Houses in the *Rüe Mazarin*, from which arises a very great Summ of Money. The Design of Cardinal *Mazarin* was to entertain here the Gentlemen of those four several Nations, whose Country hath been so long time the Theater of War, and that they might be here Instructed in all those Exercises that are proper for Persons of Quality. Here are to be Sixty in all; Fifteen from the parts about *Pignerol*, for *Italy*; as many out of *Alsatia* for *Germany*; Twenty out of the Catholick Low Countrys; and Ten from *Rousillon*; that so these people being acquainted with the French manners, may have an affection for that Nation from whom they have received such Benefits. The Doctors of the *Sorbonne* are to have the Government of the Colledge, and to teach here Humanity. Here is also to be taught the Riding the great Horse, and there is already a place set out for a *Manege* (or Rideing School.) They are also to be taught to Dance, to handle their Armes, to Vault; the Mathematicks, and all *belles Lettres*, (or Polite Learning.) And these Gentlemen have all this and all sort of Entertainment *gratis*, without costing them one Farthing, which makes this Foundation esteem'd as one of the best, and most useful that could be invented.

On the Key that runs along the River side, is placed this Inscription, in black Marble, fronting towards the *Louvre*, composed by M. *Blondel*.

LUDOVICO MAGNO.

RIPAM HANC UT RIPÆ ALTERIUS DIGNITATI RESPONDERET QUADRO SAXO CC. PRÆF. ET ÆDIL.

ANN. M. DC. LXIX. & M. DC. LXX.

To LEWIS *the Great.*

That this Bank might anſwer the Grandeur of the other, the Præfect and Ædiles cauſed it all to be built of ſquare Stone, in the Years M. DC. LXIX *and* M. DC. LXX.

On the ſame ſide is the *Hôtel de Crequi.* In which Monſieur the Duke of *Crequi*, Governor of *Paris* and one of the four principal Gentlemen of the Chamber, makes his abode. You may ſee here very Curious Pictures, and very rich Furniture.

The *Hôtel de Bouillon* is next, whoſe Apartments are magnificent, adorn'd with *Plafons.* Here is no ſparing in furniſhing the Houſe with the beſt ſort of Ornaments.

The Houſe which makes the Corner of the *Rüe des Saint Peres*, at preſent poſſeſt by Monſieur the *Marechal d'Humieres*, Governor of *Flanders.* It is a very regular building, and wants nothing

nothing but a little more Room, to make it lighter.

Further on is the Houſe of the late Preſident *Perault*, Intendant of Monſieur the *Prince*, which has been built with much Coſt. You ought above all to ſee the Gallery which fronts the River, open on both ſides correſpondently, and adorn'd with ſeveral Pictures repreſenting the principal Perſons of the Royal Family of *France*, with a long Genealogick Chart in Vellom of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, in which are the Portraits of all thoſe Princes from St. *Lewis*, down to the preſent Reign, in miniature. In the Garden are ſome very good Statues, two Gladiators, colour'd like Braſs, the *Venus Medicis*, and a young *Bacchus* of the ſame kind, with ſome others, very well caſt off from the Antiques at *Rome*. The great Iron Arbour is remarkable for its heighth, and for its being the firſt that ever was made of this ſort. We ought not to forget the Chapel, in which is a Picture done by *Albert Duret*, and highly eſteemed, with ſome Copies of the Sacraments from the Famous *Pouſſin*. This is a general account of what is here remarkable, not mentioning the Furniture, which was very neat during the Maſter's Life, who paſt for one of the Curiouſeſt and beſt Judging men of the Kingdom.

We come next to the *Theatins*. Cardinal *Mazarin* was their principal Founder, having left them at his death a great Summ of Money for the building of their Church, which was begun with much Coſt, but is ſince left off imperfect, the enterpr'ze being much greater than the Legacy, which was left 'em. Theſe Fathers are the only Men of this Order in *France*, and Car-

dinal *Mazarin* was the first that brought them out of *Italy*.

The last house that you see in this Row, on the side of the River, is the *Hôtel de Mailly*, now building. It will stand very convenient and pleasant, in regard its prospects are extended over the *Tuilleries*, and over the *Cours de la Reine*, the two most beautiful Walks of *Paris*.

The *Cours de la Reine*, is on the other side of the River, at the end of the *Tuilleries*; it was planted with four rows of Trees, as we see it, by the care of *Mary of Medicis*, who gave the publick this agreeable Walk. The *Marechal de Bassompierre* has been at the charge to enclose it on that side next the River, all along with a Wall of Freestone. It is in length a Roman *Stadium*, and at each end hath a Door of Iron, supported with certain Stone Works of a Rustick Order, which make a very handsom effect. This Walk is the pleasanter in regard it is upon the Banks of the River, from whence it hath such a fresh Air, as in Summer draws hither all the Gentry, and persons of Fashion in *Paris*. You may count here often times no less than seven or eight hundred Coaches, which drive about in the exactest order that can be, and without the least embarrass imaginable.

These are the principal things that are to be seen in the Quarter of the *Faux-bourg St. Germain*. There may be here other Rarities no less singular than these, but in regard they are in particular hands, whose owners do not care to have them known, I think it best to make no mention of them, as well to oblige the owners, as to save the Labour of the Curious that they may not ask to see what they are in great hazard to be deny'd.

L'ISLE DU PALAIS,

(*Or Island of the* Palace.)

THIS is the laſt Quarter that remains to write of, tho according to Hiſtory and Antiquity, it ſhould have been firſt mention'd; but we did not think that proper for ſome reaſons, mention'd in the beginning of this Book. Formerly the whole Town of *Paris* contain'd no more than that ſpace of Ground which lies between the two Armes of the *Seine*, which place ſtill retains its ancient name of *the City*. This is the fulleſt of People of any Quarter of *Paris*; but withal the moſt incommodious, by reaſon of that great confuſion of Houſes, very high for the moſt part, which make the Streets narrow and obſcure.

The moſt remarkable things in this Quarter, are ſome Churches and the *Palais*, or place where the Parliament ſit.

The

The Church of Notre-Dame.

THis Church is the Cathedral of *Paris*, and the Seat of an Arch-Bishoprick, which was erected in the Pontificate of Pope *Urban* the VIII. in the Year 1622. It was before that only a Bishoprick, but that very ancient; since St. *Denis* who lived but a little time after the Apostles, was the Founder. This Church, in the first Catholick Ages, was call'd by the Christians of those times, by the name of that Saint its Founder; but it being rebuilt in the Reign of *Childebert*, eldest Son of *Clovis*, about the year 522. it was then dedicated to the Holy Virgin, whose name it has ever since retain'd. King *Robert* one of the most pious and wisest Princes that *France* ever had, perceiving the antient Building not to have all that Beauty and Magnificence, which it might have; begun another, but the design being a vast undertaking, it was not brought to perfection till many Years after. *Henry* the First his Son, *Philip* the First, *Lewis* the Gross, *Lewis* the Young, and *Philip Augustus* his Successors, did all assist in the Work, and it was finisht under the glorious Reign of the last, as we may presume, because he is the last of those 24. whose Statues are set up on the great Frontispiece.

The Structure of this Church is of the *Gothick* manner, but the handsomest and best perform'd in *France*. It is very remarkable for its Grandeur and Solidity. The Vaults are very high raised,

raiſed, and contain 17. *Toiſes* (a *Toiſe* is ſix Foot) in height, the breadth is 24. and the length 65. The 2. great ſquare Towers in the Front, are 34 *Toiſes* high, flat on the top, ſo that from this place one may eaſily and conveniently diſcover all *Paris*. The Bells that hang in the Towers are very fair ones, the biggeſt of them was caſt but a while ago, for which purpoſe the Chapter hath been at a very conſiderable expence, and yet it hath no very pleaſing Sound. All the Body of the Church is cover'd with Lead, and it is eaſie to judge what a prodigious quantity there goes to cover ſo great a Roof.

As for the inſide of the Church, the Curious who are Lovers of Painting, will here find ſufficient ſatisfaction in viewing thoſe great Pictures which all the Pillars are adorn'd with. Thoſe in the Quire are much better than the reſt. Here are two of M. *Le Brun*'s hand, one repreſenting the Crucifying of St. *Peter*, the other the Martyrdom of St. *Steven*. Here is alſo one piece of *le Sueur*'s, repreſenting St. *Paul* in the midſt of a Publick Aſſembly, caſting into a Fire the Books of Magick, before the Gate of the Temple, whoſe Portico is ſupported with Pillars: This Picture ought to be eſteem'd as one of the choiceſt that can be ſeen, it being of the beſt manner of that excellent Maſter, who in the Judgment of ſome able Men, is eſteem'd the Second *French* Painter of this Age, and next to the famous *Pouſſin*. In former Years on every firſt day of *May*, the Company of *Goldſmiths* did uſe to preſent a Picture to this Church, for the making of which they employ'd ſome renowned Painter, who had made himſelf known and gain'd a Reputation; but this Year the Cuſtom

hath

hath been intermitted, tho' we hope it will be continued again hereafter. There are few Cathedral Churches in *Europe*, wherein the Divine Service is perform'd with more exactneſs and Reverence. The Chapter is compoſed of 50. Canons, among whom there are ſome very famous and of great Merit.

Among the reſt, Monſieur *Foli*, the Chanter, and one of the Canons, is known to be a perſon of extraordinary Probity and Diligence in his Office, and who to his ſingular Merit hath added a profound Learning. He hath made publick ſeveral Works, ſome of which are already very ſcarce to be met with. The principal are

An Hiſtorical Treatiſe of the Epiſcopal Schools, 1678.

Chriſtian propoſitions for relief of the Poor, 1652.

A Voyage to Munſter *in the Year* 1646.

A Tranſlation of two Books of the State of Marriage, compoſed by Francis Barbaro, *a Noble* Venetian.

A Chriſtian Inſtruction for the Financiers, 1667.

Chriſtian and Moral Advice for the Education of Children.

The Chriſtian Widow, Dedicated to the late Queen-Mother.

Divers ſmall Tracts collected from the Memoires of M. Antoine Loiſel. *Advocate in Parliament, his maternal Grandfather.*

De Verbis Uſuardi quæ in Martyrologio Eccleſiæ Pariſienſis referuntur in feſto Aſſumptionis B. Mariæ Virginis, in 12. 1662.

Traditio antiqua Eccleſiarum Franciæ ſeu totius Imperii Occidentalis, quæ in ipſius Martyrologio ad feſtum Aſſumptionis B Mariæ Virginis referuntur, Vindicata, 1672.

There

There are also some other Books ascribed to him, Entituled

Recueil de Maximes veritables & importantes pour l'institution du Roi.

Codicille d'Or, ou petit Recueil tiré de l'Institution du Prince Chrétien, composé par Erasme, mis en Francois sous le Roi Francois I. & à present pour la deuxiéme fois, avec d'autres petites pieces, 1665. *in* 12.

Traité de la restitution des Grands, precedé d'une Lettre touchant quelques points de la Morale Chrétienne, 1665. *in* 12.

De Reformandis horis Canonicis & ritè constituendis Clericorum muneribus, Consultatio, 1643. *in* 12.

This last mention'd Book is a most curious piece. He hath also compiled together the Works of Monsieur *Guy Coquille*, containing many Curious Tracts relating to the Liberties of the *Gallican* Church, in two Volumes in Folio. He had a numerous Library, but gave it away to the Chapter about two years since, on Condition that it be publick, and that all sorts of People may have liberty to come and study in it freely. It is at present in a house in the Cloister, behind the Draw-wells, on that side next the Church; and we may e're long see it considerably augmented, some other of the Canons having promised to add their Books to it.

It ought to be observed that the Canons of this Church rise at midnight to go to *Matines*, which they still say at that hour, according to the ancient usage of the Church. There are some

ancient

antient Men among theſe hanons, who for 30. or 40. Years together, have not omitted one ſingle time: and this is almoſt the only Church in the Kingdom, that hath Religiouſly continued this pious Cuſtom, tho' ſo painful and troubleſom, eſpecially in Winter. The Canons places are of no great Revenue, yet they are much eſteem'd, becauſe they are very honourable.

On Feſtival days you may ſee here very rich Ornaments, Their Silver Veſſels, or Altar Plate, is of the beſt Workmanſhip. It conſiſts of ſix great Candleſticks, and a Croſs made by Monſieur *Baſlin*. Over the Copper Pillars, behind the great Altar, is the Shrine of St. *Marcel*, one of the firſt Biſhops of *Paris*. It is of Silver gilt, adorn'd with precious Stones, and Enamel of a delicate Colour. On *Whit-ſunday* they expoſe here a Suit of Ornaments of Crimſon Sattin, Embroidered with Pearls, ſome of which are very large. This was the gift of Queen *Iſabel* of *Bavaria*, Wife of *Charles* VI. Which Preſent ſhe made in order to obtain of God her Husbands Cure, being afflicted with a troubleſom Diſtemper. The fair Suit of Tapiſtry, which they diſplay here on the great Feſtivals, repreſenting the Life of the Holy Virgin; is the gift of M. *le Maſle* Prior of *Roches*, Chanter of this Church, and Secretary to the Cardinal *de Richelieu*, the ſame who gave his Library to the *Sorbonne*. The Statue which we ſee on a Pillar on the left hand of the great Altar, repreſents *Philip Auguſtus*, whoſe Wife is interred here in the Quire; as is alſo a Son of *Lewis the Groſs*, who refuſed to be Biſhop of this Church, becauſe he would not by his own promotion, hinder that of the famous

mous *Peter Lombard*, who was choſen in his ſtead. The Tomb of Copper raiſed about one Foot from the Ground, near the Quire Door, belongs to a Biſhop of *Paris*, named *Odo de Sulli*, in whoſe Pontificate this Church was finiſh'd; he lived in the Reign of *Philip Auguſtus*, and died in the year 1208.

In the Chapels behind the Quire there are more Tombs, the moſt conſiderable of which are thoſe of the Houſe of *Gondi*, originally of *Italy*, who came into *France* with *Catharine de Medicis*, the Cardinal *de Retz*, who died about 3. years ſince Abbot of St. *Denis*, and had been Arch-Biſhop of *Paris*, was the ſecond Cardinal of this Family. The Chapel of the Virgin, which is on one ſide of the Door that leads into the Quire, is adorn'd with many Silver Lamps, and abundance of other curious Offerings that have been made here. Some years ago they placed before the great Altar, that huge Lamp of Silver, given by the late Queen-Mother, which weighs 120. Marks, (a Mark is 8 Ounces) and is ſix Foot in Diameter. This Chapel of the Virgin, has been ſometimes called the Sluggards Chapel, becauſe of the very late Maſſes which were ſaid here for ſuch as lay long a bed: It was the only place in *Paris* that enjoyed this priviledge, contrary to the Cuſtom of the paſt Ages, when it was forbid to ſay Maſs after 10. a Clock. Over againſt this is the Statue of *Philip de Valois*, on Horſe-back Armed, and Capariſon'd as the faſhion was in his time. He is repreſented in ſuch manner, as when he came into this Church, to return his Thanks for a Battel gain'd over the *Flemings* near *Caſſel*; a Battle ſo Bloody that he ſaw 22000. of his Enemies dead upon the place.

Near

Near this is a great Picture, representing *Lewis* XIII. in his Royal Robes, kneeling at the Feet of Christ taken down from the Cross; it is the Vow of that King made in a dangerous fit of Sickness. I shall say nothing of the several Chapels round the Nave, all well Wainscotted and Painted; nor of the Galleries over the sides capable of holding a vast number of People; for this would be to engage too far into particulars. I shall only say that *Paulus Æmilius*, that famous Historian, is interr'd in this Church on the North side, but the precise place is not known. However you might have read this Epitaph not long since.

PAULUS ÆMILIUS VERONENSIS, *hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus, qui præter eximiam Vitæ sanctitatem, quantâ quoque Doctrinâ præstiterit, judex atque testis erit Historia de rebus gestis Francorum, posteris ab eodem edita.*

OBIIT A. P. 1526. DIE 5. MENSIS MAII.

Paulus Æmilius *of* Verona, *Canon of this Church, of whose great Learning, besides his extraordinary Sanctity, his History of* France *will be a sufficient testimony to Posterity.*

He died in the Year 1526. the 5. of *May.*

In the Sacristy, you may see an excellent Bust of Cardinal *de Richelieu*, made by Cavalier *Bernin*.

Bernin, which the Dutchess of *Aiguillon* gave to this Church by her Testament.

On the South side of this Church, stands the Archiepiscopal Palace, on the bank of the River *Seine*. The House makes no very handsom show on the outside, but is within very commodious and neat. Here is very handsom Furniture, and a Cabinet of choice Books. The Garden is but little, and consists only of one or two Alleys along the River.

Behind the Church of *Nostre-Dame*, stands another little one very ancient, call'd *St. Denis du Pas*, because the first Torment that they inflicted upon that Saint was in this place, where they put him into a hot Oven, from which he was deliver'd by a Miracle.

The Cloister where the Canons live is inclosed with ancient Walls, within which they have their several Apartments. Formerly when they lived in Community like the Religious, Women were not suffered to dwell here; but since they have been Secularized, they have had distinct Lodgings, and it hath been permitted to those who have room to spare, to let out their Apartments, which has been the occasion to introduce here all sorts of People.

M. *Menage*, so well known among the Learned for all his excellent Works, dwells in this Cloister. Every *Wednesday* he hath in his House a Meeting for the improvement of the Sciences, to which all Men who make any profession of Learning are freely admitted.

These are the most remarkable matters in this Cloister, which is join'd to the Isle of *Nostre-Dame*, by a Bridge of Wood, over which lies a Communication.

From

From hence, you pass before the *Hotel-Dieu*. This Hospital is the principal and greatest of all *Paris*; they receive here indifferently all poor Sick People, and you may sometimes reckon here to the number of 4000. who are all entertained and nourished with exceeding great Care. They are served by Nuns of St *Augustine*'s Order, whose Rule is the more severe, in regard they are to spend their whole Life in this Exercise, which they could never undergo without admirable Virtue and Patience, by reason of all those incommodities which they pass through, near so many poor Sick People, whose Miseries and Diseases render them equally froward and insupportable. This Hospital hath very great Revenues, and they encrease daily more and more, by reason of the gifts that are continually given to it. The building is not handsom, nay it is very incommodious, because it is straitned for Room; the Ground on which it stands being shut up on all sides. They have been therefore constrained to extend their buildings upon the very River, and to erect a great Room upon a long Vault, under which the Stream runs. Tho' there be here a very great number of Beds, they are not sufficient for that greater quantity of Sick which are brought hither every day; and sometimes they are constrained to put 3. or 4. in the same Bed. They have several and distinct Rooms, where they lodge those who are afflicted with like Distempers, that so the Disease may not spread. The Hall on that side next the *Petit-Pont*, whose outside is adorn'd with Figures, was built by *Cardinal Anthony du Prat*, Chancellor of *France*, and Legate of the Holy See, about the Year 1535. It is thought that the first

Foun-

Foundation of this great Hoſpital was laid by St. *Landri*, the 28*th*. Biſhop of *Paris*, who lived under *Clovis* the 2*d*. in the Year 660. In the firſt Ages of Chriſtianity, Biſhops were, by a laudible Cuſtom, obliged to Nouriſh and Lodge the Poor, as being the Diſpenſators and Truſtees of the Poors Eſtate. For this reaſon they built Hoſpitals near their Cathedral Churches, to the end that ſo they might be the principal Adminiſtrators themſelves; as at this Day the Arch-Biſhop hath ~~the chief direction here, with the Primier Preſi-~~ dent, and the Procurer General; the Canons of *Noſtre-Dame* have the Direction of the Spirituals.

St. *Lewis*, as *William de Nangis*, who hath compos'd a Hiſtory of *France* much eſteemed, tells us, was a great Benefactor to this Hoſpital, and did conſiderably augment its revenue. *Henry* the 4*th*. did the like, giving wherewithal to build one of the faireſt Halls, which is that of St. *Thomas*, raiſed upon a Stone Bridge, very ſolid, and finiſht 1602. It is a very Edifying Curioſity to ſee in what manner the Poor are ſerved in this Hoſpital. Princeſſes have ſometimes performed here the vileſt Offices of Servants; and even in our days we have known * one dye of a Diſeaſe which ſhe caught here in giving ſome Broth to a Poor Creature ſick of the Small Pox.

* *The Dutcheſs of* Nevers, *Mother of* Madam Roiale, *& of the Queen of* Portugal *deceaſed.*

Over againſt the principal Gate that goes into the *Parvis de Noſtre-Dame*, you may ſee a great Stone Statue, very high, which repreſents a Man holding a Box in his hand, and a Serpent by his ſide. It is ſuppoſed to be the Statue of

Eſcu-

Eſculapius, God of the Phyſicians, who is preſumed to have had ſome Temple in this place. On the Fountain behind this Statue, theſe Verſes are Ingraved.

QUI SITIS, HUC TENDAS DESUNT SI FORTE LIQUORES,
PROGREDERE, ÆTERNAS DIVA PARAVIT AQUAS.

Come hither you that Thirſt, and Water want,
Go, and take living Water from the Saint.

All this Quarter is full of Churches, which in truth are but ſmall but very ancient. Their names are

St. *John le Rond*, ſtanding on one ſide of the Church of *Noſtre-Dame*, and is the Pariſh Church of the Cloiſter.

St. *Chriſtophers*, over againſt the ſame Church.

St. *Geneviève des Ardens*, which has been ſo named, by reaſon of a famous Miracle, which happen'd through the Interceſſion of that Saint, when her Shrine was carried in proceſſion to *Noſtre-Dame*, in order to the obtaining a Cure for an Epidemical Diſeaſe, call'd *Les Ardens*, becauſe thoſe who were afflicted with this Diſtemper were inflamed with ſuch a Thirſt, that no Remedy could abate. This Miracle happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis* VI. in the year 1130. under the Pontificate of Pope *Innocent* the 2d. And for a perpetual Memorial, this Church was built, it being

before

before that but a ſmall Chapel; but in proceſs of Time it is become a Pariſh Church, tho' the Pariſh be but of ſmall extent.

St. *Peter aux Bœufs*, where they touch Cattle with a hot Key, to keep 'em from running mad.

St. *Marine*, the Pariſh Church of the Archbiſhop's Houſe, to the Curate of which Church are ſent all Marriages, that are gain'd by Sentence in the Officialty.

St. Landri.

St. Symphorian.

St. Denys de la Chartre, where according to ſome Mens Opinions, that great Apoſtle of *France*, was put into Chains, and for ſome time caſt into an obſcure Priſon, when he came to bring the Faith and Light of the Goſpel into *France*. The late Queen-Mother, whoſe piety extended into many places, repair'd the Altar, and placed there all the Figures which you ſee, repreſenting a Miracle which happen'd to the Saint, when he was ſhut up in this place; they are the Work of M. *Anguerre*. This Church is a Priory of the Order of St. *Benet*, enjoyed by M. *l'Abbé Teſtu*, one of the *French* Academy. Near to this is the Church of

Saint Magdelain. Some hold that this is one of the oldeſt in *Paris*, and that for this reaſon it is exempted from making Proceſſions as others do. Here is a Fraternity that was formerly of ſo great Reputation, that the greateſt Lords entered themſelves of it, after the Examples of the King, and the Princes of the Blood. The other Churches are

Sainte Croix.

St. Peter des Arcis.

St. Martial.

St. Germain le Vieux. Whoſe great Altar is of a very handſom Wainſcot Work, adorned with Corinthian Pillars of black Marble, with a Picture repreſenting the Baptiſm of our Lord, Painted by *Stella*, an excellent Maſter. This Church was formerly dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, before they brought hither the Reliques of St. *Germain*, in the Reign of King *Pepin*, for fear they ſhould be plundered by the *Barbarians*, if they remained in the Abby of his name, which at that time ſtood without the Town. That King himſelf aſſiſting in carrying the Shrine upon his own Shoulders from the Abby to this place. In memory of the Miracle which then happened as they paſt by the little *Châtelet*, he gave to St. *Germains* the Eſtate at *Palaiſeau*, ſix Leagues from *Paris*.

Lower in the Street near the *Palais*, are the *Barnabites*. Theſe Religious have been in the Poſſeſſion of this Priory, but ſince the beginning of this Age before that time it belonged to the Order of St. *Benet*, under the name of St. *Eloy*. And the Revenues are re-united to the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Paris*. Their Church is unfiniſht. The Houſe which they have erected here, about four or five years ſince, hath coſt them more than 50000. Crowns; but it was a very neceſſary building, for before that they had hardly any Lodgings to lye in.

St. *Bartholomew* is alſo over againſt the *Palais*, to which and to all this Quarter it belongs as the proper Pariſh Church. This was formerly alſo a Priory of the Order of St. *Benet*, dedicated to

St.

St. *Magloire*, but the Monks left it, to avoid the Tumult and Noiſe of the place, and removed to the *Faux-bourg Saint Jacques*, near the little Chapel of St. *George*, belonging to them at that time. This Tranſlation was made, as hath been already ſaid, in the Reign of *Lewis* the Young, in the Year 1138. This Benefice was ſince re-united to the Arch-Biſhoprick, and the Church made Parochial, the Extent of which Pariſh reaches to the *Rüe St. Denis*, *St. Luc St. Giles* was once annext to this; and we have known a Curate who was poſſeſt of both theſe Benefices, but they have been ſince divided becauſe of the great diſtance.

The Church is obſcure and ill built. The great Altar is of Wainſcot Work, and of a handſom deſign. There is a Chapel on the right hand, in which you may ſee two Pictures of M. *Herault*'s Work, one repreſents St. *William*, and the other St. *Charles Boromeus*. That over the Altar is of M. *Loir*'s hand, and repreſents St. *Catharine* kneeling, and receiving on her Finger a Ring, which is put on by the Infant *Jeſus*. The reſt is not much remarkable.

Miſſire *Lewis Servin*, Advocate General in the Parliament of *Paris*, is interr'd in St. *Bartholomew*'s. He was a perſon who had gain'd by his extraordinary Merit, the Reſpect and Love of all thoſe who knew him; and his Reputation was ſo great throughout all *Europe*, that the moſt Famous Men of Learning of his time, made it their glory to hold a Commerce by Letters with him, as we ſee in their Printed Works, where are ſome Letters of his, of wonderful Wit and Genius. His inviolable Fidelity for the Right ſide, gain'd him the Confidence of *Henry* III.

who made him his Advocate-General, after the dismission of Messire *Jaques Faye Despesses*, which Office he perform'd with a most exemplary Integrity, until the Year 1626. in which he died, as he was making an Oration to *Lewis* XIII. then sitting on his Throne of Justice in the Parliament. The University, to whom he had done great Service, made him a solemn Funeral at the *Mathurins*, where his *Elogium* was pronounced in *Latin*. These two Verses may serve for his Epitaph:

Est satis in titulo Servinus, proh? jacet ingens,
In mundo scivit scibile quidquid erat.

Servin's enough for Epitaph, here lies,
Who knew whatever Science did comprize.

THE PALAIS.

IF I had obliged my self in this Collection, to speak of the Antiquities of those things which I treat of in *Paris*, I should have had occasion here to mention many particulars; but after all it had been only a repetition of what many Authors have already said. Those who have the curiosity to be informed in these Affairs, let them consult *du Tillet*, *Giles Corrozet*, Father *du Breüil*, in his Theater of Antiquities at *Paris*, M. *du Chesne* in his Antiquities of Towns, and several others who have writ on the *French* History,

ry, I will only say to the honour of those who compose this great Body, that *Pepin* Father of *Charlemagne* did first Institute it; and that it was ambulatory till the Reign of *Philip* the Fair, who, as *Belforest* reports, was the first who made it Sedentary, in quitting his own proper Palace to the Officers of Justice. To make it the more spacious, he caused to be built the greatest part of the Chambers, and the whole work was finisht in the year 1313. Notwithstanding it is certain that there were in this place several great Buildings before that time, in regard several Kings made this place their usual abode. *Clovis* himself kept his Court here; but St. *Lewis* dwelt here longer than any, for finding the Situation commodious in the middle of *Paris*, he made here several great Works, especially the Holy Chapel, of which more by and by.

The chief remarks in this great building is, first, the great Hall, admired by the Cavalier *Bernin*, as one of the handsomest things in *France*. It is built upon the same *Plan*, with another very old which was burnt down in the beginning of this Age, in which the Statues of all our Kings were placed round about the Walls, as big as the Life. In this Hall the Kings did use to receive Embassadors, and made publick Feasts on certain days in the year, and also here they celebrated the Nuptials of the Sons and Daughters of *France*. At the Marriage of *Isabel* of *France* with *Richard* the Second, King of *England*, there was in this place so great a Croud of People, that many persons were stifled. *Charles* the Sixth who Reign'd at that time, was himself in danger of his Life.

This Hall is all Vaulted with Freestone, with a row of Arches in the middle, supported with

great Pillars, round which are several Shops employed by divers Tradesmen; the Dorick Order of Pilasters run round the Hall. At one end is a Chapel where Mass is said every day; the *Procureurs* (or Attorneys) to whom this Chapel belongs, have about a year since laid out 40000. *Francs* to beautifie it as we now see.

Above this is the Clock, according to which the Hearings or Audiences in the several Courts are regulated. At the bottom of the Dial, you may read this neat Verse made by M. *de Montmort*, one of the *French* Academicians.

SACRA THEMIS MORES UT PENDULA DIRIGIT HORAS.

Justice does guide us, as the Ballance this.

The inside round about this Chapel is adorn'd with Gilding, and painted like Marble of various Colours, which makes the place very handsom.

You must not neglect to see the several Chambers where they plead. The great Chamber is on one side of the great Hall; it was built in the time of St. *Lewis*, who used here to give his Publick Audiences, in which, with the kindness of a Father, and the Majesty of a great King, he endeavoured to pacifie the disorders that rise among his Subjects, or received the Embassadors sent from the Neighbouring Princes. *Lewis* the XII. repair'd it as it is at present. The *Plafon* composed of *Culs de Lampe* (Work in the Ceiling swelling down with knobs) was heretofore esteemed as an excellent piece of Work; but time has decayed a great part of that which made it esteem'd. This is the Room where

where all the Parliament aſſemble when the King comes hither to ſit on his Tribunal of Juſtice, or at ſuch times when there is any great Affair for them to deliberate upon. In this place alſo the Dukes and Peers of *France* come and demand to have their Patents Regiſter'd, which they obtain'd of the King, for the Erection of their Dignities. The other Chambers are much handſomer than this, and in ſome of them the *Plafons* (or Ceilings) are gilt and painted very richly. The 2*d*. and 3*d*. Chambers of Inqueſts, and the Chambers of Requeſts are the beſt adorn'd.

The Court of Aids.

THis is a ſeparate Jurisdiction from the Parliament, which ſits in three diſtinct Chambers, that are beautified with coſtly *Plafons*. The face of the building, on that ſide next the *Perron du May*, is of Stone enricht with Sculpture of a good deſign.

The Chancery, whoſe coming in is in the Gallery of Priſoners, has been repaired of late years.

The next day after St. *Martin*, being the day on which the Parliament opens, there is here a Ceremony which ſtrangers muſt not neglect to ſee. All the Members of that great Court are preſent, apparelled in Scarlet Robes on that day, and aſſiſt at a ſolemn Maſs in the great Hall. The principal Preſidents, call'd *Preſidens à mortier*, are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, by their Facings of Minever, or a kind of ſpotted Fur. When

these last go up to Offer, they make a kind of Reverence which was used in old time, and is never practised now adays but upon this occasion. After the Mass is ended, they go to hear the Speeches, which are usually made by the first President, by the Procureur General, and by the Advocates General, who are no less remarkable by their Eloquence, than by their Dignities.

The Sainte Chapel.

OF all the Monuments of Piety which St. *Lewis* raised, there is none more beautiful or more magnificent than this. Who making his usual aboad in this Palace, caused this Chapel to be erected for the conveniency of his own Devotion. In the same place where it now stands there was formerly a small Church Founded by King *Hugh Capet*, under the title of *The Adoration of three Kings*, in which Church *Robert* his Son did institute an Order of Knights, called *Knights of the Star*. This Order was of great Reputation in the beginning of its Institution, and the greatest Lords accepted of the Collar. But in process of time it became so vilified, that it came to be confer'd on the Town Watch, who go about in the Night time to prevent disorders, that might happen in the Streets from Thieves and Robbers. From whence it comes, that at this day, the Captain who commands that Watch is called the *Chevalier du Guet* (the Knight of the Watch). This little Chapel remain'd in such Estate till the time of St. *Lewis*, who built the

Structure

Structure which we now see, a building of surprising Delicacy. The Vaults are very high, and the Windows of it pass for the handsomest that can be seen, by reason of their bigness and almost infinite Variety of Colours, representing some particular History of the Old and New Testaments, the Glass of which is of such thickness, that it hath resisted the injuries of time down to this day. This beautiful Work was but five years in doing and was finisht in the year 1247. In a little time after which, they brought hither the Reliques which are kept here. These were redeem'd by that holy King out of the hands of the *Venetians*, to whom *Baldwin* Emperor of *Constantinople*, had engaged them for a very considerable Summ of Money, which they lent him to carry on his War against the *Bulgarians*. This Redemption of these precious Pawns by St. *Lewis*, was not done without the Emperors knowledge and consent to take them, upon paying to the *Venetians* the Moneys for which they were engaged. They were as follows, A great piece of Wood, part of the true Cross; our Lord's Crown of Thorns, and certain drops of his precious Blood; some of the Cloths which belonged to his Infancy; another piece of the true Cross, some Blood which bled Miraculously from an Image of our Lord struck by an Infidel; one link of Iron, part of the Chain wherewith he was bound; the Napkin or Towel with which he washed his Apostles Feet; a piece of the Stone of his Sepulcher; some of the Holy Virgins Milk; the Iron head of the Lance that pierced our Lord's side; the Purple Robe with which they Clothed him; the Spunge which they used in giving him Vinegar and Gall to Drink; a piece of the

Shroud in which he was wrapped: Together with theſe things there is kept in the ſame Treaſury, a Croſs which our Anceſtors uſed to carry with the *Oriflame*, which is at St. *Denis*, when they marched out to any Wars of Conſequence, which Croſs was call'd on that account *The Croſs of Triumph*; and many other things beſide, as *Moſes*'s Rod; the upper part of St. *John Baptiſt*'s Head: all which things are encloſed in the great Shrine of Copper gilt, which you ſee raiſed upon four Pillars, ſupporting a little Vault behind the great Altar: But with the ſight of theſe things one muſt not expect to ſatisfie his curioſity, for theſe precious Reliques hardly ever are expoſed, but when ſome Queen deſires to ſee them, which happens very rarely. Upon the great Altar, in a kind of Tabernacle or Box of Wood, gilt and powder'd with Flowers-de-Lis, is the model of the Holy Chapel in little of Silver gilt, and of moſt excellent Workmanſhip, enricht with Stones of conſiderable value. It is ſhew'd only on Feſtival Days. There are alſo in the Sacriſty other things to be ſeen that are very rare, eſpecially a great number of Reliquaries of Gold and Silver; a great Croſs all of Gold, in which is encloſed a piece of the Wood of the true Croſs, which is expoſed every Friday in *Lent*. You may here alſo ſee the Chanters Staff, on the top of which is placed a great Agate, repreſenting St. *Lewis* to the Waſt, holding in one hand a little Croſs, and in the other our Lord's Crown of Thorns. Here are alſo ſeveral Books whoſe Covers are enricht with great Pearls and precious Stones.

But that which is extraordinary rare is a great antique Oriental Agate, very fine, of Figure

almoſt

almoſt Oval, a little bigger than an ordinary Trencher-Plate; it is cut in Bas-relief, and repreſents the *Apotheoſis* of *Auguſtus*, the Workmanſhip is really moſt admirable, by reaſon that the deſign is ſo contrived, that the Natural Colours of the Stone ſerve for Shadows in their proper places, where they ſhould be according to Art, and make the ſame effect as if the Work of the Pencil. Monſieur *de St. Avant*, a Famous Antiquary, hath explain'd all the Figures in this Piece, and diſcovered to us very curious things, which may be read in his great Treatiſe of Medals. This fair Agate was a Preſent made by an Emperor of *Conſtantinople* to *Charles* VI. in order to obtain ſome Succors from him againſt the *Turks*; but this he could not have, by reaſon of thoſe Troubles which the *Engliſh* and the Duke of *Burgundy* then cauſed in this Kingdom.

The Ornaments of the Altar in this Church are magnificent, eſpecially thoſe which are expoſed on the Feaſt of *St. Lewis*, whoſe Head you ſee of Silver gilt ſupported by two Angels of the ſame materials formerly kept in the Treaſury of St. *Denis*. As you go out you ought to obſerve a handſom Figure of our Lady of Pity, placed under the Organs on the left hand as you enter; 'tis the Work of the famous *Germain Pilon*, who lies buried in the lower Holy Chapel: this is eſteemed as one of his beſt pieces. The Chapter of this Church is not numerous, yet are the Canons places of a good Revenue and enjoy fair Priviledges. They have for their Superiour a Treaſurer, whoſe place is double the Revenue of the other Canons. The Abby of St. *Nicaiſe* at *Reins*, worth 3000. Crowns *per annum*, is appropriated to this Chapter, with many Houſes

besides round about the Palais. In the same Court over against the Holy Chapel, is

The Chamber of Accouuts.

WIthin the inclosure of the Palais, is also this Sovereign Jurisdiction separate form the Parliament. Here all the Receivers of the Finances make up their Accounts. And all those who have had the management of any of the King's Money, ought here to justifie their proceedings. Here also they keep the Archives, and antient Charters of the Crown, among which there are a great many which our Historians have made use of. The famous Monsieur *du Cange*, among others, hath collected from hence a great number of Memoires, to serve him in Commenting upon those antient Historians. which he hath publisht. The reading of which Pieces will give us a sufficient Idea of his profound Knowledge. The principal are

The History of Constantinople under the *French* Emperors, Writ by *Geoffry de Ville-Hardouin*, and by *Philip de Mouskes*, in the Language of their time, in Folio,

The History of St. Lewis, *by the Sire* de Joinville.

Beside these, this Learned Author hath Publisht

Historia Byzantina duplici commentario illustrata; Prior continens familias ac stemmata Imp. Constant.

stant. &c. *aliter descriptionem urbis Constant. qualis extitit sub Imperatorib. Christianis,* in Folio.

Glossarium mediæ atque infimæ Latinitatis, 3. *Vol. Fol.*

This last Book hath gained him a greater reputation than all, and that as well in Foreign Parts as in *France*. And it stands with reason, since this is esteemed one of the greatest Works that has been undertaken in this Age, for which the Author had need of all the time he had, even for many years, to treat of all those various Subjects therein contained, with so much Learning as he hath done.

I might here name many other Learned Men, who have drawn great Light for History out of the *Chamber of Accounts*; among others the Messieurs *Godefroy*, who have made publick a great many of our old Historians, now lately Printed at the Royal Press in the *Louvre*, with excellent Commentaries at the end. Monsieur *d'Herouval*, Auditor of the Accounts, hath assisted them, in procuring for their sight all the helps that lay in his power, as we may perceive in their Works, they acknowledging in express terms, how obliging he hath been in searching out for them those things, that might be useful for their occasions; and one may justly say, that without him the greatest part of the best Monuments of our History had been unknown and remained buried in dust.

The buildings of *the Chamber of Accounts*, hath been in its time esteemed as a handsom piece of Work. It was at first raised by *Lewis* XII. whose

whose Device is to be seen in several places of it, which is a Porcupine with these words,

COMINUS ET EMINUS.

Near and far off.

In one of the Chambers are several very curious antient Pictures, representing, according to the Life, several Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, in the Court of *Charles* the V. and of some other Kings, whose Pictures we cannot elsewhere meet with. Father *Menetrier* thought them so curious and so singular, that he caused them to be graved, and we may meet with the Prints in some places, with Historical explications of the Persons and Blazons represented, which are writ by the said Father.

La Cour des Monnoys, or Court belonging to the Mint and Coynage, is over the Chamber of Accounts. in which there is nothing singular to be observed. Monsieur *Croussin* is one of the Presidents, to the praise of whom it may be said, that no Man hath laboured with more Success for the improvement of the *French* Tongue. He has Translated out of Greek all the Authors that have writ of the *Constantinopolitan* History; in the beginning of which he hath adjoin'd very Learned Prefaces, for the better understanding of those Historians, who for the most part are so obscure and intricate, that, without his helps, we should hardly be able to understand any thing in them. Never did any body before undertake this Work, because so very difficult; those Historians being lookt upon as half Barbarous. But now by the assistance of this Learned Man,

Man, they may be read in *French*, Translated with all the Elegancy and Fidelity that can be expected, in a piece writ on purpose for the Language only. They begin with the antient *Justin*, and continue to *Constantine Paleologus*, under whom the Eastern Empire ended. They all make Nine Volumes in Quarto. He hath also Translated the *Roman* History of *Xiphilinus*, of *Zonaras*, and of *Zosimus*. The Ecclesiastical History of *Eusebius*, of *Socrates*, *Sozomen*, *Theodoret*, and *Evagrius*, in Quarto. Certain practical Books of Devotion of Cardinal *Bona*; and lastly the History of the *Empire of the East*, written by *Eginard*, and other Authors, which was publish'd about the beginning of this year, 1684.

The *Hôtel* of Monsieur the *Premier President*, behind the Chamber of Accounts, has nothing remarkable.

The *Place Dauphine*.

THis *Place* is at the very end of the Isle of the *Palais* next the *Pont-Neuf*. It is in figure triangular; the Houses that compose it are built of Brick, with *Cordons* of Freestone, and all of the same fashion, They were erected in the Year 1606. four or five years after the birth of *Lewis* XIII. on which account they are thus named.

Of late years they have opened a way on this side to the *Palais*, and have raised several great Houses in the Garden belonging to the *Hôtel* of the *Premier President*, with a long Gallery,

lery, in which many Tradesmen keep Shops, as in the other Halls belonging to the *Palais*. This way saves a great deal of going about, which those who came from the *Pont-Neuf* were formerly forced to make.

The little Street that lyes behind is named *The Rue de Lamoignon*, because it was built in the time of the famous *Premier President* of that name; who did himself contribute all his endeavors to procure the conveniency of this Passage for the good of the publick.

THE BRIDGES of *PARIS*.

IN regard the Bridges of *Paris* make a considerable part of the beauties of this great City, we have thought it proper to make a particular Chapter of that subject; and thereby to have the more liberty in explaining the singularities thereof.

The Bridge of Notre-Dame.

THis is the oldest and the first that was built with Stone. It was finish'd as we now see it, in the Year 1507. A Cordelier, originally of *Verona*, undertook the work, at the Charges

of

of the *Hôtel de Ville*. Hiſtorians ſay his name was *Joannes Jucundus*, and that he was in great reputation for his wonderful knowledge in all ſorts of Learning: They add alſo, That the famous *Julius Scaliger* was his Scholar. On one of the Arches you may read theſe Verſes graved in the Stone:

JUCUNDUS GEMINOS POSUIT TIBI SEQUANA PONTES,
HUNC TU JURE POTES DICERE PONTIFICEM.

Jucundus *here a double Bridge did frame,*
Him Pontifex Poſterity may name.

This Bridge is loaden with Houſes on both ſides, but they are not ſo high built as thoſe on the other Bridges. Theſe Houſes are beautified in the front, with great *Termes* * of Men and Women, ſupporting on their Heads Baſkets of Fruit; between every two are certain *Medals* in which are repreſented all the Kings of *France*, with every one a Verſe ſutable to him. Time had much decay'd theſe things, but they were well repaired againſt the late Queen made her Entry, ſhe paſſing over here as ſhe went to the *Louvre*. And of a long time it has been the Cuſtom for the Queens to paſs over this Bridge, when they make their firſt Entrys

* *A Terme is a kind of Pilaſter in the lower half, and towards the top faſhion'd like a Man or Woman without Armes.*

Entrys into *Paris*, at which time these Buildings are adorned Magnificently. It is reported that when *Isabel* of *Bavaria* made hers, it was cover'd from one end to the other, with a kind of Pavillion of blue Taffaty, powder'd with Flowers-de-Lis of Gold, they say also that by means of a wonderful and suprising Machin, an Angel flew down from one of the Towers of *Nostre-Dame* Church, and placed a Crown of Gold upon her Head. But though this Deed is recorded by an Historian of that time, it seems to me that one may reasonably doubt the truth of it.

In the middle of this Bridge are erected two Machins, which draw up the River Water for the use of those Quarters of the Town which are far distant. The Gate belonging to this place is of the Ionick Order, set off with certain Ornaments which make no bad effect. The following Verses of Monsieur *Santeüil*'s, whom we have so often mention'd, are ingraved upon black Marble in Letters of Gold:

SEQUANA CUM PRIMUM REGINÆ ALLABITUR URBI,
TARDAT PRÆCIPITES AMBITIOSUS AQUAS.
CAPTUS AMORE LOCI, CURSUM OBLIVISCITUR ANCEPS,
QUO FLUAT, ET DULCES NECTIT IN URBE MORAS.
HINC VARIOS IMPLENS FLUCTU SUBEUNTE CANALES.
FONS FIERI GAUDET QUI MODO FLUMEN ERAT.

ANNO M. DC. LXXVI.

As

As Sein does to the Queen of Cities glide,
Th' Ambitious River stops his hasty Tide.
Enchanted with the place, forgets his way,
And with the Beauteous Town, contrives his stay.
Into her various Pipes he freely Flowes,
And from a River now a Fountain grows.

M. DC. LXXVII.

One of these Machins raises 24. *Pouces* of Water, and this is the Invention of Monsieur *Mance*; the other which raises but half so much, was invented by M. *Joli*. On the same Arm of the River is

The Pont au Change.

THis is the next Bridge to the *Pont-Neuf*. It has this name because formerly there were a great many Money-Changers, or Banckers, who inhabited the Houses on this Bridge, and made a kind of Exchange or *Bource* in this place. It has been also formerly called the *Pont aux Oiseaux*, or Bridge of Birds, because no doubt of Birdsellers here dwelling. But being in the Year 1629, burnt down by an extraordinary Fire, it being then of Wood, it was afterwards rebuilt of Freestone, as we now see it, with so much solidity, that they have erected upon it two Rows of double Houses four

four Stories high, all of them arched with Free-ſtone. Theſe Houſes are inhabited by Traders, who have their Warehouſes on the ſide next the Water, and their Shops in the forepart. This Bridge has the moſt Paſſengers of all in *Paris*, becauſe of the *Palais* which ſtands at the end of it.

At one end, over a houſe which fronts the Bridge, you may ſee the King's Statue about the Age of 10. years old, Crown'd with Laurel by the Figure of a Victory. This Statue is raiſed on a little Pedeſtal; and on each ſide of it are the Statues of *Lewis* the 13*th*. and *Anne* of *Auſtria* as big as the Life, in Braſs. Theſe Statues are very well deſign'd, and very like.

The Key or Wharf, called *Qua de Geſvers*, leads from this Bridge, to the Bridge of *Noſtre-Dame*, under cover all the way. It is ſupported by Vaults, whoſe Foundation is in the River, of a ſort of Work extraordinary hardy, thoſe who affect ſuch things ought to go down and obſerve it.

At the other end of the *Pont au Change*, at the Corner of the *Quay de Morfondus*, is the Clock belonging to the *Palais*; the Dyal of which is adorned with certain figures of one of the moſt famous Sculptors of the laſt age. In regard it was done in the Reign of *Henry* III. the Arms of *France* and *Poland* ſtand over it, with this Verſe, ſtill legible, which that King uſed as his Device or Motto.

QUI DEDIT ANTE DUAS, TRIPLICEM DABIT ILLE CORONAM.

Who

Who once gave two, now gives a triple Crown.

This Clock guides the ſittings in the Parliament; and as often as there are any publick rejoycings, they ring the great Bell for ſome hours together.

The *Pont St. Michel* is alſo near the *Palais*, and oppoſite to the *Pont au Change*. It takes its name from the little Church of St. *Michel*, which ſtands within the Incloſure of the *Palais*; or perhaps becauſe it leads to the Gate of that name, which once ſtood at the upper end of the *Rue de la Harpe*, and was not long ſince demoliſh'd, as we have already ſaid in the page of this Second Part. This Bridge is alſo built upon; the Houſes are of Brick and Freeſtone. Formerly it was of Timber only, like thoſe of which we have already ſpoken; but it being broke down by a high flood, in the beginning of the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. it was in a little time after re-built as we now ſee it.

The *Petit Pont*, one of the oldeſt Bridges of *Paris*, is on the ſame arm of the River that runs under the *Pont St. Michel*; the Houſes on each ſide of it and the *Little Châtelet* at the end of it, hinders you from perceiving that you go over Water when you paſs this way.

Within the limits of the *Hôtel Dieu*, are two other Bridges built: One of which is wholly belonging to that Hoſpital, the other is partly uſed for a conveniency of paſſage on foot to the Church of *Nôtre-Dame*, every one that goes over that way paying a *Double* for paſſage. Both theſe Bridges are of Stone, and very well built.

I ſhall ſay nothing here of the *Pont Marie*, nor

nor of the *Pont de la Tournelle*; I having deſcribed them in my diſcourſe of the Iſle of *Noſtre-Dame*, as alſo of the little wooden Bridge that leads from the *Iſle du Palais* to that Quarter.

The Pont-Neuf, *or* New Bridge.

IN fine, we are now arrived at the laſt Article of this Deſcription, which cannot be better concluded than with the *Pont-Neuf*, from which one may diſcover part of the moſt magnificent objects of all *Paris*. The *Pont-Neuf* was begun under *Henry III.* who laid the firſt Foundation in the Year 1578. and gave the conduct of the Work to a famous Architect, named *du Cerceau*. That King being accompanied with *Catharine de Medicis*, his Mother, (who as ſome ſay did firſt think of this great Work) the Queen his Wife, and with all the illuſtrious Perſons of his Court, at that time laid the firſt Stone, with a great Show and Ceremony, upon which Stone this Inſcription is graved:

HEN. III. F. ET POL. R.
POTENTIS AUSP. CATH. MAT. LUD.
CONIV. AUGUST. OB. C. UTIL. PUB.
EUND. PON. JAC. S. ET DIVER.
URB. NOBILIS. PAR. MAG. VIAT.
COMP. M. RER. OM. Q. IMP. ET
EX COM. PER DIU. OR. ÆQ CON.
PRID. CALEND. JUN. 1578.

They

They began the Work with much eagerneſs at that end next the *Great Auguſtins*; but the Troubles of that King's Reign prevented this great Enterpriſe from being finiſh'd in his time. It remained imperfect from its firſt undertaking in the Year 1578, as I have ſaid, till the Year 1604, when *Henry the Great*, of happy memory, compleated the Work, by the means of *William Marchand*.

It is obſervable that this Bridge is one of the moſt beautiful that can be ſeen for its length, which extends over the two arms of the *Seine*, which unite here into one Channel; for its breadth, which is divided into three ways, one in the midſt for Coaches and great Carriages, and two on each ſide raiſed higher for thoſe who go on foot; and laſtly for its ſtructure, which is of ſuch ſolidity and of ſuch an ordinance, that has but few equals.

Among theſe advantages one may alſo add the delicate Proſpect which the Paſſenger has from it: A view which paſſes for one of the moſt pleaſing and fineſt of the World; and if we may believe thoſe who have ſeen foreign parts, and the report of one of the greateſt Travellers in this age, he tells us, That he never obſerved any Proſpect more magnificent, naming this for the third of thoſe which he hath obſerved, to wit, That of the Port at *Conſtantinople*: that of the Port at *Goa* in the *Indies*; and this of the *Pont-Neuf* in *Paris*, which extends on one ſide over the *Louvre* which runs along the *Seine*, with a long row of magnificent buildings; and on the other ſide the *Hôtel de Conti*, the Colledge of the *Quatre-Nations*, which is very remarkable for its Dome, and for the two great ſquare

Pavil-

Pavillions which ſtand before it; and in fine, for many other great Houſes which extend a great way, with the *Cours de la Reine*, which determines this Proſpect, and Mount *Valerien* which appears over all; which Views altogether make a moſt beautiful Proſpective as they extend into a Landskip. I ſay nothing of the continual preſs of People paſſing over this Bridge, by which one may gueſs at the infinite number of Inhabitants in *Paris*.

The Statue *of* HENRY IV.

THis Monument ſtands at the middle of the *Pont-Neuf*, at the corner of the *Iſle du Palais*: It was ſet up in the Year 1635, by *Lewis* XIII. to the memory of *Henry* IV. who is repreſented on Horſe-back, as big as the life, all of Braſs, and raiſed upon a Pedeſtal of White Marble; where the principal Actions of that great King are repreſented in *Bas-Reliefs* of the ſame Metal alſo, theſe are placed two and two of every ſide. At the four corners of the Pedeſtal are placed four Slaves of Braſs alſo, treading upon certain Antique Arms. All theſe pieces, except the Horſe, were deſigned and caſt by one named *Francheville*, originally of *Cambray*; who was eſteemed as one of the beſt Sculptors of his time, of whoſe hand you may ſee ſeveral other Works, much eſteemed: among others, the Marble Statue repreſenting Truth, in the *Tuilleries*.

But

But the Curious will not be offended perhaps if I ſet down here the particular Hiſtory of the Horſe, which was made in *Italy* by the famous *John de Bologne*, or as the Painters commonly call him, *Bologneſs*. *Coſmus* the Second, great Duke of *Tuſcany*, gave it as a Preſent to *Mary de Medicis*, during her Regency, *Lewis the* 13*th.* being then under Age.

The Chevalier *Peſcholini*, was appointed to come into *France* to Preſent this Horſe, in the name of the great Duke *Coſmus* the Second. The care of Imbarking at *Legorn* was committed to him; but it met with ſeveral accidents at Sea: A horrible Tempeſt forced the Veſſel, in which it was, with ſo much impetuoſity againſt a Bank of Sand, that it was Wrackt, and all its Freight loſt; however this Statue was recover'd from the Sea, with much pains and coſt, and once again it was Shipt in another Veſſel; this laſt unhappily met with Pirates on the Coaſt of *Spain*; but in fine, after all theſe Troubles and Labour, it arrived at *Havre de Grace* in the beginning of *May*, 1615. And on the 2*d.* of *June* following, King *Lewis* the 13*th.* laid the firſt Stone of the Pedeſtal, accompanied with Monſieur *de Liancourt* Governor of *Paris*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality. Notwithſtanding all the Ornaments and all the outward parts of the Work were not quite finiſht, till the Year 1635.

And laſtly, that Poſterity may be fully inſtructed of all that paſt, the Inſcriptions on the four ſides of the Pedeſtal were not thought ſufficient alone; they writ another upon Vellom, which they incloſed in a Pipe of Lead, and put that into the Belly of the Horſe, which they filled

filled full of Cole dust, the better to preserve it from Humidity, the Inscription is as follows:

A LA GLORIEUSE ET IMMORTELLE MEMOIRE.
DU TRES-AUGUSTE ET TRES-INVINCIBLE
HENRI LE GRAND,
QUATRIEME DU NOM,
ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE.

Le Serenissime grand Duc de Toscane FERDINAND, *meu d'un bon zele pour la Posterité, fit faire & jetter en bronze par l'excellent Sculpteur* JEAN DE BOULOGNE, *cette Statuë representant à cheval sa Majesté tres-Chrêtienne, que le Serenissime grand Duc* COSME SECOND *du nom, à fait élabourer par le Sieur* PIETRO-TOCA, *son Sculpteur, & l'envoya en tres-digne present sous la conduite du* CHEVALIER PESCHOLINI, *Agent de son Alteſſe Serenissime, à la tres-Chrêtienne & tres auguſte* MARIE DE MEDICIS, *Reine Regente en France, aprés le deceds de ce grand Roi, ſous le Regne du tres-auguſte* LOUIS XIII. *du nom, Roi de France & de Navarre, per le commandement tres-exprés du quel & de la dite Dame Reine ſa Mere, êtant Meſſieurs* DE VERDUN, *Premier Preſident en la Cour de Parlement de Paris,* NICOLAI *Premier Peſident en la Chambre des Comptes,* DE BELIEVRE, *Procureur General de ſa Majeſté,* DE MESME, *Lieutenant Civil,* LE FEVRE *Preſident,* DU MOULIN, DE GAUMONT, GAUDEFROY, VALLEE, HOTMAN, ALME-

ALMERAS DE DONON & LE GRAS, *Treſoriers Generaux de France audit Paris,* MIRON, *Preſident aux Requêtes, Prevôt des Marchands,* DES NEAUX, CLAPISSON HUOT, PASQUIER, *Eſchevins.* PEROT, *Procureur du Roi de la Ville; tous Commiſſaires ayant l'Intendance de la conſtruction du Pont-Neuf de Paris, ont au milieu d'icelui, preſent le Sieur de* PIERRE DE FRANCHEVILLE, *premier Sculpteur de leurs Majeſtez, fait dreſſer & poſer avec ſolemnité ladite Statuë ſur le pied eſtail à cette fin érigé. Aſſiſtans à ce* MESSIEURS DE LIANCOURT, *Gouverneur de Paris,* DE SAINT BRISSON SEGUIER, *Prevôt de Paris, leſdits,* DE MESME, *Lieutenant Civil, le Prevôt des Marchands & les Eſchevins de ladite Ville.*

L'an mil ſix cens quatorze
le vint-troiſiéme jour d'Aout.

To the Glorious and Immortal Memory of the moſt Auguſt and moſt Invincible *HENRY* the Great, Fourth of the Name, King of *France* and *Navarre.*

The moſt Serene great Duke of Tuſcany Ferdinand, *moved with a good Zeal for Poſterity, cauſed the excellent Sculptor* John de Bologne, *to make and caſt in Braſs this Statue, repreſenting his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on Horſeback, which the moſt Serene great Duke* Coſmus *the Second of that name, cauſed to be wrought by the Sieur* Pietro Toca, *his Sculptor, and ſent it as a moſt worthy Preſent, under the Conduct of the* Chivalier Peſcholini, *Agent of his moſt Serene Highneſs, to*

the most Christian and most August Mary de Medicis, Queen Regent in France, after the decease of that great King, in the Reign of the most august Lewis XIII. of that Name, King of France and Navarre; by the most Express Command of whom, and of the said Lady the Queen his Mother, Messieurs de Verdon, then first President in the Court of the Parliament of Paris, Nicolai, first President in the Chamber of Accounts, de Believre, Procureur General to his Majesty, de Mesme, Lieutenant Civil, le Fevre, Presidents, du Mouslin, de Gaumont, Gandefroy, Vallée, Hotman, Almeras, de Denon, and Le Gras, Treasurers General of France, at Paris, Miron, Presidents of Requests, Provost of Marchands, Neaux, Clapisson, Huot, Palquier, Eschevins, Perot, Procureur to the King for the Town; all being Commissioners, and having the Overseeing of the Building of the Pont-Neuf at Paris, have in the presence of the Sieur Peter de Francheville, principal Sculptor to their Majesties, placed and fixt the said Statue, in a solemn manner, upon a Pedestal, erected for that purpose, in the middle of the said Bridge. Messieurs de Liancourt, Governor of Paris, de Saint Brisson Seguier, Provost of Paris, the foresaid de Mesme, Lieutenant Civil, Provost of Marchands, and the Eschevins of the said Town, assisting.

The Year One thousand six hundred and fourteen, the Three and Twentieth day of August.

This Inscription may suffice to make known all that past about the Brass Horse, without saying more.

The following Inscriptions are to be read about the Pedestal, they are of Letters of gold raised up upon Brass Plates, and were composed by M. *Millonet*, Advocate General in the Parliament of *Bourgogne*.

On the forefront thus;

HENRICO IIII.
GALLIARUM IMPERATORI
NAVAR. R.
LUDOVICUS XIII. FILIUS EJUS
OPUS INCHO. ET INTERMISSUM PRO
DIGNITATE PIETATIS ET IMPERII
PLENIUS ET AMPLIUS ABSOLVIT.
EMIN. C. D. RICHELIUS
COMMUNE VOTUM POPULI PROMOVIT
SUPER ILLUST. VIRI DE BULLION,
BOUTILLIER P. ÆRARII F. FACIENDUM CURAVERUNT
M. IV. XXXV.

To Henry IV.
Emperor of France,
And King of Navarr.
Lewis *XIII. his Son, finished this Work (which was begun but left imperfect) answerable to the greatness of his duty to his Father, and largeness of his Empire.*

The most Eminent Cardinal Richelieu *satisfied the general desire of the People in promoting this Work.*

The most Illustrious De Bullion, *and* Boutillier, *Treasurers, took care of it* M. DC. XXXV.

Above that this other Inscription,

QUIS QUIS HÆC LEGES, ITA LEGITO
UTI OPTIMO REGI PRECABERIS
EXERCITUM FORTEM, POPULUM FIDELEM,
IMPERIUM SECURUM
ET ANNOS DE NOSTRIS
B. B. F.

Whosoever thou art that readest this, so read it, that thou mayest beg of God, for the excellent Prince, a Valiant Army, a Loyal People a Secure Empire, and long Life out of ours;
Bullion *and* Boutillier *made it.*

The two following Inscriptions are under the Bas-reliefs, on that side next the Colledge of the *Quatre-Nations*, one of which represents the Battel of *Arques*, and the other the Battel of *Yury*, both gain'd by *Henry* the Fourth.

For the Battel of *Arques*.

GENIO

GENIO GALLIARUM S. ET INVICTISSIMO R.
QUI ARQUENSI PRAELIO MAGNAS CONJURATORUM COPIAS PARVA MANU FUDIT.

Sacred to the Genius of France, *and the invincible King, who in the Battel of* Arques, *routed great Forces of the Conspirators with a handful of Men.*

For the Victory at *Yvry.*

VICTORI TRIUMPHATORI FERETRIO
PER DUELLES AD EVARIACUM CAESIS
MALIS VICINIS INDIGNANTIBUS,
ET FAVENTIBUS
CLEMENTISS. IMPER.
HISPANO DUCI OPIMA RELIQUIT.

To the Conquerar, and Triumpher, that has maſter'd the General of the Enemies, the Rebels routed at Yvry; *His ill Neighbours being angry and favouring him, the merciful General left the Spoils to the* Spaniſh *Leader.*

His Triumphal Entry into *Paris*, is represented on the side next the River, and under the Sculpture is placed this Inscription.

N. M. REGIS.
RERUM HUMANARUM OPTIMI
QUI SINE CAEDE URBEM INGRESSUS
VINDICATA REBELLIONE
EXTINCTIS FACTIONIBUS
GALLIAS OPTATA PACE COMPOSUIT.

To the noble memory of the King, the best of Mortals, who entring the City without Blood, having punished the Rebellion, and laid the Factions, composed France *with a desired Peace.*

For the taking of *Amiens* from the *Spaniards.*

AMBIANUM HISPANORUM FRAUDE
INTERCEPTA ERICI M. VIRTUTE
ASSERTA
LUDOVICUS XIII. M. P. F.
IISDEM AB HOSTIBUS SAEPIUS FRAUDE
ACSCELERE TENTATUS
SEMPER JUSTITIA ET FORTITUDINE
SUPERIOR FUIT

Amiens *taken by* Spanish *craft, and recover'd by the Valour of* Henry *the Great.* Lewis *XIII. set up this to the memory of his Father, being often attack'd by the same Enemies with Fraud and Villany,*

Army, he always overcame 'em with Justice and Valour.

For the taking of *Montmelian* in *Savoy.*

MONS
OMNIBUS ANTE SE DUCIBUS REGIBUSQUE FRUSTRA PETITUS,
ERRICI M. FELICITATE SUB IMPERIUM REDACTUS,
AD ETERNAM SECURITATEM AC GLORIAM
GALLICI NOMINIS.

A Mountain, that was in vain attack'd by all former Kings and Generals, is at last reduced to Obedience by the Fortune of Henry *the Great, to the eternal security and Glory of* France.

These two last are under the Basso-reliefs, on the side next the *Samaritaine.*

On the Iron Gate, that incloses all this Work, is this following Inscription, to show that this Monument was raised by the care of *Lewis XIII.* and that Cardinal *de Richelieu* caused it to be finisht.

LUDOVICUS XIII. P. F. F.
IMPERII VIRTUTIS, ET FORTUNÆ OBSEQUENTISS.
HARRES I. L. D. D.
RICHELIUS C.
VIR SUPRA TITULOS ET CONSILIA OMNIUM

RE-

RETRO PRINCIPUM OPUS ABSOLVENDUM CENSUIT
NN. II. VV DE BULLION ET BOUTHILLIER,
S A. P. DIGNITATI ET REGNO PARES. ÆRE, INGENIO, CURA.
DIFFICILLIMIS TEMPORIBUS P. P.

LEWIS *XIII.*
Erected this to the Memory of his Father, the most dutiful Heir of his Empire, Valour and Fortune.
Cardinal Richelieu
A Man above all Titles, and excelling the Counsellors of all former Princes, ordered this Work to be finished.
These Noble persons De Bullion *and* Boutillier, *Treasurers, Men that answer the honour of their places, and the grandeur of the Kingdom, employed their Money, Wit, and Care in the erecting this in troublesom Times.*

The SAMARITAINE.

AT the second Arch of the *Pont-Neuf*, on that side next the *Louvre*, was erected in the Reign of *Henry III.* a little House for a Pump to raise the River Water for the use of the *Louvre*. They have had here formerly certain handsom Machins for that purpose, but time has destroy'd them. This Water runs into a receiver near

near the Cloister of Saint *Germain l' Auxerrois*, where one may still see the remains of certain Arches on the side next the River, which are of no ill design; but all these things are now no longer in the Condition which they were once in, no more than the Clock, whose Chimes do not now go as formerly. The Statues of our Lord and the *Samaritan* Woman, which stand on the side of the Cistern, are but Copies of those which stood here formerly, and were the work of *Germain Pillon*.

The *Pont-Rouge*, is over against the *Louvre*, which tho' at present, of Timber only, it is presumed that in regard to the Beauty and Majesty of the place where it stands; it will not remain long in this Condition, but that another will be built of Freestone, to avoid the troubles and inconveniencies to which this is exposed every Winter by the Ice, which often breaks it down, as it has happen'd this present year, 1684. It is call'd *Pont-Rouge*, because it was painted formerly of a Red Colour.

The end of the Second Part.

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